

INDIAN HISTORICAL RECORDS COMMISSION

Twenty-third Session, Indore, 1946



Seated from the left.—1. Mr. M. Nisrur-Din Khan, Hyderabad-Deccan; 2. Professor K. A. Nilakanta Sastri, Madras; 3. Mr. R. P. Patwardhan, Poona; 4. Dewan Bahadur G. S. Srinivasachari, Annamalai-nagar; 5. Wazir-ud-Dowlah Rao Bahadur Sardar M.V.Kibe, Indore; 6. Dr. R.C.Majumdar, Calcutta; 7. Dr. S. N. Sen, Secretary; 8. Shri C. Rajagopalachari, ex-officio President; 9. Mushir-ud-Dowlah Raja Gyan Nath, Prime Minister, Indore; 10. Captain H. B. Richardson, Education Minister, Indore; 11. Srimati Kamalabai Kibe, Indore; 12. Reverend Father H. Hera, S. J., Bombay; 13. Mahamahopadhyaya D. V. Potdar, Poona; 14. Dr. G. L. Chopra, Lahore; 15. Muntazim Bahadur Professor, S. N. Dha, Indore.

Standing from the left (1st row).—1. Dr. B. A. Salotore, Ahmedabad; 2. Dr. N. K. Sinha, Calcutta; 3. Dr. N. L. Chatterjee, Lucknow; 4. Dr. Y. K. Deshpande, Yeotmal; 5. Dr. K. K. Basu, Bhagalpur; 6. Dr. K. N. V. Sastri, Mysore; 7. Mr. P. Acharya, Mayurbhanj; 8. Mahamahopadhyaya Pandit B. N. Red, Jodhpur; 9. Professor S. N. Banerjee, Patiala; 10. Mr. K. R. V. Ayyar, Pudukkottai; 11. Professor J. M. Ghosh, Jaipur; 12. Mr. A. H. Nizami, Bawa; 13. Mr. S. P. Sen, Calcutta; 14. Dr. I. H. Qureshi, Delhi; 15. Dr. H. N. Sinha, Nagpur; 16. Dr. A. L. Durrani, Karachi; 17. Mr. E. V. Podival, Travancore; 18. Khan Chaudhuri A. Ahmed, Cooh Behar; 19. Mr. S. Ghose, Delhi; 20. Mr. N. N. Mahapatra, Kala-handi; 21. Mr. T. S. Shrivastava, Poona; 22. Mr. G. H. Khare, Poona; 23. Mr. K. N. Mahapatra, Kala-handi; 24. Mr. T. S. Shrivastava, Poona; 25. Mr. A. Chaghtai, Poona; 26. Dr. P. G. Gopal, Calcutta; 27. Dr. Bisheshwar Prasad, Allahabad; 28. Professor G. V. Joshi, Bareda; 29. Professor S. N. Bhatti, Amroht; 30. Dr. P. G. Gopal, Calcutta; 31. Mr. M. H. Khan, Calcutta; 32. Dr. A. Talim, Aligarh; 33. Professor S. N. Bhatti, Amroht; 34. Mr. N. N. Mahapatra, Dhonkanal; 35. Sardar Ganda Singh, Amritsar.

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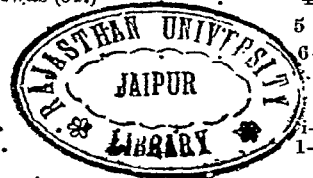
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5. Captain H. B. Richardson	



His Highness Maharajadhiraj Raj Rajeshwar Sawai Shri Yeshwant Rao
Holkar Bahadur, G.C.I.E., Maharaja of Indore.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE PUBLIC MEETING

Twenty-third Session

20th December 1946

King Edward Hall, Indore

The Public Meeting of the Twenty-third Session of the Indian Historical Records Commission was held on the lawn adjoining the King Edward Hall, Indore on the 20th December 1946 at 5-10 p.m. In the absence of His Highness the Maharaja Holkar, who was away in the United States of America, Mushir-ud-Dowlah Raja Gyan Nath, C.I.E., the Prime Minister, inaugurated the meeting, which was presided over by Hon'ble Shri C. Rajagopalachari, Member-in-Charge, Department of Education & Arts and *ex-officio* President of the Indian Historical Records Commission.

A list of members corrected up to 31st December 1946 with indications against the names of those who attended the Session will be found on pages 6-13.

Mushir-ud-Dowlah Raja Gyan Nath was received by the President, Secretary and the Local Officer at 5 p.m. Raja Gyan Nath was then garlanded by Shri C. Rajagopalachari who was in return garlanded by the Secretary. He then introduced both of them to the members individually. A group photograph was next taken. The members led the Prime Minister and the President in a procession to the pandal. After the members were seated, the President invited Mushir-ud-Dowlah Raja Gyan Nath to inaugurate the Twenty-third Session of the Indian Historical Records Commission.

Speech by Hon'ble Shri C. Rajagopalachari.

On this occasion of the Twenty-third Meeting of the Indian Historical Records Commission, on behalf of us all I offer salutations to all the great men of India's past, who have left memories for historians to preserve.

I tender the thanks of the Government of India and of all those assembled here to His Highness the Maharaja Holkar of Indore, his Prime Minister and the Durbar for their kind invitation to hold our annual session here. We have met before at other historic places like Poona, Nagpur, Gwalior and Mysore. Here we meet at another important place that brings to vivid memory the great events of the history of modern India. We are sorry that on account of ill-health His Highness the Maharaja could not inaugurate the session, and I request the Prime Minister Sahib to convey to His Highness our greetings and our sincere wishes for a speedy and full recovery. Without going to the hoary past of Kartaviryaarjuna or Mandhata, Indore brings to our memory the greatness of Ahalyabai about whom her British contemporaries have recorded that she was an extraordinary woman whose character, unlike other women rulers in history, was marked by absence of either vanity or intolerance and whose mind was always concerned in the promotion of the happiness of her subjects. The Holkars played a great part in the modern history of India and if we applied imagination to scholarship, we might realise the full character of their activities and learn therefrom to fulfil in a proper manner our own tasks in modern times.

We have a great culture and a great literature of which we can be proud but in the field of writing history or in preserving historic records and materials we must admit we have shown deplorable neglect. I do not believe any country in the world could have been the scene of as many events and movements of historic significance as this country must have witnessed before we could reach the state of civilisation and polity which governed our people when

the British took possession. Yet our literature is so miserably poor in respect of history and our care and concern for historic materials is scandalously defective. It is only in recent times that we have been putting forth something like sustained effort in this direction.

As stated in a recent article in the 'London Times', "the unique continuity of the history of England is reflected in the unsurpassed completeness of the extent records of the English past, bearing testimony to the conscientious care exercised over many centuries." The names most respected among historians are not only those of scholars but patient antiquaries and collectors who had no pretensions to literary eminence but had the genius for patient and diligent work on which future scholars might found their researches. The materials for English History are rich because those who had the records of parishes and families and commercial firms were careful to see that everything valuable in their charge was duly handed down to posterity. In India we had many disturbances and wanton destructions. What may be valuable in history is often a burden for people in distress. We have probably lost the greater part of all materials that are commonly considered valuable by historians but yet a great deal remains, and patience and diligence may gather together a vast quantity of precious material.

Voluntary work can achieve a great deal but the time has arrived for orderly effort on the part of the State, whether it be in the provinces or in Indian States. We have to deal with private custodians in a condition of great poverty and ignorance. There is need for a well co-ordinated and uniform policy regarding finding and storage of historical documents throughout India. On this occasion I may suggest to His Highness the Maharaja Holkar of Indore to consider the question of throwing open the archives of the Indore State to academically minded men and scholars. Such a step would be most desirable even from the point of view of a proper presentation of the history of the Holkars, apart from its undoubted value in helping the evolution of accurate history for all India. The zamindars of Indore and the scions of other ancient families in this State may have also very precious documents in their possession. The Indore Durbar has a great duty in surveying, salvaging and preserving these records. The Imperial Record Deptt. and the Indian Historical Records Commission will be glad to give all assistance and advice which the Indore Durbar may require. The future Government of India will be deeply interested in all these and similar family papers not only on behalf of India but for the advancement of knowledge in the world as a whole.

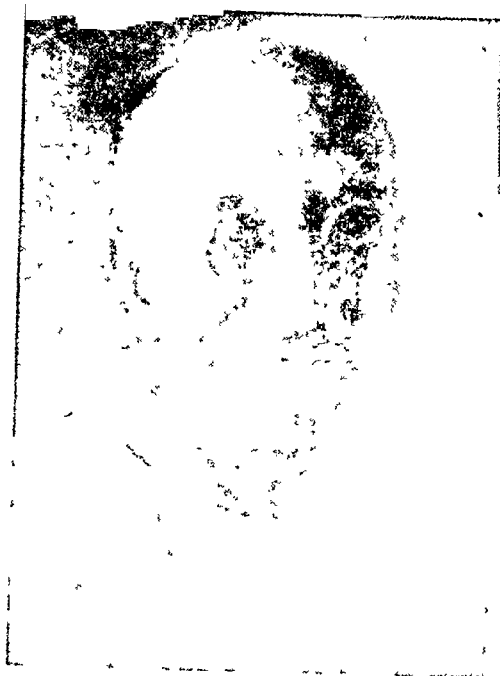
A Record Keeper's job is no longer regarded as an unskilled occupation. It is a very special job requiring skill, training and natural aptitude. The public should know that a science has been developed in respect of this work. The Imperial Record Department are doing valuable work, although there is a great deal more to be done under the guidance of this Commission. I hope the work done in Delhi will soon become a model for other important centres in India and in other Asiatic countries.

I have great pleasure in declaring this session open.

Welcome address of Mushir-ud-Dowlah Raja Gyan Nath.

Mr. President, Chairman and Members of the Indian Historical Records Commission.

On behalf of His Highness and his Government I have much pleasure in extending to you a very hearty welcome to Indore. We are all very sorry that His Highness is not here to welcome you personally to his capital. As we all know His Highness after a protracted and serious illness had to proceed to



The Hon'ble Shri C. Rajagopalachari *ex-officio* President.

U.S.A. for expert medical and surgical treatment. I am, however, happy to say that we have very recently received with great rejoicings the news of His Highness's complete recovery as a result of expert treatment that he received abroad. Under medical advice His Highness is at present convalescing and we hope he will shortly return to Indore. But in view of the all absorbing interest that His Highness has in the development of the cultural and historical resources of this country, I am sure, I am voicing His Highness's feeling of great personal gratification for the fact that Indore is the venue of the 23rd Session of the Indian Historical Records Commission.

We are grateful to you for having taken the trouble of coming to Indore from distant places and although Indore can offer the proverbially exhilarating climate of Malwa Plateau of which praises have been sung by the famous poet Kalidas, it does suffer at present from the handicap of not being on the main line. But we know that you make light of all discomforts which a long journey entails in your zeal and desire to achieve the objects for the attainment of which the Commission was inaugurated as far back as 1919. As a band of workers you are known for your unremitting and wholly selfless labours in the cause of historical research and in the true missionary spirit you bring home to the people the great national task on which you are engaged by stimulating interest in the unearthing and preservation of records of historical value. You draw forth historical treasures from their unknown hiding places and create in the public mind a desire to bring out the hidden wealth of historical documents. You collect material relating to the march of humanity through ages in this ancient land and you make it possible for the research scholar and the historian to shape and arrange that material into a pageant in which not only events figure but the economic, social and political life of the country through the various stages is fully illustrated.

The old conception that history is a mere chronicle of events has given place to a much broader idea. The bounds of historical research are no longer confined to the narration of outstanding events of history, the fortunes of wars; or rise and fall of dynasties and kingdoms but they embrace the development of institutions, the administrative systems, the nature and functions of constitutional machineries in different stages, the social and economic conditions of the people, their varying standards of culture and civilisation, their customs, religious differences and problems and their political aspirations and their fulfilment. This is a very important aspect of the usefulness of history as it still holds good that history does repeat itself. We can always learn lessons from the past history and in shaping the history of the future we can steer clear of all that brought about blunders and disasters. Your task is of inestimable value and has acquired special importance as with the new Government there is a new orientation of ideas and already eminent historians who are men of learning and distinction are engaged on sifting material for the history of our mother-land. Their work will enable the nation to profit by the experiences of the past and secure guidance for the future which the nation always needs. Towards this effort, I am glad to be able to say that His Highness the Maharaja Holkar made a princely contribution of Rs. 25,000 the other day.

It may not be out of place for me here to dwell a little on the cultural traditions of your present environments, far to reflect on them I venture to say, is to receive some inspiration in your work. It seems quite probable that from times immemorial the Malwa Plateau and the Narmada Valley below have been a cradle of human civilisation. Some scholars think that at Mandalkhoh, at Maheshwar and at some other places in the State they have been able to discover the traces of culture which flourished in pre-historic times along the Narmada Valley. Be that as it may, many scholars identify Maheshwar, the old capital of the State with Mahishmati or Mahissati which flourished in the Buddhistic period. On a firmer ground of evidence as we may judge from some

remains dug out at Kasarawad and a few other places in the State, we may discern a culture which flourished in these lands in the later Mauryan period. Other Archaeological finds, as for instance, the finely sculptured caves at Dhamnar and Poladongar, the magnificent Jain temples at Oon and Nemawar bespeak of the culture of these lands all through the ancient and the early mediaeval periods. Impressive evidence of the glorious culture of Malwa of the mediaeval period, both Hindu and Muslim, are to be found, although outside the confines of the State at Dhar and Mandu. The Palace and Chhatra of Devi Ahalyabai Holkar at Maheshwar exist to these days a silent reminder of nobility of soul and an idealism in administration which represented the high water mark of the political mission of the Marathas in Central India. The life of this famous Queen whose name is sanctified and is known from the Himalayas to Cape Comorin, is itself a history. A close study of it will show that she combined in herself all the piety and good for which the Indian womanhood stands and in saving herself from immolation on the pyre of her husband for the noble task that awaited her, she rose above her surroundings and thus depicted an attribute of character that is given only to great administrators. Her letters to her father-in-law, the well-known valiant soldier Subhedar Malharrao Holkar which have been reproduced by Mr. V. V. Thakur in his book entitled "Sources of the History of Holkar State" show that she had an amazing capacity to govern in those difficult times and before she assumed reins of Government she organised help in men and material to enable her father-in-law to achieve the victories that he did. Lives such as these when depicted in history serve to inspire the generations with ideas which help in regulating the course of conduct of those responsible for the governance of the country.

As regards the records of historical value the outstanding position that the Holkars occupied in the Maratha history should lead one to expect a wealth of historical records. Unfortunately, however, a disastrous fire which consumed a portion of the Old Palace at Indore destroyed most of the records. The Holkar Government nevertheless have done what they could in this direction by permitting eminent scholars to inspect such records as they still possess and they have themselves employed some scholars to help them in the task of publishing them. More than twenty years ago they published under the editorship of Mr. N. Bhagwat a document known as the "Holkar Yanchi Kaifiyat", Messrs. Bhagwat and Bhoraskar were employed to translate from Persian the invaluable diary of Baxi Bhawani Shankar which when completed was published by the Holkar Government in 1926. The present year marks the happy culmination of their continuous efforts in the past to have a reliable history of the State compiled from authentic records in the publication by us of a History of the Holkar State in four volumes. The first two volumes contain political history of the State from 1693 to 1836 and the other two contain the records in original with brief summaries in English. The four volumes have been compiled by Mr. V. V. Thakur and the last two bear a preface by the great scholar of Maratha History, Rao Bahadur G. S. Sardesai.

I have now much pleasure in inaugurating the 23rd Session of the Indian Historical Records Commission. We wish you and your cause ever increasing success and popularity. I hope while engaged on your strenuous work here you will be able to get some relaxation and enjoyment from visits to places like Mandu and Maheshwar with regard to which all arrangements have been made by His Highness's Government.

Mr. sage from His Highness the Maharaja of Dewas (Jr.).

"His Highness the Maharaja of Dewas J. B. appreciates the honour of being invited by the President and members of the Indian Historical Records Commission to the Twenty-third Annual Meeting of the Commission to be held at



Mushir-ud-Dowlah Raja Gyan Nath, C.I.E., Prime Minister, Holkar State.

the Town Hall, Indore, on the 20th December next. He greatly regrets that he is unable to accept it, much as he would have liked to come, owing to the pressure of other engagements.

He wishes every success to the meeting and hopes that the Commission will pursue its good work of conserving the records of mediaeval India, thus contributing substantially towards its authentic history. Indian historical records are peculiarly subject to the ravages of time, and every part of India, particularly the Indian States wherein there lie many valuable materials, should co-operate in this most essential work.

The Commission is now being presided over by a scholar of eminence and vision, whose lead, His Highness has no doubt, will be of most inestimable value."

Message from Shrimati Sitabai Chagat.

"Inability to attend Conference owing to ill health wishing success."

The members were gratified to learn that His Highness the Maharaja of Holkar had recouped his health and expected to return to his capital soon. It was agreed that a message of goodwill and congratulations on his recovery from ill health may be sent to His Highness in U.S.A. on behalf of the President and the members of the Commission.

Altogether 21 papers were read and discussed that evening and following morning.

A Historical Exhibition was organised by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja Holkar in connection with the session of the Indian Historical Records Commission. In the unavoidable absence of Princess Savitra Bai Sahiba Bansode, who had kindly consented to open the Exhibition, Captain H. B. Richardson, A.B. (Princeton), M.A. (Hons.), (Cantab.), the Minister for Education, Health, etc., of the Holkar State invited Hon'ble Shri C. Rajagopalachari formally to declare the Exhibition open.

In the course of his short speech Captain Richardson stressed the importance of the history of the Malwa Valley, but pointed out that comparatively little work had been done by historians in this field. Though most of the records of the Holkar State had been destroyed by a palace fire long ago, Captain Richardson felt that there were still plenty of records in the possession of private persons and nobles of the State both in and outside Indore. Besides there were many Buddhist monasteries and relics which dated back to about 800 B.C. All these should be utilised by historians to write a true history of Malwa. The only good work worth mentioning was that of Colonel Luard, who had done much pioneer work on the official records of the Holkar State. The session of the Indian Historical Records Commission at Indore had already inspired the local scholars and had been directly instrumental in inaugurating the Malwa Historical Association. The Historical Exhibition, Captain Richardson felt, would similarly educate the public and engender in them the belief that the records in their private possession also formed a part of the national heritage.

Then the Hon'ble Shri C. Rajagopalachari invited the attention of the members of the public to the valuable collection of exhibits collected both from within and outside the State. He was of opinion that in order to reconstruct the history of India, it was essential to collect the raw materials of history scattered all over the country. After his speech the President unlocked the door of the Exhibition hall and declared the Exhibition open. Secretary then took the distinguished members including Mushir-ud-Dowlah Raja Gyan Nath and the President round and explained to them some of the important exhibits.

A large number of interesting historical documents from the Imperial Record Department and other provincial Governments, States and learned institutions, etc. were exhibited. The Government of Free French in India, Pondicherry, sent a collection of interesting exhibits with Dr. G. E. Monod Herzen of Societe de L'Histoire de L'Inde Francaise, Rue des Capucius. The exhibition which remained open for four days attracted a large number of visitors. A descriptive list of exhibits will be found in Appendix L. The State has kindly supplied free of charge 600 copies of this list for incorporation with the proceedings of the Twenty-third Session of the Commission, the receipt of which has been gratefully acknowledged.

In response to pressing public demand the Secretary agreed to a programme of cultural contact between the local gentry and the members of the Commission and accordingly a series of popular lectures were delivered by some members. The names of the members of the Commission and the subject of their talks are given below:—

1. Reverend Father H. Heras, S.J., M.A.—“The Indus Valley Civilization and its Offshoots Westwards”.
2. Dewan Bahadur C. S. Srinivasachari, M.A.—“Marathas in South India”.
3. Dr. R. C. Majumdar, M.A., Ph.D.—‘Greater India’.
4. Professor K. A. Nilakanta Sastri, M.A.—‘Dharma Shastra and Artha Shastra’.

The members were taken to places of historical importance in and around Indore City. They were taken, by special arrangement to Maheshwar, the old capital and seat of Holkar Government which is also associated with Devi Ahalyabai. At the invitation of the Dhar State an excursion was also made to Dhar Fort and the great historical ruins of Mandu. The members were there entertained to luncheon and tea by the Dhar State. Dewan Bahadur N. R. Chandorkar, B.A., LL.B., the Prime Minister of the Dhar State personally accompanied the members to all the places. During their stay at Indore the members of the Commission were treated as the guests of the Government and were entertained at a garden party and a Buffet Supper by the Prime Minister and Muatazim Bahadur Sohanlal Sanghi respectively.

At the end of the Public Meeting, the Secretary moved a vote of thanks to the Holkar Government, the Prime Minister, the Education Minister, the Officials and Professors, the band of students and workers for making the session a grand success. Dewan Bahadur C. S. Srinivasachari seconded the motion.

On invitation from the Government of India, Mlle Suzanne Kazpeles of the creation of “Malwa Itihasa Mandala” to foster the growth of local historical research. On the advice of the Secretary the authorities formulated its aims and objects which include the collection of historical papers in the possession of private individuals and old families. With the support of Captain H. B. Richardson, the Education Minister and Wazir-ud-Dowla Rao Bahadur Sardar M. V. Kibe, and prominent citizens, the research society was formally inaugurated at a public meeting by Hon'ble Shri C. Rajagopalachari.

On invitation from the Government of India, Mlle Suzanne Kazpeles of the French Information Bureau, New Delhi, and Major G. L. Gatley, War Department (Historical Section), Government of India, attended the sessions as visitors.

Personnel of the Indian Historical Records Commission

Attended the Indore Session

(Corrected up to 31st December, 1945.)

*The Honourable Member-in-Charge of the Department of Education, & Arts, Government of India, New Delhi, *ex-officio* President.

2. The Educational Adviser to the Government of India, Department of Education, New Delhi, *ex-officio* Chairman of (1) Research and Publication Committee and (2) Local Records Sub-Committee.



Captain H. B. Richardson, Education Minister, Holkar State.

*3. The Director of Archæology, Government of India, Imperial Record Department, New Delhi, *ex-officio* Secretary of (1) Indian Historical Records Commission, (2) Research and Publication Committee and (3) Local Records Sub-Committee.

ORDINARY MEMBERS

Tenure of membership is for 5 years. Date of appointment is shown against each name.

Government of India—

1. Brigadier H. Bullock, I.A., O.B.E., Judge-Advocate-General, "Brightlands", Simla.—3rd January, 1942.

*2. Mahamahopadhyaya D. V. Potdar, B.A., "Lokakalyan", 77, Shanwar Peth, Poona, 2.—3rd January, 1942.

3. Professor Mohammad Habib, B.A. Hons. (Oxon.), Bar-at-Law, Professor of History, Muslim University, Aligarh.—3rd January, 1942.

*4. Dewan Bahadur C. S. Srinivasachari, M.A., (Formerly Head of the Department of History, Annamalai University), "Srinivasan", 2 North Saṅradhi Street, Chidambaram.

*5. Dr. R. C. Majumdar, M.A., Ph.D. (Formerly Vice-Chancellor, Dacca University), 4, Bepin Pal Road, P. O. Kalighat, Calcutta.—3rd January, 1942.

Provincial Governments—

6. Rao Bahadur Dr. B. S. Baliga, M.A., Ph.D. (Lond.), Curator, Madras Records Office, Madras, Chittoor.—3rd January, 1942.

*7. Mr. R. P. Patwardhan, M.A. (Oxon.), I.E.S., Director of Public Instruction to the Government of Bombay, Poona.—3rd January, 1942.

8. Mr. B. B. Chakravarti, B.A. B.L., Keeper of the Records of the Government of Bengal (Calcutta), Berhampore.—3rd January, 1942.

*9. Dr. G. L. Chopra, M.A., Ph.D., Bar-at-Law, Keeper of the Records of the Government of the Punjab, Lahore.—3rd January, 1942.

*10. Dr. A. L. Duarte, M.A., D.Litt., Professor of History, D. J. Sind College, Karachi.—17th June, 1944.

Indian States—

*11. Mr. M. Nasirud Din Khan, Director of Daftar-e-Diwani and Mal, H. E. H. the Nizam's Government, Hyderabad-Deccan.—3rd January 1942.

*12. Mr. C. V. Joshi, M.A., Rajdaftardar, State Records Office, Baroda.—3rd January, 1942.

13. Dewan Bahadur Sir T. Vijayaraghavācharya, K.B.E., Prime Minister, Mewar State, Udaipur.—3rd January, 1942.

*14. Mahamahopadhyaya Pandit Bisheshwarnath Reu, Superintendent, Archaeological Department, Jodhpur.—3rd January, 1942.

*15. Mr. P. Acharya, B.Sc., M.R.A.S., F.R.A.I., State Archaeologist, Mayurbhanj State, Baripada.—3rd January, 1942.

*16. Sardar S. N. Banerji, M.A., Professor of History, Mohindra College, Patiala.—3rd January, 1942.

17. Major K. M. Panikar, Prime Minister, Bikaner State, Bikaner.—3rd January, 1942.

18. Rai Bahadur Lala Raj Kanwar, M.A., P.C.S. (Retd.), Chief Minister, Patna State, Bolangir *via* Sambalpur.—3rd January, 1942.

19. Mr. V. K. Khadilkar, Chief Revenue Officer, Sangli State, Sangli.—3rd January, 1942.

*20. Mr. Kedarnath Mahapatra, B.A., D.Ed., Archaeologist, Kalhandi State, Bhawanipatna.—15th September, 1945.

*21. Mr. J. M. Ghose, M.A., Professor of History, Maharaja's College, Jaipur.—24th July, 1944.

*22. Khan Chaudhuri Amanatulla Ahmad, M.L.C., Cooch-Bihar.—12th September, 1944.

23. Mr. V. Rangacharya, M.A., M.E.S. (Retd.), Professor of History, Maharaja's University College, Trivandrum.—8th August, 1944.

*24. Mr. K. R. Venkatarama Aiyar, B.A., L.T., Director of Public Instruction & Historical Records Officer (in charge of Research), Pudukkottai State Pudukkottai.—3rd January, 1942.

*25. Mr. S. N. Dhar, M.A., Professor of History, Holkar College, Indore.—14th December, 1942.

26. Mr. Imtiaz Ali Arshi, State Librarian, Rampur Darbar, Rampur.—20th August, 1943.

27. Mr. Chandulal M. Vyas Naib Diwan, Rajpipla State, Rajpipla.—15th September, 1943.

*28. Mr. A. H. Nizami, M.A., Professor of History, Darbar College, Rewa.—19th June, 1945.

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

Provincial Governments—

29. Rao Bahadur Dr. B. S. Baliga, M.A., Ph.D. (Lond.), Curator, Madras Records Office, Madras/Chittoor.—3rd January, 1942.

*30. Mr. R. P. Patwardhan, M.A. (Oxon.), I.E.S., Director of Public Instruction, Government of Bombay, Poona.—3rd January, 1942.

31. Mr. B. B. Chakravarti, B.A., B.L., Keeper of the Records of the Government of Bengal (Calcutta), Berhampur.—3rd January, 1942.

32. Dr. Bani Kanta Kakati, M.A., Ph.D., Professor of English, Cotton College, Gauhati (Assam).—24th May, 1945.

*33. Dr. G. L. Chopra, M.A., Ph.D., Bar-at-Law, Keeper of the Records of the Government of the Punjab, Lahore.—3rd January, 1942.

*34. Dr. Bisheshwar Prasad, M.A., D.Litt., Reader in Modern Indian History, Allahabad University, Allahabad.—3rd January 1942.

35. Dr. K. K. Datta, M.A., P.R.S., Ph.D., Professor of History, Patna College, Patna.—3rd January, 1942.

*36. Dr. H. N. Sinha, M.A., Ph.D., Professor of History, Morris College, Nagpur.—3rd January, 1942.

*37. Mr. Ghanashyam Das, B.A. (Lond.), Professor of History, Ravenshaw College, Cuttack.—28th May, 1943.

*38. Mr. S. M. Jaffar, B.A., M.R.A.S. (Lond.) F.R.H.S. Keeper of Records and Director of Historical Researches, N.W.F. Government, Khudadad Street, Peshawar.—15th September, 1943.

*39. Dr. A. L. Duarte, M.A., D.Litt., Professor of History, D. J. Sind College, Karachi.—17th June, 1944.

Indian States—

40. Dr. Yusuf Husain Khan, D.Litt. (Paris), Curator, Historical Section of Daftar-e-Diwani at Mal. H. E. H. the Nizam's Government, Hyderabad.—21st February, 1946.

41. Dr. M. H. Krishna, M.A., D.Litt., Director of Archaeological Researches in Mysore, Mysore.—9th February, 1943.

*42. Mr. R. K. Ranadive, M.A., Manager, Huzur Political Office (Retd.), Dandia Bazar, Baroda.—3rd January 1942.

*43. Mr. P. Acharya, B.Sc., M.R.A.S., F.R.A.I., State Archaeologist, Mayurbhanj State, Baripada.—3rd January, 1942.

*44. Sardar S. N. Banerji, M.A., Professor of History, Mohindra College, Patiala.—3rd January, 1942.

45. Mr. V. K. R. Menon, B.A. (Hons.), M.Sc. (Lond.), Private Secretary to H. H. the Maharaja of Cochin, Ernakulam.—3rd January, 1942.

46. Dewan Bahadur Sir T. Vijayaraghavacharya, K.B.E., Prime Minister, Mewar State, Udaipur.—3rd January, 1942.

47. Dr. A. G. Pawar, M.A., LL.B., Ph.D., Bar-at-Law, Principal, Rajaram College, Curator, Historical Records Office, Kolhapur Government, Kolhapur.—3rd January, 1942.

*48. Mahamahopadhyaya Pandit Bisheshwarnath Reu, Superintendent, Archaeological Department, Jodhpur.—3rd January, 1942.

*49. Mr. K. R. Venkatarama Aiyar, B.A., L.T., Director of Public Instruction & Historical Records Officer (in charge of Research), Pudukkottai State, Pudukkottai.—3rd January, 1942.

*50. Mr. Prabhat Kumar Mukherjee M.A., Professor of History, Rajendra Intermediate College, Patna State, Bolangir via Sambalpur.—11th February 1946.

*51. Pandit Nagendra Nath Mahapatra, Vidyalankar, Assistant Teacher, High English School, Dhenkanal.—3rd January, 1942.

52. Mr. B. C. Chakravarty, M.A., Tripura State, Agartala.—3rd January, 1942.

53. Mr. V. K. Khadilkar, Chief Revenue Officer, Sangli State, Sangli.—3rd January, 1942.

*54. Mr. S. N. Dhar, M.A., Professor of History, Holkar College, Indore.—14th December, 1942.

55. Mr. P. N. Kunjan Pillai, M.A., Superintendent, Huzur Central Records, Trivandrum.—12th July, 1943.

*56. Mr. J. M. Ghose, M.A., Professor of History, Maharaja's College, Jaipur.—24th July, 1944.

*57. Khan Chaudhuri Amanatulla Ahmad, M.L.C., Cooch-Bihar.—12th September, 1944.

58. Mr. S. P. Bhargava, M.A., Principal, Rajrishi College, Alwar State, Alwar.—23rd October, 1944.

59. Mr. Imtiaz Ali Arshi, State Librarian, Rampur Darbar, Rampur.—20th August, 1943.

60. Mr. Chandulal M. Vyas, Naib Dewan, Rajpipla State, Rajpipla.—15th September, 1943.

61. Sjt. W. Yumjao Singh, Rental & Rent Payment Officer, Manipur State, Imphal.—15th November, 1943.

62. Mr. A. H. Nizami, M.A., Professor of History, Darbar College, Rewa.—19th June, 1945.

Universities—

*63. Dewan Bahadur C.S. Srinivasachari, M.A. (Formerly Professor and Head of the Department of History and Politics, Annamalai University), Chidambaram.—3rd January, 1942.

*64. Mr. K. A. Nilakanta Sastri, M.A., Professor of History and Archaeology Madras University, Madras.—29th July, 1943.

*65. Reverend Father H. Heras, S.J., M.A., Professor of History, St. Xavier's College, Cruickshank Road, Bombay 1.—3rd January, 1942.

*66. Dr. N. K. Sinha, M.A., Ph.D., Lecturer in History, Calcutta University, Calcutta (Residence, 47-A. Ekdalia Road, Ballygunj, Calcutta).—3rd January, 1942.

*67. Mr. D. N. Banerji, M.A., Head of the Department of Political Science, Dacca University, Dacca.—3rd January, 1942.

68. Dr. Tara Chand, M.A., D. Phil, Vice-Chancellor, Allahabad University, Allahabad.—3rd January, 1942.

69. Dr. Sukumar Banerjee, M.A., Ph.D., D.Litt., Head of the Department of History, Lucknow University, Lucknow.—23rd October, 1945.

*70. Mr. J. C. Talukdar, M.A., Professor, St. John's College, Agra.—3rd January, 1942.

71. Mr. S. V. Puntambekar, M.A. (Oxon.), Bar-at-Law, Professor of History and Political Science, Behares Hindu University, (Now in Nagpur University).—3rd January, 1942.

72. Mr. Mohammad Habib, B.A., Hons. (Oxon.), Bar-at-Law, Professor of History, Muslim University, Aligarh.—3rd January, 1942.

73. Mr. R. R. Sethi, M.A., Professor of History, University of the Punjab, Lahore.—1st March, 1944.

*74. Dr. H. N. Sinha, M.A., Ph.D., Professor of History, Morris College, Nagpur.—3rd January, 1942.

75. Mr. Y. J. Taraporewala, M.A., Principal, G. B. B. College, Muzaffarpur.—18th December, 1943.

*76. Dr. Ishtiaq Husain Qureshi, M.A., Ph.D. (Cantab.), Head of the Department of History, University of Delhi.—3rd January, 1942.

*77. Dr. Ishwar Nath Topa, M.A., Ph.D., Lecturer in History, Osmania University, Hyderabad-Deccan.—11th November, 1945.

78. Dr. M. H. Krishna, M.A., D.Litt., Director of Archaeological Researches in Mysore, Mysore.—3rd January, 1942.

79. Mr. V. Rangacharya, M.A., M.E.S. (Retd.), Professor of History, Maharaja's University College, Trivandrum.—8th August, 1944.

Learned Institutions—

*80. Mr. William Coelho, M.A., (Indian Historical Research Institute), Assistant Professor of History, St. Xavier's College, Bombay.—3rd January, 1942.

*81. Mr. T. S. Shejwalkar, M.A., (The Deccan College Post-graduate and Research Institute), Reader in Mediaeval Indian History, Poona.—1st June, 1945.

82. Mr. D. P. Karmarkar, M.A., LL.B. (Karnataka Historical Society), Pleader, Dharwar, Bombay.—3rd January, 1942.

*83. Mr. G. H. Khare, B.A., Curator, Bharata Itihasa Samshodhaka Mandal, 313, Shadashiv Peth, Poona.—3rd January, 1942.

*84. Mr. R. P. Patwardhan, M.A., (Oxon.), I.E.S. (Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, Bombay), Director of Public Instruction, Government of Bombay, Poona.—3rd January, 1942.

85. Khan Bahadur G. A. Dossani (Calcutta Historical Society), 60, Bentinck Street, Calcutta.—3rd January, 1942.

*86. Sir Jadurath Sarkar, Kt., C.I.E., (Bangiya Sahitya Parishad), P-255, Lansdowne Road Extension, Rashbehari Avenue, Calcutta.—3rd January, 1942.

*87. Mr. Mahibbul Hasan Khan, B.A. Hons. (Lond.), (Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal), Lecturer in History, Calcutta University, 5/C, Sandal Street, Flat No. 4, Calcutta.—23rd March, 1945.

*88. Dr. Bisheshwar Prasad, D.Litt. (United Provinces Historical Society), 32, Chatham Lines, Allahabad.—3rd January, 1942.

*89. Shk. Abdur Rashid, M.A., LL.B. (Aligarh Historical Research Institute) Lecturer in History, Muslim University, Aligarh.—4th January, 1944.

*90. Dr. Y. K. Deshpande, M.A., D.Litt. LL.B., M.R.A.S. (Sharadashram), Yeotmal, Berar.—3rd January, 1942.

*91. Pandit L. P. Pandeya, Kavya Vinoda, M.N.S.I. (Mahakosal Historical Society), Bilaspur, P. O. Chandrapur, via Raigarh, B. N. Railway.—3rd January, 1942.

*92. Mr. S. N. Banhatti, M.A., LL.B. (C. P. Research Society), Professor of History, King Edward's College, Amraoti (Berar)—3rd January, 1942.

LOCAL RECORDS SUB-COMMITTEE

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3. Dr. I. H. Qureshi, M.A., Ph.D. (Cantab.), Head of the Department of History, Delhi University, Delhi.—16th April, 1945.

4. Dr. S. N. Sen, M.A., Ph.D., B.Litt. (Oxon.), Director of Archives, Government of India, New Delhi. *Ex-officio* Secretary.

CORRESPONDING MEMBERS

Outside India—

1. Sir William Foster, C.I.E., Formerly Superintendent of Records (India Office), Mountfield Court, 179, West Heath Road, London, N. W. 3.—9th February, 1943.

2. Mr. H. G. Rawlinson, M.A., C.I.E., 32, Queens Gate Terrace, London, S. W. 7.—10th March, 1941.

3. Mr. R. B. Ramsbotham, M.B.E., M.A., B.Litt., F.R. Hist.S., Cromwell's House, Woodstock, Oxford.—17th November, 1942.

4. Dr. T. G. P. Spear, M.A., Ph.D. (Cantab.), Selwyn College, Cambridge, England.—26th November, 1942.

India—

(a) Provinces

Madras—

5. Dr. K. R. Subramanian, M.A., Ph.D., Head of the Department of History and Economics, Maharaja's College, Vizianagram.—28th June, 1941.

*6. Mr. K. A. Nilakanta Sastri, M.A., Professor of Indian History and Archaeology, Madras University, Madras.—6th January, 1943.

Bombay—

7. Rao Bahadur G. S. Sardesai, B.A., P. O. Kamshet, Dist. Poona.—17th November, 1942.

8. Dr. B. A. Salestare, M.A., Ph.D. (Lond.), D.Phil. (Giessen), Professor of History and Political Economy, Gujarat College, Ahmedabad.—7th May, 1942.

9. Major H. K. Percy-Smith, F.R.H.S., Deputy Field Controller of Military Accounts, Poona.—19th June, 1943.

10. Dr. Bool Chand M.A., Ph.D. (Lond.), Principal, M. M. Arts College, Bombay.—8th May, 1943.

Bengal—

11. Mr. K. Zacharia, M.A. (Oxon.), I.E.S., Officer on Special Duty, Education Deptt., Government of Bengal, Calcutta.—17th June, 1943.

*12. Mr. D. N. Banerjee, M.A., Head of the Department of Political Science, Dacca University, Dacca.—17th June, 1941.

*13. Dr. P. C. Gupta, M.A., Ph.D. (London), Lecturer in History, Calcutta University, Calcutta (Residence, 125, Rashbehari Avenue, Calcutta).—8th May, 1942.

14. Mr. M. L. Roy Chowdhury, M.A., B.L., P.R.S., Sastri, Lecturer in History, Calcutta University, Calcutta.—23rd June, 1942.

United Provinces—

*15. Dr. Nandalal, Chatterjee, M.A., Ph.D., D.Litt., Reader in Modern Indian History, Lucknow University, Lucknow.—13th July, 1941.

*16. Dr. A. Halim, M.A., Ph.D., Lecturer in History, Muslim University, Aligarh.—7th July, 1943.

17. Ch. Mujtaba Hussain, C.B.E., Bar-at-Law, 9, Butler Road, Lucknow.—12th August, 1943.

Punjab—

18. Lala Sita Ram Kohli, M.A., F.R.Hist.S., Principal, Ranbir College, Jind State, Sangrur.—17th November, 1942

*19. Sardar Ganda Singh, M.A., Lecturer in Sikh History, Khalsa College, Amritsar.—26th June, 1942.

Bihar—

20. Dr. Subimal Chandra Sarkar, M.A., D.Phil., (Formerly Principal, Patna College), "Pandui House" Patna.—18th November, 1942.

21. Mr. K. P. Mitra, M.A., B.L., Principal, Jessore College, Jessore.—9th July, 1943.

*22. Dr. K. K. Basu, M.A., Ph.D., Professor of History, T. N. J. College, Bhagalpur.—17th June, 1941.

23. Mr. S. A. Shere, M.A. (Oxon.), Curator, Patna Museum, Patna.—31st March, 1942.

24. Khan Sahib Syed Husain Askari, M.A., B.L., Lecturer in History, Patna College, Patna.—26th July, 1943.

Assam—

25. Rai Bahadur Dr. S. K. Bhuyan, M.A., Ph.D. (Lond.), Professor of History, Cotton College, Gauhati and Honorary Provincial Director, Department of Historical and Antiquarian Studies, Assam.—17th November, 1942.

North-West Frontier Province—

*26. Mr. S. M. Jaffar, B.A., M.R.A.S. (Lond.), F.R.H.S., Keeper of Records and Director of Historical Researches, N.W.F. Government, Peshawar.—8th May, 1943.

Delhi—

27. Khan Bahadur Maulvi Zafar Hasan, B.A., O.B.E., "Nashiman," Delhi Gate, Delhi.—17th October, 1942.

28. Dr. Sir Theodore Gregory, D.Sc., Economic Adviser to the Government of India, New Delhi.—31st July, 1945.

(b) *Indian States*

29. Syed Khurshid Ali, Azam Manzil, Red Hills, Hyderabad-Deccan.—17th November, 1942.

*30. Dr. Prakash Chandra, M.A., LL.B., Ph.D. (Lond.), Professor of Civics and Political Science, Victoria College, Gwalior.—30th June, 1941.

*31. Mr. R. V. Poduval, B.A., Director of Archaeology, Travancore State, Trivandrum.—15th July, 1941.

*32. Wazir-ud-Dowla Rao Bahadur Sardar M. V. Kibe, M.A., Saraswati Niketan, Indore.—25th February, 1943.

*33. Srimati Kamalabai Kibe, Saraswati Niketan, Indore.—25th February, 1943.

*34. Dr. K. N. V. Sastri, M.A., Ph.D., Professor of History, Maharaja's College, Mysore.—8th August, 1942.

(c) *Foreign Possessions in India*

35. Cavaliero Panduranga Pissurelencar, Member, Lisbon Academy of Sciences and Curator, Historical Records of Portuguese India, Nova Goa.—17th November, 1942.

36. Madame Yvonne Robert Gaebel, President, Societe de L' Histoire de L' Inde Francaise, Pondichery.



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THE ABOLITION OF THE TITULAR DIGNITY OF THE NAWAB OF THE CARNATIC

[BY DEWAN BAHADUR C. S. SRINIVASACHARI, M.A.]

The last titular Nawab of the Carnatic, Muhammad Ghaus Khan, died on 7 October 1855, leaving no child : and the heir-at-law, alike by Muhammadan and English usage, was his father's younger brother, Azim Jah, who promptly applied for the succession. Azim Jah had acted as regent for his nephew, Nawab Muhammad Ghaus Khan, during his minority from 1825-1842. The Marquis of Tweeddale, Governor of Madras (1842-48), had observed in Council that Azim Jah did not "enjoy the place to which he was entitled in consideration of the position he so lately occupied in communication with the British Government and of that he still holds in relation to His Highness the Nabob and to his succession to the musnud." Azim Jah also quoted from a letter from the Court of Directors in which the latter appeared to have recognised him as the next heir to his nephew.

Lord Harris was dominated by the views of Dalhousie who was then residing at Ootacamund. As early as the 23rd October, within a few days of the Nawab's death, Mr. Secretary Edmondstone, even while asking information from Lord Harris, Governor of Madras, "as to what passed at the several accessions to the musnud subsequent to the treaty of 1801," gave the following instructions :--

(a) "The late Nawab, the Governor General observes, has left no son, so that there is no direct heir to the musnud.

(b) "Under these circumstances his Lordship apprehends that the future of the title of Nawab of the Carnatic must be the subject of immediate and grave consideration.

"In the meantime, his Lordship assumes, as a matter of course, that, until the question regarding the vacant musnud shall have been considered and decided, the Government of Madras will not recognise any one to represent himself as successor to the late Nawab of the Carnatic."

This minute of the Governor General became the basis of subsequent arrangements. It maintained that the Company was not bound by any act or deed to maintain and uphold the hereditary succession of the Nawabs of the Carnatic, so long as the family might continue to exist. On the death of Nawab Azim-ud-daula (1819), the Government of Madras had pointed out to the Governor General that they were not authorised by the treaty of 1801 to acknowledge any successor. Though the throne (musnud) had been allowed to descend in regular succession in two instances from father to son—Nawab Azim Jah (1820-25) and Nawab Ghulam Muhammad Ghaus (1825-55),—these acts did not bind the Government to continue it when that succession had failed, as in the present instance, when Nawab Ghulam Muhammad Ghaus left no son and there was only his paternal uncle, Prince Azim Jah. On grounds of expediency also, Lord Harris objected to the perpetuation of the Nawabship.¹

¹ "How could Lord Harris strain at such a gnat as the 'titular' Nabobship of the Carnatic 'a mere pageant,' as he himself called it, when Lord Dalhousie had swallowed so eagerly and so easily the camels of Sattara, Jaloun and Jhansi, an important State like Nagpore and was known to have decided on the deglutition of Oude? In such a case hesitation was impossible. On the 25th October Lord Harris recorded his Minute; early in November Lord Dalhousie arrived at Madras from Ootacamund, took his seat in Council, and expressed his entire concurrence with 'that full, able and conclusive paper.'—Evans Bell. *Empire in India*, Letter III: The Carnatic.—(Madras, 1861).

"The semblance of royalty without any of its power was a mockery of authority which must necessarily be pernicious. It was not merely anomalous, but prejudicial to the community, that a separate authority not amenable to the laws, should be permitted to exist. This pageant, though hitherto harmless, might at any time become a nucleus of sedition and agitation. Moreover, the habits of life and the course of proceeding of the Nabobs had been morally most injurious and tended to bring high station into disrepute and favoured the accumulation of an idle and dissolute population in the chief city of the Presidency." (J. C. Marshman, *History of India*, Vol. I, p. 479).

Lord Harris, in his minute dated 25 October, interpreted the words "for settling the succession to the soubadarry of the territories of Arcot,"—occurring in the end of the Preamble to the Treaty of 1801, as not contemplating any hereditary succession and as referring only to the filling up of the "musnud of the Soubadarry of Arcot having become vacant" with the appointment of Nawab Azim'ud-daula to it.

Lord Dalhousie recorded his entire concurrence in the arguments and conclusions of the Madras Governor which were supported by Sir Henry Montgomery : and he embodied his views in a minute in which he declared himself emphatically against shadowy rulers and based his opinion on four reasons :—

- (1) on the general principle that the semblance of royalty without any of the power is a mockery of authority which must be pernicious :
- (2) because though there is virtually no divided rule or co-ordinate authority in the government of the country (for these points were finally settled by the Treaty of 1801), yet some appearance of so baneful a system is still kept up by the continuance of a quasi-royal family and court ;
- (3) because the legislation of the country being solely in the hands of the Honourable Court, it is not only anomalous, but prejudicial to the community, that a separate authority, not amenable to the laws, should be permitted to exist ; and
- (4) because it is impolitic and unwise to allow a pageant to continue, which, though it has hitherto been politically harmless, may at any time become a nucleus, for sedition and agitation. ²

Lord Dalhousie in his minute dated 28 February 1856, paragraph 43, thus wrote : "As the treaty by which the musnud of the Carnatic was conferred on his Highness's predecessor was exclusively a personal one ; as the Nawab had left no male heir ; and as both he and his family had disreputably abused the dignity of their position, and the large share of public revenue which had been allotted to them ; the Court of Directors has been advised to place the title of Nawab in abeyance, granting fitting pensions to the several members of the Carnatic family."

The foregoing remarks of Lord Dalhousie amount to (1) that the treaty of 1801 was purely a personal one ; and (2) that the Nawabs had been immoral and had abused their position and resources. He recommended the extinction of the titular Carnatic Principality because he felt the late Nawab and his family had disreputably abused the dignity of their position. He naively stated that "the political power is in the hands of the British Government, and in them solely it must be retained ; and it is injudicious to leave to any one needlessly the opportunity of asserting any co-ordinate authority." "With respect to the Arcot family, the British Government must be prepared to settle the question of their position at this conjuncture for a long period ; for though the Prince Azeem Jah has no legitimate sons (a mistake), yet he has brothers who have ; and if the royal titles and privileges are now continued, they are likely to be permanent for some generations. I need not repeat my opinion that this opportunity should be and can be taken for abrogating those titles and privileges." More brutally frank opinions, overwhelming and stifling legal rights and treaty sanctions, are rare even among the papers of that annexationist Governor General.

Lord Harris proceeded even one step further. In his minute he declared :—"I will not say that greater care could not have been bestowed on his training, or that greater success might not have been obtained by some other method of education than those which were tried ; but I do assert it as my belief, that nothing that any Government can do will be sufficient to counter-balance the evil effects which will be derived by a native Prince, either Hindoo or Mahomedan, from the circumstances of family, of creed, and of position, in which he must be placed." The wish implied in the above passage that all such Hindu and Muhammadan princes had inevitably bad morals and could be extinguished justifiably, should not have found a place in a minute of the Governor of Madras. But it carried weight with the Court of Directors who, in their Despatch of 15 March 1856, concurred that the effect was "morally most pernicious."³

² Edwin Arnold, *Dalhousie's Administration of British India*, Vol. II, p. 176.

³ This savours more of the uniformly bad opinions expressed by Mr. J. C. Marshman whose uninterrupted connection with *The Friend of India* was characterised by "incessant threats slanders against Native States."

The moral indignation of Dalhousie at the disreputable life of the Nawab was extended by Lord Harris to include the inhabitants of the Mussalman quarter at Triplicane where the descendants of the followers of the Walajahi family were living. They were condemned by Governor Harris, wholesale, as "an idle and dissipated population in the chief city of the Presidency."

The contention that there was no male heir in the family to the Nawabship, was subsequently withdrawn in the Parliament where it was admitted that the Nawab had an heir, according to Muhammadan Law, in his uncle, Prince Azim Jah. Dalhousie argued that though allusions might have been made that, if Muhammad Ghaus should have no children, his uncle Azim Jah would be allowed to succeed him, yet "to indicate an expectation or even an intention, is not to recognise or even confer a right" and that though the words used by Government indicated on their part a favourable intention towards him, at that time, "the Government has since had but too much reason to forego all such intentions in favour of himself and of the members of his family."

Nawab Muhammad Ghaus had lived, indeed, like many other princes of the land, a life of sensuality and extravagance. But his conduct was according to a contemporary writer, John Bruce Norton, never "of a quality approximating to what would justify such a punishment as this inflicted on him and his heirs," and he held that "indeed we might just be reasonably have refused to allow the heirs of George IV to succeed him on account of his irregular habits and his extravagance."

Dalhousie's minute contains instances of the use of vague or ambiguous phrases like "in abeyance" where it was obviously and certainly intended to signify that the title was extinguished. Again there is the incorrect statement that the Nawab of the Carnatic died without leaving any "male heir", where all that could have been said with truth was that he died without any male issue. The employment of the terms, "no male heirs," "no direct heirs" and "no natural heirs," as if they were synonymous with no male issue, is "the great pivot upon which Lord Dalhousie's machinery of annexation was made to work."

Nothing could be added to the arguments of Lords Harris and Dalhousie. Sir Charles Wood, while declining to disturb the decision of the Court of Directors, carefully abstained from upholding it on its merits (*vide* his Despatch to the Government of Fort St. George, dated 8 April 1862). The times were propitious; there was intense agitation on the question of the rendition of Mysore; and in 1867 Prince Azim Jah was given the title of Prince of Arcot and the descent was to run along a particular line.⁴

SOME RECORDS OF THE PESHWA PERIOD

[By Mr. G. H. Khare, B.A.]

I

Very recently Mr. B. M. Purandare, a young friend of mine, brought from his friend Mr. S. N. Sahasrabudhe *alias* Saranjame of Poona a bundle of old papers, the scrutiny of which showed that it consisted of more than 25 old documents and a portion of a narrative. All these papers are of historical importance and belong to the Peshwa period. As the documents bear no seals they cannot be termed as purely official; but a closer examination of the same leaves no doubt that almost all of them are either autographs or bear signatures of some members of the Peshwa family and therefore are very valuable as evidence of the first grade. Moreover,

⁴ The poignancy of insult and degradation must indeed have been bitter to the members of the Carnatic family. The family "degenerated from power to powerlessness and idle vice and then thrust down lower still to comparative poverty." It is a story of "injustice *in corpori* *vili* which to the thoughtful mind is not less sad, perhaps than any other and bolder form of injustice. But again, as in the case of Nagpore, the act of Lord Dalhousie, illuminated by the red flames of the mutiny, has been reconsidered and repealed to some extent, and the Nabobs of the Carnatic enjoy...their pensions once more."—Sir Edwin Arnold writing in 1865.

The present Prince of Arcot has been given the title of His Highness.

a. comparative study of these documents tends to prove that they probably belonged to the archives of the Purandare family, many members of which served the Peshwas quite faithfully. The period which they cover extends roughly from 1731 to 1761. Out of these one was issued by Bajirao Ballal, the second Peshwa, five by his younger brother Chimaji Appa, sixteen by Balaji Bajirao, the third Peshwa, one by Raghunatharao his younger brother, one by his cousin Sadashivarao Bhau and one by Bajirao Raghunatha, the last Peshwa. I cannot vouch that all the information supplied by these documents was altogether unknown before ; but I am certain they will add considerably to our knowledge of the incidents referred to in them. As it is not advisable for want of space to translate all of them *in extenso* here, I give below a gist of most of them and render only three.

The earliest document refers to some movements preceding the battle of Dabhoi (1 April 1731). Three letters give details probably of events connected with the siege and capture, by the Marathas, of Dharavi a strategic post in the Bassein campaign (first two quarters of the year 1739). One document furnishes a narrative of operations conducted by Bajirao Ballal, the second Peshwa, on 8 February 1740, in connection with his last expedition against Nasirjang, the deputy of the Nizam-ul-mulk at the time in the Deccan. Another mentions how Balaji Bajirao, the third Peshwa, invested Devari in the *pargana* of Gaur Jhambare and how it capitulated after a month (8 March 1741). A third refers to the Bengal expedition of the same Peshwa and informs us how he and his soldiers performed the pilgrimage to Prayaga or Allahabad (about 1 March 1743). One alludes to the strained relations between this very Peshwa and Chhatrapati Shahu during the first quarter of 1747 and the ungrudging help of Sagunabai, the younger wife of Shahu, to the former to arrive at a settlement favourable to both. Eleven documents can very easily be ascribed to the last quarter of 1750 and the first quarter of 1751 and they deal with Ramaraja's confinement at the hands of Tarabai, her movements against the third Peshwa, the latter's counter-movements and his conciliatory attitude towards her, Damaji Gayakwad's activities against the Peshwa and his blockade in Satara by the Peshwa's commanders, Peshwa's expedition into the Nizam's territory and his efforts towards an amicable settlement with the members of the Dabhade family. Three letters refer to Balaji Bajirao's vigorous attempt to collect a detailed and factual account of the Panipat disaster and his views as to what course of action the surviving Maratha commanders should follow if Sadashivarao Bhau were to be no more.

II

The earliest document in this collection, the English rendering of which follows hereafter, furnishes, as has been already stated, some information about the movements of the Maratha contingents and the Nizam before the battle of Dabhoi¹ fought between Peshwa Bajirao I and Trimbakarao Dabhade and can therefore be tentatively ascribed to the beginning of 1731 though the letter itself is undated. It is an autograph of Chimaji Appa, is addressed to Ambajipanta Purandare and is to the following effect :

Nizam-ul-mulk has in view both Songadh² and Kukadmundhe,³ but has not yet decided which way he should follow. Maqbul Alam⁴ has not as yet descended into the Konkan. I know not the whereabouts of Malharji Holkar and Ranoji Shinde. After joining together, Pilaji Jadhava and Anandarao Pawar have crossed the Godavari river. I have dispatched both Krishnaji Pawar⁵ (KP) and Nara Prabhu⁶ (NP). The former has already started and the latter will start tomorrow. Neither Baravaji Takajir⁷ nor Bhavasingh Thoke⁸ was allowed to accompany him (Nara Prabhu) as either Dabhade or the Nizam would have blocked his way in that case. I would have asked both of them to accompany him, had I myself a sufficient number of soldiers with me. But in the absence of that, I have avoided an encounter

¹20 miles to the south-east of Baroda.

²60 miles to the east of Surat.

³12 miles to the north of Nandurbar, a taluqa town in the West Khandesh district.

⁴Nizam's officer stationed at Sangawner in the Ahmednagar district.

⁵Maratha commanders siding with the Peshwa.

by making both of them stay here. The horsemen of both Krishnaji Pawar and Nara Prabhu will amount to a thousand which number is quite insufficient to cut their way through and get sway over the desired region. Both Dabhade and Pilaji Gayakwad will surely try to have an engagement with him. I would, therefore, advise you to see Nara Bava (a most faithful counsellor of Chattrapati Shahu) and persuade him to prevail upon Shahu to order both of them not to leave me which is the only way to maintain their honour. Being penniless I could not send with him a large army and nobody dares to proceed to Gujrat. Let steps be taken so that he remains here.

The second letter, of which I give below a free translation, pertains to Bajirao I's last expedition into the Nizam's territory bordering on the northern bank of the Godavari river. Though much has been written about the causes and the consequences of the expedition,⁹ they are lacking in the details of the day to day operations. Only two documents furnish some details of the early stages of this campaign;¹⁰ but they deal with one day—only 7 February 1740. This letter relates the second day's operations. Let it be noted here that even the *Hadikat-ul-Alam* which professes to give a detailed account of the Nizam's dynasty supplies very meagre data of this expedition. This is also an autograph of Chimaji Appa who accompanied Bajirao I and who addressed it to Ambajipanta Purandare in the name of Bajirao I. It runs thus : —

"Today, Saturday, the 21st of Zi-ul-qada, we are stationed at Tandulvadi pranta Sendurvade.¹¹ Yesterday, i.e. Friday, we had an engagement with Nasirjang's forces. Half of our forces, which were under the command of Chimaji Appa, marched against the main enemy columns and attacked them. Even under a heavy fire from the enemy side they killed about two hundred out of them whereupon the enemy retreated leaving the cannon behind in the field. But as in this very attack we lost about two hundred horses and a hundred men, and the enemy received reinforcement, they were saved. In the van Ranoji Shinde and Malharba Holkar fought well. The right flank of Nasirjang's army which was commanded by Firangoji Pawar was attacked by Pilaji Jadhava, Sambhaji Shinde and others and was driven back into the main army. Several other skirmishes also took place. Today, rallying together all our forces and watching the mutual movements, I intend to make a sudden but general attack on the enemy and overpower it. If the Maharaja (Chattrapati Shahu) orders all other Maratha commanders to join us, we hope to crush the enemy completely. Otherwise by gaining advantage over the enemy in some way or other, we wish to make peace with him. By the good fortune of the Maharaja every thing will come to a successful end. We have captured some horses of the enemy."

The third document which I summarise here is dated the 5th of Muharram and is addressed to Dhondoba Purandare. In it Balaji Bajirao relates the capture of Devari thus :—

After arriving at the northern bank of the Narmada, we invested Devari¹² the chief seat of Durgasingh, the ruler of Gaur Jhambare. It stood the siege for a month. But our mines reached the inner fort and as soon as they exploded, the ruler, through fear, asked for safety and was taken out with honour. Both Devari and Gaur Jhambare were captured. The revenue of the principality amounts to two lakhs.

HARIPANT PHADKE—THE MAN HE WAS

[By MR. T. S. SHEJWALKAR, M.A.]

Haripant Phadke is known to history as the right hand man of Nana Phadnis, the virtual regent of the Maratha Empire, such as it was in the last quarter of the eighteenth century. Beginning his life as an humble clerk under the Phadnis, he grew to be a general and a privy councillor at the Peshwa's court at Poona. But he

⁹The *Proceedings of the Indian History Congress*, 6th Session, Aligarh, pp. 336-44; *Peshwa Bajirao I and Marathi Expansion* by Dr. V. G. Dighe, pp. 201-203; *Marathi Riyasat*, Vol. V, pp. 394-395.

¹⁰*Purandare Daftar*, Vol. I, by K. V. Purandare, Nos. 138, 139.

¹¹16 miles due south-west of Aurangabad.

¹²60 miles due north-west of Jubbulpore.

took full thirty years to attain this position and had to struggle hard in his rise. He rose on account of his own virtues and did not owe his position to Nana Phadnis, whose dependent he was throughout his life. In fact, Nana was more dependant on Haripant than the reverse, a thing proved at the bar of history. For, after Haripant's death in 1794, Nana went on committing one blunder after another, leading to his complete downfall. "With him has departed all wisdom and moderation of the Maratha Government," wrote Colonel Palmer on the death of Nana Phadnis in 1800. Historically, these words should have been said on Haripant's death, to be more correct, as these virtues were the result of Haripant's advice and conciliatory attitude. Haripant was the foil placed behind the mirror glass, the saving grace, of Nana Phadnis. As long as he lived, Nana's foibles were kept under cover; only after his death, Nana was exhibited in his true colours. This is clear from the correspondence between the two persons, published and unpublished. Here I want to throw light on this point by placing before you certain letters lying in the Parasnis Collection at the Deccan College Research Institute.

In a letter dated 3 October 1786 (Rumal 54-652) Nana clearly states that 'any policy to be thought out can only be in consultation with you only.' Nana generally sent all important papers on matters of policy to Haripant for advice, even while away from Poona in distant campaigns. This shows the implicit trust in which Haripant was held by such a suspicious person as Nana and the value attached to his opinion on any matter. Humility and self-effacement on the part of Haripant had brought out this state of affairs. He had no personal axe to grind.

As an illustration of Nana's irascibility and curt manner of writing, see the following para :—

"You had written to me about Sadashiva Ramachandra, but he is proved guilty. The proof of his guilt has been found in the house of Shivaji Kano, and still you promise to continue him in our service, with the old emoluments! How much should your wit be praised and recommended for this piece of work! You are returning triumphant after a successful campaign and shrewd exhibition of diplomacy, so you should now provide for him yourself! Seeing your letter, my hands and feet began to burn! You know what trouble we have had to go through for the treaty with the English, what an amount of expenditure was incurred on that account, then what business had you to promise to him? Which work had been held over that you should bring Sadashiva Ramachandra? You need not bring him here for our audience. Let him first pay ten lakhs (for his offence) and produce sureties for future good behaviour as well. You write for funds to pay the army. As you are coming from the campaign, you can collect funds and disband the army after paying them. We have lost our wit (the Vedas i.e. the store house of knowledge). You need no more write to us!"

And here's the reply :..... "I have received your orders protesting against my line of action. That I should bring Sadashiva Ramachandra with me with a promise for his future maintenance, after your honour had brought about the treaty with the English, I now know to be my folly after reading your letter. But I am not such a fool as to try your honour's temper and lose your esteem for me. I live in constant fear of your Excellency (and never do anything without proper thought). An occasion arose for taking such a step. Without separating Sadashiva Ramachandra, Manaji Shinde and Sakharam Hari (from Raghoba), the hostilities could not cease. If these men remained for a fortnight or a month more with Raghoba, that would have meant mischief. If they had walked away somewhere, that also would create trouble. Placed in such circumstances I took counsel of all and then took the step with their full concurrence. I shall explain this in detail when I see your honour's feet. The four chief traitors in the treaty, beginning with Abaji Mahadeo, had also opened talks for their pardoning, but we never entertained their proposals."

"If you had but made it known to us that Sadashivabava was equally culpable, I for one would never have taken the step. I thought of bringing him back, fearing the consequences of not taking such a step. You perhaps cannot visualise the situation here, but will be convinced of it when we talk together. Do not therefore, ... en, pronounce your disfavour. If I free myself from the soldiers clamouring

for money, I shall come direct to see you. After granting me an audience once you are free to punish me as you deem fit. Only let no one know it. That I have successfully terminated the campaign or have reached the pinnacle of great office, I never imagined. I am your honour's valet (disciple ?) if you allow me that office. You order me to get money and pay the army. Had I the ability to do it, why should I be serving as a clerk (in your office) on Rs. 300 a year ? Because you were kind, I could go on up till now. Now that your mind has changed, my real value has been finally appraised ! Still you should not for once reject my request. I come to Poona as soon as possible. As I am your servant, no other person will be needed to execute your punishment on me. Once more I shall request (explain). After that if my stars decree your disfavour, I am ready to acknowledge the same in person." (Rumal 54-625, dated 12 June 1776).

Here is another example of Haripant's manner :—

"You write to say that I am still acting as a servant and not as a general, with the result that I am unable to control properly the men in the army. Your honour should know, however, that control in the army depends on regular payment of wages. Provide funds for the same (and then see the result). Because I have eaten your honour's food, I carry on as best as I can (even without enough funds). How many others are doing the same ? Had unity been ruling in our ranks, where was the cause for such tussles ? I am doing as much as I can. Your honour, instead of hating and neglecting me, should try to help me in this my work. I am not in the army as others are. I am your private (servant). I can only do what is good for my master and nothing else. You write that Bhau (Parashuram Patwardhan) seems to be sullen and without interest in our undertaking. As a matter of fact, because he has full faith in you and because it is your undertaking, he works with full life. He has been engulfed in financial difficulties and suffered great losses. And still you don't write even a consoling letter to him for all his troubles ! On what then should he found his hope ? Write to him now and then, and you will find his sullenness vanishing. Know him to be a constant friend. By his help only I am continuing the campaign, otherwise I should have returned long ago. Your honour writes that I am at a great distance (for consultation). But what more could I have done by staying at the Court ? You are doing what is needed all the same. If I am nearby, you can only talk to me whatever comes into your mind. That seems my only use." (Rumal 54,76).

Further on in the same letter, Haripant writes to Nana on behalf of his nephew Moro Bapuji, who had sided with the Pretender of Sadashivrao Peshwa and joined his standards, handing over the naval fort of Suvarnadurg to him. He says that 'he could not open his mouth on his erring nephew's behalf for two years, because there was no case for him. Mercy on the part of Nana only can do him any good.' Nana had written to Haripant about his sons also, and this is what he writes in reply : "The fault (of sons' misbehaviour) is indeed mine. But when I think correctly on the matter, I have never from my birth devoted any time to teach them or increase their knowledge. There were two elder brothers. I was all along thinking myself a boy only. I could not therefore advise any one. I have spent all my time in serving your honour, I have seen nothing else. Now I have become the eldest in the family and feel that the boys should behave well. But as they have never been tutored into discipline, they cannot act correctly. Still with a view to getting into your good books, I tried to advise them too. But as their stars have ordained otherwise, what can I do ? They have never experienced any pain. How to serve under others, how to keep themselves in the good graces, when people praise or blame a person, they do not understand. They only know that (the Regent) Nana is their master, Haripant (the general) is their father, and therefore why should they lack anything ? Their thoughts go on this way....." (further sheet missing).

Haripant always remained unselfish, never using his word, chit, recommendation or influence, for personal or even family aggrandizement. His nephew's case is given above. Nana Phadnis, however, wished to fill all places with his henchmen. He wished to send Haripant's eldest son Chintaman *alias* Dajiba as the Governor of Ahmedabad in 1783. Haripant disagreed with Nana's choice, and forbade his

son to accept the post. In 1784, Nana wished to dismiss Raghunath Hari Nevalkar, ancestor of the famous Rani of Jhansi, from his charge, and to appoint Dajiba in his place. But Haripant knew his fabled son's abilities and defects, and again tried to dissuade Nana on the point. The case of Jhansi had already been spoiled by Nana's nepotism. He had appointed Baburao Bhaskar, a near relation of his, to the post in 1783, but Haripant had cancelled that appointment by intervening. There was no possibility of any new man becoming successful in that turbulent region, certainly not the weak Dajiba. But how to convince his son, who thought his father was blocking his path? Haripant feared a reverse for his son and did not like the idea of his son begging for Mahadji Shinde's aid in gaining Jhansi. So he suggested the alternative of first sending a good captain to take possession of Jhansi and then sending his son to take charge of his post. Finally the plan was dropped. (Rumal 54, Nos. 211-12-13, dated 3 March 1784.)

On the other hand, Haripant always put in a word for his assistants, co-workers and followers, who were useful to the state. In R. 54-52 of February 1778, he recommends payment of their dues to Patankar, Darekar and Nimbalkar, in very characteristic sentences marked with innate goodness and softness for the sufferings of good soldiers. He also wishes that the wife and family of Yeshwantrao Mane should not be punished for his offence, as he had been hanged for his treachery. His own family in Poona was troubled by the bankers from whom he had got loans for army expenditure. There his modesty is noticeable. In one letter he is found pleading the neglected case of Visaji Krishna Biniwale, not a *persona grata* with Nana and for whom Mahadji Shinde bore a personal grudge and vindictive attitude. Thus it is clear, after reading hundreds of letters of Haripant, that he was the saving angel of Nana, who was ambitious, malicious, selfish, jealous, vindictive, curt and of bad temper. Historically, a moiety of the success of Nana's administration and policy should be credited to Haripant's account.

A FARMAN OF AURANGZEB ALAMGIR TO A ZAMINDAR IN THE PROVINCE OF BERAR

[BY DR. M. A. CHAGHATAI, M.A., D. LITT.]

The farman of Aurangzeb Alamgir reproduced here actually belongs to the Alienation Office at Poona. I got its photographic copy by the kind permission of the government. It is of a huge size and very beautifully calligraphed in *nasta'liq* characters. On its top there is *tughra* in red bearing the name and insignia of Alamgir. On its right there is the great round Mughal seal with the Emperor's name in the inner circle. I understand that nothing so far has been published about this farman.

Free translation ¹ of the farman :—

In the name of Him who is the most Holy and Exalted in glory.

The Farman (Mandate) of Abu'z-Zafar Muhammad Mohi'u'd-Din Alamgiri Badshah Ghazi.

At this auspicious moment the farman is issued to the effect that the Zamindari of the *ta'alluqa* Islam Tek in the *sarkar* of Naupar within the province of Berar which was a supplement to the zamindari of Islamgadh, with the same boundaries as in the past, be confirmed in the name of brave Bal Bhadar Singh son of Bharat Singh, so that he may supply with great care provisions (*rasad*) from within his own boundary to the forces of the empire, the travellers and visitors; and obey Government officers, and fulfil the rules of thanksgiving; and send to the royal treasury rupees ten thousand, from year to year, in instalments, as *peshkash* (پیشکش) and obtain thereof an authoritative receipt. Present and future officers should regard the said zamindar as independent zamindar of Islam Tek and should make no change whatsoever therein, and should not expect to get even a single *edam* (small coin), as addition to the said *peshkash*, and exempt him from all Government

¹ Owing to shortage of paper the text of the farman is omitted.

dues and civil duties; and should not expect renewal of this sanad every year and keep off men of the zamindar of Islamgadh from asking for and demanding the annual levy. It is written on 2nd Zu'l-Qa'da, the 42nd regnal year, 1109 A. H. (10 May 1698). On its reverse:—The *Ta'liqa* or *Sharh-Yadasht* (gist) of the farman shows that the matter was reported on 17th Shawwal—first day of the month of Farwardin, during the 42nd regnal year, 1109 A. H. (28 April 1698) through the Chief Minister Nawab Asad Khan and it was drafted by Muhammad Mahdi. The *peshkash* of rupees ten thousand may be remitted to the government treasury in four instalments. There are four seals along with the endorsements of secretariat officers, viz. Chief Minister Nawab Asad Khan² and Muhammad Mahdi. The rest of them are not clear. Muhammad Mahdi was called Hakim Muhammad Mahdi of Hyderabad and he was honoured with rewards by Shah Alam at the time of his coronation as one of the companions of the late Aurangzeb Alamgir.

I have not been able to trace any reference to Bal Bhadar Singh son of Bhara Singh in whose favour the zamindari of Islam Tek, which was supplement to Islamgadh in the province of Berar, was confirmed.

Here it seems necessary to clear that this Islamgadh, which is in the province of Berar, should not be confused with Rahiri, which was also renamed Islamgadh⁴ by Aurangzeb and it was finally conquered by Ghazi'ud-Din Khan Bahadur Firoz Jang and later on Abdu'r-Razzaq Lari was appointed Foujdar⁵ of that place.

The author of the *Ma'athir-i-Alamgiri* tells us that during the course of the vents of the 9th regnal year of Aurangzeb, Deler Khan was deputed with an express order to suppress the zamindars of Chanda and Deogadh in the province of Berar.⁶ Manji Malar, the zamindar of Chanda was subdued and promised to pay a tribute to the government treasury. And similarly he concluded peace on the same terms with the zamindar of Deogadh. Both Chanda and Deogadh are two important adjoining places of Gondwana.⁷ Later on both the zamindars of Chanda and Deogadh did not keep their promise. Deler Khan was sent again in the 10th regnal year to settle with them. The zamindar of Deogadh, with whom I am particularly concerned here, fled away. Then Bakht Buland was given the Jagir of Deogadh, as he was claimant to that state being a Gond by origin and a resident of Deogadh as well.⁸ He was a convert to Islam. It was at this moment that this Deogadh was renamed Islamgadh⁹ and the ta'alluqa of Islam Tek was supplement to this Deogadh.

This Bakht Buland also raised the standard of revolt while the zamindar Dindar was given Islamgadh as Jagir in the 35th regnal year, 1102 A.H./1690 A.D.¹⁰ But Bakht Buland went on revolting against the Imperial government till the Emperor himself moved towards Berar to settle the matters of the zamindars of Gondwana. Bakht Buland slipped away and Aurangzeb ordered to write him in future as Negin Bakht¹¹ (unfortunate) instead of Bakht Buland. He was defeated by the forces of Islampur as mentioned in the *Ma'athir-i-Alamgiri*.¹² This Islampur may be the same Islam Tek as noted above in the farman, because no other such place name is mentioned in any record.

² *Ma'athir-i-Umara*, Calcutta, i, pp. 310-321.

³ Khafi Khan, *Muntakhabu'l-Lubab*, v, ii, pp. 570-1.

⁴ *Ma'athir-i-Alamgiri*, Calcutta, p. 378.

⁵ *Ma'athir-i-Umara*, ii, p. 821.

⁶ *Ma'athir-i-Alamgiri*, pp. 59, 82, 102.

⁷ Eyre Chatterton, *The Story of Gondwana*, London, 1916, pp. 41-47, 60-72; *Survey Map of India* (for Deogadh), 55 9/K.

⁸ *Ma'athir-i-Alamgiri*, p. 278.

⁹ Sarkar, *Aurangzeb*, Vol. V, pp. 404-408.

¹⁰ *Ma'athir-i-Alamgiri*, p. 340.

¹¹ Khafi Khan, Vol. II, p. 461.

¹² *Ma'athir-i-Alamgiri*, p. 405.

A LETTER FROM THE MARATHA AGENT WITH THE MUGHAL VAZIR SAFDARJANG (1751.)

[BY MR. D. V. GOKHALE, M.A., M.R.A.S. (LOND.).]

Among the hundreds of original letters which my friend Mr. G. H. Khare, Curator, B.I.S.M., Poona, has acquired for the Society from a member of the Hingane family of Chandori (Nasik District), there is one which is very interesting and important. It was addressed by Damodhar Mahadeo Hingane, the Maratha Agent with the Nawab Vazir at Allahabad, to his younger brother Purashottam, who was with the Sardars (Sindia and Holkar), at Mau Shamsabad, near Farrukhabad, and dealt with the agreement between the Sardars and the Vazir. The letter is nearly two to three foolscap pages in length, written in the *Modi* script and Marathi language.¹ It bears the date of receipt as 22 Shaban. But the matter discussed in the body of the letter leaves no doubt that it belongs to the year 1751, and therefore the complete date of the letter is 5 July 1751.

Safdarjang, the Subadar of Oudh, the leader of the Irani Shia faction of the Delhi Court was opposed by the Sunni Turani party under the leadership of Itimad-ud-Daulah. The latter was supported by the Ruhelas and Pathans of Rohilkhand. In 1748, after the death of Emperor Muhammad Shah, the new Emperor Ahmad Shah appointed Safdarjang as his Vazir. Javid Khan, the Superintendent of the imperial harem and supporter of the Turani faction, exerted an evil influence upon the Emperor and the queen mother Nawab Qudsia Begum Udham Bai, and was opposed to the Vazir. A few days after Safdarjang becoming the Vazir a plot on his life was discovered and a Turani hand in the plot was suspected. So the Vazir decided to crush the Ruhelas and Afghans and weaken the Turanis. He invented a very ingenious plan of crushing them by making one faction fight against the other. Thus, Qaim Khan Bangash² was instigated to fight against the Ruhelas; but when he was killed in the fight his jagir was confiscated (1750). The mother of Qaim Khan appealed to the Ruhelas and Afghans to rise against the Vazir and create a disturbance in his province. The Vazir himself started an expedition against them, but was defeated at Ram Chitauri on 13 September 1750, and barely escaped with his life and returned to Delhi (20 September). He was disgraced by the Emperor. But on the payment of sixty lakhs of rupees he was allowed to resume business. The Vazir was anxious to avenge his disgraceful defeat and as there was no other course open to him but to seek the aid of the Marathas and Jats for it, he appealed to them and promised the Maratha Sardars, Jayapa and Malharrao, Rs. 25,000 per day as the expenses for their aid. He started on his new expedition against the Ruhelas in the 2nd week of February 1751, and with the Sardars' aid completely defeated them at Fatehgarh on 19 April, and occupied the place. But as the rainy season was drawing near he returned to Allahabad along with Damodhar Mahadeo, the Maratha Agent in his camp. The Sardars encamped at Mau, near Farrukhabad, plundering the Ruhela territories, and demanding a reward for their aid to the Vazir in the form of lands as jagir. This letter brings out in detail the agreement between the Sardars and the Vazir to this effect. The following is a free translation of the letter :—

“Vazir-ul-Mamalik (i. e. Nawab Safdarjang), with a view to crushing the Pathan enemy (Ruhelas and Afghans), by any means, proposed to grant to the Sardars (Sindia and Holkar) the lands in the Ganges delta and beyond the Ganges and the expenses of cantoning in the Doab. But when the Sardars not only promised but actually cantoned and the Vazir received a draft agreement with Belbandar in token

¹ It is a confirmation from Marathi source of what is already known about the grant of Qaim Khan's jagir to the Marathas and has been adequately dealt with in the histories of this period.—Secy., I. H. R. C.

² Qaim Khan—the son of Muhammad Khan Bangash of Farrukhabad.

of their assurance he fell in a fix. He thought that he would indeed pay the expenses of their cantoning, but could not issue a Sanad of the lands of the Ruhelas and Pathans as the Emperor had refused to agree to it. On the other hand he felt that the Sardars would not rest till they got the Sanads. The Nawab was unable to express his anxiety to me and kept me in abeyance and at once wrote to the Emperor about the land-matter. The Emperor sent a reply that it was a detrimental policy to grant to the Marathas lands in the Doab simply for the aid against the Pathans and the Ruhelas. That if the Vazir desired to get his ends fructified through them he should pay them at the most the expenses of cantoning. That it was not at all proper to grant them even a small piece of land in the Doab. The Emperor further added that if the Sardars refused to canton merely on the payment of expenses he would personally march into the Doab and crush the enemy. But as there is a definite agreement between us and the Vazir, which he is unwilling to violate he again wrote to the Emperor, that the Sardars were loyal and sincere servants of the Emperor and would abide by their words. Moreover without their aid the Pathans and the Ruhelas would not be crushed. Once the Sardars were won over by giving the promised lands they would loyally and faithfully serve the Emperor. He had entered into the agreement with them with that hope and a Sanad should be given to them accordingly. To this he received a reply that it was not at all desirable to grant them lands in the Doab, but in case the Vazir were persistent only the lands beyond the Ganges, which were included in the jagir of Qaim Khan, be assigned to them. The Mahals of other jagirdars, the Crown lands and the lands of Nawab Qudsia Begum should never be given to them. Upon this the Vazir wrote for the third time that Qaim Khan had a jagir worth about eight to ten lakhs, which the Marathas would never accept. The lands of the other jagirdars should also be assigned to them, as they had already served the Emperor more faithfully than the jagirdars and would do the same in future with 5,000 horse. He had promised them that way, and the Emperor should issue the Sanad required without any hesitation, and stated that he stood a surety for their conduct. At the same time he wrote to Bapu³ to take Javid Khan into confidence and get the sanction of the Emperor to it. Bapu who was very anxious to serve the Peshwa and the Sardars pressed Javid Khan continuously for three or four days to issue the Sanads. Bapu represented the Sardars in more glowing terms than the Vazir. Javid Khan who was at this time the de-facto Emperor yielded to the requests of Bapu and the Vazir and sent to the latter a permit to issue a Sanad to the Marathas of all the lands of Qaim Khan except the Crown and Nawab Qudsia's lands, as well as half of the lands newly conquered from the Ruhelas, on the condition that they maintain a force of 5000 for the defence of the province and crush the Pathans and Ruhelas, the other half would be kept by themselves. This emphatic order was received by the Vazir who called me to audience and told me that it was solely through his own as well as of Bapu's efforts that the Emperor has consented to grant so much and the Sardars should accept the Sanads of the lands exclusive of the Crown and Nawab Qudsia's lands. Upon this I represented that the Sardars are unwilling to exclude even the Crown lands. How then can they accept the claims of Nawab Qudsia? The Vazir argued that no purpose would be served by such an obstinate attitude. The agreement worked out in a spirit of compromise and goodwill bears good fruit. It is also in the interests of the Sardars not to displease the Emperor, although they would have to sacrifice a small sum of about four lakhs as the dues of the Emperor and Nawab Qudsia's lands. The Sardars should either allow the imperial officers to, or themselves, collect it for the Emperor. It is not wise to suspend all the activities for this very reason. The Vazir further added that he could not grant the lands of the Emperor and Nawab Qudsia, as the Emperor had strongly opposed his proposals. He then ordered to issue the Sanads of the lands in the Doab and beyond the Ganges, excluding the Crown and Nawab Qudsia's lands. How can I accept the Sanad in this form? What should I do if I am blamed even after such hard efforts? Please read this letter verbatim to the Sardars and their Diwans Tatya,⁴ Bhau,⁵ etc. If they consent to the proposals, I would accept the Sanads; otherwise not. Please let me know their opinion soon."

³ Bapuji Mahadeo Hingane, the elder brother of the writer and the Maratha Agent at the Delhi Court.

⁴ Tatya—Gangoba Tatya Chandrachud, the Diwan of the Holkars.

⁵ Bhau—Ramaji Anant Dabholkar, the Diwan of Sindias.

EARLY MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY IN BENGAL

AN ILLUSTRATION

[By MR. D. N. BANERJEE, M. A.]

In his well-known work entitled *The Expansion of England : Two Courses of Lectures*,¹ Professor J. R. Seeley has stated that a "fundamental peculiarity" of the British Empire in India is that "in the main England conquered India and now keeps it by means of Indian troops paid with Indian money." "In the early battles of the Company," he has added, "by which its power was decisively established, at the siege of Arcot, at Plassey, at Buxar, there seem almost always to have been more sepoys than Europeans on the side of the Company. And let us observe further, that we do not hear of the sepoys as fighting ill, or of the English as bearing the whole brunt of the conflict." How could such a strange thing happen? Professor Seeley's explanation is very simple and, we believe, also correct. And that explanation is, that in those days of which we are speaking here, India was not "a conscious political whole." "The truth is," says Professor Seeley, "that there was no India in the political, and scarcely in any other, sense. The word was a geographical expression, and therefore India was easily conquered, just as Italy and Germany fell an easy prey to Napoleon, because there was no Italy and no Germany, and not even any strong Italian or German national feeling. Because there was no Germany, Napoleon was able to set one German state against another. As Napoleon saw that this means of conquest lay ready to his hand in Central Europe, so the Frenchman Dupleix early perceived that this road to empire in India lay open to any European state that might have factories there." This absence of the "jealousy of the foreigner" on the part of the Indian people, "because India had no sense whatever of national unity, because there was no India, and therefore, properly speaking, no foreigner"—this "political deadness" in the country—explains, according to the learned Professor, how "the English conquered India by means of a sepoy army."

The following extract² from the General Letter which the Court of Directors addressed to the President and Council at Fort William in Bengal on 30 December 1763, is an apt illustration of the position which Professor Seeley has taken in accounting for the establishment of the British Empire in India :

"Having taken into Our most serious Consideration the present Situation of Affairs at Bengal, the necessity of keeping up a respectable Military Force, and at (the³) same time the manner of doing it in the most useful effectual way consistently with confining the Military Expenses within as reasonable Bounds as Circumstances will admit of, We have therefore agreed and fixed upon the following Plan as an Establishment for Our Presidency of Bengal, *vizt.*

The whole Force to consist of 2600 European and 4000 Sepoys making together Six thousand six hundred Men Officers included.

The Europeans to be formed into corps of Infantry, Cavalry and Artillery.

The Infantry is to consist of three Battalion of seven hundred Men each, or Two thousand one hundred Men (to be) distinguished by the Names of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Battalion.

Each Battalion to have Seven Companies the first Company to consist of the Major as Captain one Lieutenant, who is to be Captain Lieutenant, one Ensign Subalterns as many as are necessary, the Remainder to be the Private Men so as to make the Company One Hundred Men in all Officers included.

¹ See Second Course Lecture II and III.

² Para 65.

The other Six Companies of each Battalion to consist each of one Captain, one Lieutenant, one Ensign-Subalterns and Private Men as the first Company.

The Cavalry to consist of two Companies, each of which to have its Captain, two Lieutenants, Two Cor(nets?) as many Subalterns as are necessary; the Remainder to be private Men so as to make each Company One Hundred Men in all Officers included.

The Artillery to consist of three Companies (each?) of which to have its Captain, two Lieutenants, (two) Lieutenant Fire Workers, as many Subalterns as are necessary, the Remainder to be private Men so as to make each Company One Hundred Men in all Officers included.

The Seapoys are to be formed into four Battalions of One thousand Men in each all Officers included to be distinguished by the Names of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Battalions.

Each Battalion to be commanded by one Captain, One Lieutenant and one Ensign who are to be Europeans, and such a Number of Indian Officers as shall be necessary.

The Military Force upon the foregoing Plan will We hope be fully sufficient to answer every good purpose, it is therefore forthwith to be carried into execution as nearly as possible and as Circumstances will admit of. If any deviations therefrom shall be found really necessary you will give us your Reasons very fully that We may be satisfied no Alteration is made that can possibly be avoided."

It is evident from this extract from the Court's General Letter to Bengal, dated 30 December 1763, that the total military force of the Company in Bengal, from after the receipt of the General Letter, was to consist of six thousand six hundred men of whom as many as four thousand were to be Indian Sepoys, and that with the help of this force the Company was to meet all its military requirements in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa. The General Letter was received and read at a Consultation, Public Department, held at Fort William on 26 July 1764.

TARIKH-I-HAMID KHAN

[BY MR. MAHTBUL HASAN KHAN, B.A. (LOND).]

Tarikh-i-Hamid Khan¹ is a history of Haidar Ali and of Tipu Sultan down to the Treaty of Seringapatam (1206/1792). It is written in Persian by one named Hamid Khan who, as he himself says in the preface, was a Mir Munshi of George Cherry, the private secretary of Lord Cornwallis, and accompanied the latter in his campaign against Tipu Sultan.² Nearly half the work is devoted to the family, early life and reign of Haidar; but the information regarding these matters is neither reliable nor complete. Similarly the events of the first ten years of Tipu's reign have been treated very briefly and incompletely. It is however, the history of the Third Anglo-Mysore War,³ and particularly of the second phase of it during which Lord Cornwallis himself took the field against Tipu, that has been exhaustively and accurately dealt with. The reason is that the author was constantly in attendance upon the Governor General and so he was in a position to describe the events of the war on the basis of personal experience and observation. His style is simple and lucid, frank and effective; and although there are big gaps in the narrative, for example, the role of the Maratha and Nizam's armies have been ignored, still the work is an important and indispensable source of the war as it checks and supplements the accounts given by Wilks, Mackenzie, Moore, Dirom and Kirmani. The following examples illustrate this :—

¹Bankipore, No. 619. There is no reference to this Ms. anywhere else. For a full description of the Ms. and a list of its contents see the *Catalogue of Persian Mss. Bankipor Library* Vol. VII.

²Tarikh-i-Hamid Khan, Folios 2b, 70a and 70b.

³The Third Anglo-Mysore War began in June 1790 with Tipu's attack on the Travancore Lines on December 29, 1789. The English were joined by the Nizam and the Marathas. As the war was not being conducted properly, Lord Cornwallis himself arrived in Madras on 12 December 1790, to take charge of the campaign. The Treaty of Seringapatam signed on 23 February 1792, concluded the war.

1. Hamid Khan gives a more detailed account of the advance of the English army under Cornwallis from Madras to Bangalore than is given by any other historian.⁴

2. When the Governor General reached Bangalore he started preparations to invest the place. But on the evening of 6 March 1791, Colonel Floyd, against his orders, led a night attack on Tipu's army. The following is the description of the engagement given by Hamid Khan: while Tipu's army lay encamped at Kistnapur near Bangalore, Colonel Floyd, without informing the Governor General, advanced towards it and attacked it. But the 1200 Asad-i-Ilahi troops which guarded the camp of the Sultan were soon ready and met the attack in a way the English did not expect. The result was that panic seized the troops of Floyd and they fled pursued by the Mysoreans. Although the English managed to escape, they lost 400 men; and if it had not been for the darkness of the night the whole cavalry led by Floyd would have been destroyed. Floyd himself was seriously wounded and was brought to the camp on horseback. When Lord Cornwallis heard of the affair he was so angry with Floyd that he did not even inquire of his condition, nor send his own doctor to attend him.⁵

3. When the town of Bangalore was captured by Cornwallis on 7 March 1791 or two hours it was subjected to the plunder of the English army. After order was restored it was found that even in such a short time the army had secured so much booty that there was hardly a soldier who did not possess one or two gold and silver ornaments and new dresses.⁶

4. Cornwallis left Bangalore on 3 May 1791, and advanced towards Seringapatam by the circuitous route of Kankanahalli instead of by the main road, hoping that on the former route he would be able to get forage and grain for his army. But there also it was found that Tipu had carried out the scorched earth policy. Besides, he had constructed booby-traps on the route owing to which the advance of the English army was made very difficult. It was, therefore, after great privations that the Governor General was able to reach Seringapatam.⁷

5. The following is the account given by Hamid Khan of the battle between Tipu and the English near the Mysorean capital: While the English and the Mysoreans were fiercely fighting with each other, the Nizam's cavalry under Asad Ali Khan, which had so far remained inactive, attacked the enemy. This spread panic in Tipu's army which was obliged to retreat and take refuge under the batteries of the island. It was pursued by the English who wanted to cross the Cauvery and invest Seringapatam but could not as the river was flooded. After waiting for three days for the water to subside, the Governor General left for Kannambadi, about eight miles north of Seringapatam, and reached there on 20 May 1791. He postponed the siege of Seringapatam owing to an acute shortage of grain and fodder. In the accounts by Wilks and others, the gallant part played by the Nizam's cavalry has not been mentioned. In fact Wilks gives the impression that the latter hampered the movement of the English army. He says: "Nizam's cavalry who had followed Floyd across the ravine, had now thrown themselves in an unwieldy mass in front of the left wing, and could for some time neither be brought to advance nor to recede to the left; the whole line was thus prevented from advancing, and opportunity was afforded for the escape of the guns and infantry, a large portion of which must otherwise have been inevitably captured or destroyed."⁸

6. The scarcity of provisions was so great in the English army at Kannambadi that large number of men and beasts died every day of starvation. The following were the prices prevalent in the English camp, although even at these high rates

⁴Tarikh-i-Hamid Khan, Foll. 71b-74b.

⁵Ibid, Foll. 74a-b.

⁶Ibid, Foll. 76b-77a.

⁷Ibid, Foll. 83a.

⁸Ibid. Foll. 84b-85a.

⁹Wilks, *History of Mysore*, pp. 459-460.

things were not obtainable :—Rice, Rs. 6 a seer ; Dal, Rs. 4 a seer ; Mañdua flour Rs. 3 a seer ; Ghee, Rs. 16 a seer.¹⁰ But, when the English, in their retreat towards Bangalore, met the Maratha armies under Hari Pant and Parasuram Bhaui at Melucote, the prices were :—Rice, 2 seers a rupee ; Wheat flour, 2½ seers a rupee ; Ghee, 1½ seers a rupee ; Dal, 5 seers a rupee ; Raki, 5 seers a rupee.¹¹ Although prices were still high, at least now things were obtainable for money. In reality the opportune arrival of the Maratha troops saved the English army from complete destruction.

7. From Melucote the English army retired to Bangalore where it reached early in July, 1791. Although the rains had started Lord Cornwallis did not remain inactive. He occupied himself with the conquest of those forts which interrupted communications between the Carnatic and Mysore, and succeeded within a few months in capturing Hosur, Rayakottai, Nandidrug and others. In the course of this campaign, for ten days (30 August-9 September), the Governor General had to suspend military operations and to remain encamped at the village of Ikrar, because the Muslims in the allied armies began to celebrate Moharrum. Cornwallis felt very much interested in the ceremony and would stand in profound respect when the Tazias would make their appearance and would offer 'Nazar' or gifts to them.¹² This behaviour greatly endeared the Governor General to the Indian soldiers.

8. In the end, Hamid Khan vividly describes the advance of the English arm towards Seringapatam and the battles which took place before it was besieged. But he mentions the Treaty of Seringapatam, which concluded the war, only casually. Moreover, he is silent over the inter play of jealousies and rivalries between the allied powers which were responsible for the early end of the war, and does not refer to the discussions which took place between the representatives of the English, the Peshwa, the Nizam and Tipu Sultan. These defects in the work are due to the fact that the hero of the author is Lord Cornwallis round whom all the events revolve ; and anything which does not directly concern him or add to his glory is omitted. This is why the role of the armies of the Nizam and the Marathas in the war is ignored ; even the part played by the Bombay army under General Abercromby and by the English detachments serving with the armies of the Nizam and the Marathas is passed over. However, in spite of these defects, Tarikh-i-Hamid Khan, as the above examples show, is an indispensable source for the history of the Third Anglo-Mysore War, and no serious student of this period can afford to ignore it.

A NOTE ON POLIER'S MANUSCRIPTS IN THE INDIA OFFICE LIBRARY

[By DR. PRATUL CHANDRA GUPTA, M.A., Ph.D., (Lond)]

The name of Antoine Louis Henri Polier is not quite unknown. Extracts from his letters to Captain Ironside were published in the *Asiatic Annual Register* 1860 and subsequently reprinted in the *Bengal Past and Present*, 1914. Hill's catalogue of the Orme collection in the India Office library refers to an anonymous manuscript described as "A narrative of the transactions at the Court of Delhi from the year 1771 to the present time."¹ Hill considered that it was "possibly" written "by Colonel Polier". This manuscript in the Orme collection is not original and there is another copy of the same manuscript in the library of the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal. A notice of the Royal Asiatic Society manuscript was published in the *Proceedings of the Indian Historical Records Commission*, 1944, and there is hardly any doubt that it was written by Polier.

Hill's catalogue of the Orme collection also mentions six manuscripts written by Polier.² Some of these papers have not yet been published and it is hoped they may be of some interest to the historian. These manuscripts are :

(1) Account of the mutiny of six Battalions of the Nabob Asaff-ud-Dowlah, 1775.

¹⁰Tarikh-i-Hamid Khan. Fol. 85a

¹¹Ibid. Fol. 86a.

¹²Ibid. Fol. 88a-b.

¹Hill, *European manuscripts in the India Office Library*. Vol. 2, Part I. XIX (16)

(2) Events of Bengal Presidency Mutiny of Sepoys in the Nabob's pay, 1776.
 (3) Some account of the celebrated adventurer Sombre or Sumroo, 4 July 1776.

(4) A view of the present situation of the Emperor Shah Allum and the territories round Delhi, 28 July 1776.

(5) Some accounts of the transactions in the Province of Oud from the 1st April to the end of June 1776.

(6) A treaty between the Hon'ble East India Company and the Mahratta State at Poorunder, 14 March 1776. The first two are described as copies. The rest are written in the same handwriting and believed by Hill to be original.

It should be observed that the two documents in the list, "An account of the celebrated adventurer Sombre or Sumroo" and "A view of the present situation of the emperor Shah Allum" bear strong resemblance to the extracts from Polier's letters published in the *Asiatic Annual Register*. The paper on Samru is "almost word for word" copy of an extract from Polier's letters. The other document also bears strong resemblance to the extract headed "Account of the King, of his dominions and of Nujhaf Khan". But it is not exactly a copy. Some of the paragraphs occur in both the documents, but some portions of the manuscript are omitted in the printed version, which again contains some new materials. It is difficult to say what was the connection between the two manuscripts and the letters published in the *Asiatic Annual Register*. The two manuscripts are dated (4 July and 28 July 1776) but for all the letters appearing in the *Asiatic Annual Register*, there is only one date (22 May 1776). The letters must have been written on several occasions.

Of the remaining manuscripts special mention should be made of "Some account of the transactions in the Province of Oud." It describes the murder of Asafuddaulah's dewan Murtaza Khan and adds a note on the Nawab's army. The incident is briefly referred to in Irwin's *Garden of India*³ but the paper gives a more detailed description and mentions the part played by the Nawab's younger brother Sadat Ali in the conspiracy. There is however no direct evidence against Sadat Ali and the British Government evidently believed in his innocence. But his flight was looked upon with suspicion. Lord Valentia who visited Oudh in 1809, found it necessary to add that "no proof" was "ever brought against Saadut Ali. His flight cannot justly be considered as such. . . .".⁴ The note by Polier does not help to prove his innocence. On the other hand it throws some suspicion on his conduct.

Below is given an extract from this paper.

EXTRACT

Muktar a Dowlah, Dewan to the Nawab of Oud, was perfectly well instructed, it seems, in the nature of the finances, and administration of the country; but he endeavoured, for his own advantage, to keep the Nawab unacquainted with the state of affairs. He placed his own Disciples and Apostles at the Receipt of custom filled the forms and publick charges, both honorary and official with his own adherents: and by these means and by the sole disbursement in every department of expense, rendered the Nawab, in great measure, so dependant on him, that he could scarcely ever command a sum of 10,000 Rupees. Some persons, domestic in the Court, intimating the restraint of his situation, at length, opened the Nawab's eyes, alarmed his pride, and perhaps his fears. He then began to express disapprobation at the Minister's conduct, and frequently menaced him. As often, however, was he cooled and appeased, sometimes by the Dewan's submission, at others by the intercession of the English Agent, who was much, they say, in his interests. There was at this period, in the Nawab's camp one Bussunt an eunuch, a young person of a genius naturally lively, which, by long and free communications with Europeans,

³ Irwin, *Garden of India*, p. 89.

⁴ Valentia, *Voyages and Travels*, I, p. 173.

matured into knowledge, enterprise, and discernment. For his vivacity and intelligence he had been a remarkable favourite both of Shujah Dowlah and of the English Officers. At the demise of his old Master he lost, by dissensions with Muktar a Dowlah, the countenance of his son, much of his former influence at the Darbar, and had been degraded from the Command in Chief of all the Infantry, to the command of six Battalions only. Now, however, he began to recover the Nawab's favour, the Dewan and he dismissed their resentments, and swore inviolable attachment on the Koran—the usual prelude, among Mussulmen, to some projected mischief.

“For if he swears, he'll certainly deceive thee”

To perfect the reconciliation, Bussunt gave an entertainment (the old Oriental device) to which the Dewan was invited. He went they [*sic*] Company sat several hours drinking and diverting themselves with dancing women, and Muktar a Dowlah being thoroughly intoxicated, retired to bed. No sooner was he asleep than two Assassins entered the apartment, and with daggers dispatched him. Bussunt instantly ordered one of his prepared Battalions under arms and their cannon to be drawn out, whilst he himself mounted his horse, and rode to apprise the Nawab of the transaction. He presented himself before the Nawab with his sword drawn and communicated what had been done. The Nawab appeared a good deal alarmed, reproached him with the deed, and asked him if he came to murder him also. What reply Bussunt made is uncertain. Some say he taxed the Nawab as an accessory to the fact, and with having given him orders for the execution of it; others aver that he only stared wildly and wistfully round about him, and not perceiving what he looked for seemed disappointed, and delivered up his Sword in silence. At the instigation of the attendants present the Nawab immediately commanded him to be secured, the doors were closed and he was cut to pieces on the spot. One of his relations was wounded in his defence, but to little purpose, for the numerous assailants presently demolished him. While these extraordinary events passed within, Sadat Ali, a younger brother to the Nawab, came to the tents armed with his scymetar and a pistol, and demanded entrance. Admittance was refused him upon which he instantly took horse and fled to Agra.

Whether the eunuch took off Muktar a Dowlah by command or connivance of the Nawab, and was afterwards destroyed himself to prevent telling tales; whether he killed the Dewan at his own peril, to wreak his private vengeance on him, or whether it were a counterplot framed from the Nawab's order to Bussunt and afterwards concerted with Sadut Ali, in order to raise him to the Musnad is yet ambiguous. Pretty certain it is, however, that Sadut Ali held clandestine correspondence both with Bussunt and Nujuff Cawn, as well as with his Brother's Troops, and ascertain that he had in readiness, that day, a remarkable fleet [of] horse borrowed of a Gossein Chief, and harricarrahs stationed upon every road except the way he really took to tell the pursuers he was gone that route. It is confidently asserted too that the Nawab promised Bussunt to be present at his entertainment but changed his mind and staid away.

To these factions and intrigues may partly be ascribed, I apprehend, the late mutiny and uncontrollable spirit of the Nawab's Sepoys. With a view to support his declining interests it was natural enough for Muktar a Dowlah to propose the introduction of English Officers, and for an English Agent to second the motion of a Minister to his liking. But every consideration whether of his country's welfare, or of his own dignity and consequence, might be a reasonable dissuasive to the Nawab from adopting such a measure; and if he has really given underhand encouragement, as is surmised, to his Sepoys to disregard their English Officers for tho' dispersed in Detachments, they continue an uninterrupted communication it is a circumstance, I think, rather to be regretted than wondered at. An experienced officer escaped from these seditious people assures me that he predicted the unruly temper and untoward disposition of the Troops, at the very deed of the commotions above recited, and that notwithstanding his own and the remonstrances of several other officers, against keeping so many Battalions together at Etawah at such a juncture, which gave them opportunity to cabal; and against protracting their arrears of pay, they were nevertheless detained, their arrears not cleared off, and all the time allowed them to conspire together requisite for the purposes of defection.

A MINOR STATE OF CENTRAL INDIA

[BY MR. ANIL CHANDRA BANERJEE, M.A., P.R.S.]

The minor State of Banswara never played any remarkable part in the history of India but its administrative institutions and economic conditions are not without some interest to students of Rajput history. In 1817 a very interesting report¹ about Banswara was submitted to the Supreme Government by Lieutenant Dyson who worked under Sir John Malcolm at the time when the Rajput States, hard pressed by the Marathas and weakened by internal anarchy, were submitting to the suzerainty of the East India Company.² Dyson seems to have been a careful and sober observer; the facts recorded by him as well as his own observations are supported by other contemporary sources. In his report we find a vivid picture of the anarchy and confusion in Central India towards the beginning of the last century. The old institutions of the Rajput States, which had survived their long contact with the Muslims, were crumbling down on all sides under the shock of the Maratha invasions. The relations between the prince and the nobility, the land system, the revenue system, the military system—everything had been put out of gear. Trade was naturally a chief victim of anarchy. More serious, perhaps, was the degeneration of national character, culminating in the disintegration of society.

One of the greatest evils from which Banswara suffered was the enlistment of Arab mercenaries by Unmed Singh in violation of the old Rajput custom of relying on a feudal levy. Dyson says that Syed Hussain, the commander of these mercenaries, 'by degrees attained a great influence, and eventually the unlimited control of affairs.' The Raja's reliance on these disobedient and turbulent mercenaries was due largely to his 'extreme jealousy of the Rajputs.' The position of the Rajput "Thakurs" (i.e., nobles) is described in the following words:—

"The general idea seems to be that, though the Thakoors hold their lands from the Rawul for military service, yet unless guilty of some gross misconduct they cannot be deprived of them; that while they hold this rank it is their right and duty on all occasions of difficulty to interfere, and even to act independently of him. When any act of the Rawul's is clearly injurious to the State, not being bound in such a case to obey him, they would probably deprive him of authority and conduct the government in the name of the Koonwar or some other near relation.... Generally the same ideas of arbitrary and absolute power do not seem to prevail here, at least with respect to the Rajpoots, to the degree they do in Hindostan. This is probably to be attributed partly to the ties of caste and relationship which connect the poorest Rajpoots with the Raja A greater degree of respect than is usual amongst natives towards inferiors, is paid by the Rawul to the Thakoors."

"The land system is thus described:—

"The whole of the Rajpoots hold land for military service. The Thakoors are expected to be ready at all times with a certain number of followers and these they retain by conferring on them small portions of land which, together with an addition of grain, cloth, etc., is sufficient to maintain them and their families. There are also many who hold land in this manner from the Rawul immediately, for personal service, and others who hold some villages or part of a village for the maintenance of one or two horsemen. When called in for service the Thakoors and their followers receive nothing from the Rawul; the inferior Rajpoots, who hold land for personal service, are, when called in, fed by the Rawul. These never cultivate their lands themselves, but hire Bhels or people of low caste to work for them, who are nominally allowed one-third of the crop, but never actually receive more than the subsistence."

¹ Secret Cons.

² See A. C. Bauliations. 31 October 1817, No. 96.

See *Rajput Studies*, pp. 332-336.

This passage elucidates one aspect of Rajput Feudalism.³

About the economic condition of the State Dyson observes :—

“In the present unsettled state of the country there is little commerce ; that which formerly existed between Guzerat, Marwar, Kota, etc., is now chiefly conducted by the circuitous route of Rutlam. It is thought by the *Muhajans*, etc., of this place that, were there no fear of plunder, a considerable trade would be carried on as formerly through these districts, from Guzerat to the Western provinces of Hindoostan. The manufactures of Ahmedabad....were formerly brought here. From Surat were brought foreign articles, broad cloth, velvet, etc., with spices, coconuts, betel nuts, sandal wood and all articles—the produce of the south of India. Horses were brought in great number from Katheawar. From Hindoostan were brought Turbans, Duputtas, and the cloth called chanderee ; similar articles were also brought from the Dekhan. Indigo has been exported ; and cotton...has been exported. Iron of a good quality is manufactured at a place N. W. of Banswarrah, called Loharia... It was sent chiefly to Guzerat. From Guzerat the road was formerly travelled by horse carriages, but from having been long neglected, it is now in many places impassible but for cattle...”

BARANI'S IDEAL OF MUSLIM MONARCHY

[By DR. MAHDI HUSAIN, M.A., PH.D., D.LITT.]

This paper is the translation of a leaf from the unpublished work—the *Fatawa-i-Jahandari**—of Ziya-ud-din Barani, the historian of 8th century A.H., in which he depicts his ideal king of Islam. The Muslim kings of India did not find it feasible to accept Barani's views. Most of them were practical statesmen. They could not act upon Ziya-ud-din Barani's political philosophy, although he had won a name for himself as a writer and as a historian. This extract shows that the *Jizya*, as a tax instead of being a cause of destruction was really a blessing. For by paying a few *tankas* the Hindus became *Zimmis* (the protected) and enjoyed all the privileges which protected people have ever enjoyed under the most tolerant rule in any part of the world. In fact this is the secret about the majority and continued prosperity and affluence of the Hindus in many parts of India, particularly in Agra and Delhi and other places which remained centres of Islamic culture and administration for about seven hundred years.

Translation

“.....The real administrator and ruler of the world is the Almighty Creator: all others are the temporal rulers and administrators who are the playthings of Destiny. (That is they temporise complying with the time and occasion and yield to circumstances.).....

“.....O sons of Mahmud ! it behoves you to attach the greatest importance to sound statesmanship and not to take it lightly since it is an art the attainment of which can lead to the capture of the entire world and the failure to attain which may result in the destruction and distraction of the world. That is why the philosopher have said that ‘good statesmanship is next to the Vahi (message) from Heaven’.....

“.....Should the kings consider the payment of a few tankas by way of the *Jizya* as sufficient justification for their allowing all possible freedom to the kafirs to observe and demonstrate all orders and details of infidelity, to read the misleading literature of their faith and to propagate their teachings, how could the true religion get the upper hand over other religions and how could the emblems of Islam be held high.....

³See A. C. Banerjee's *Rajput Studies*, pp. 134-141.

*India office Ms. 1149.

"Now, the fact is that the (Muslim) kings consider and believe the realization of a few tankas from the kafirs and pagans by way of Jizya as the highest service of theirs to Islam, as amounting to holding aloft the emblems of Islam, to doing justice to truth, to bringing honour to the cause of righteousness and to increasing the light of Islam every hour : they do not even dream of extirpating the kafirs and pagans. Far from this, they hold the kafirs and pagans in the greatest respect and esteem and honour them highly by considering them as Zimmi and Khiraji, believing that as payers of Jizya and Khiraj they are the protected people. In view of this they concede to the kafirs and pagans the insignia—the drums, standards, tight tunics bejewelled and brocaded and well-equipped horses : they also confer on them responsible offices including governorship of provinces;.....further they allow and like (to see) that in their own capital cities—the loftiness of the emblems of which keeps aloft the emblems of all the cities of the Musalmans—the infidels and pagans should raise their palace-like lofty houses, that they should wear robes of brocade, that they should ride steeds equipped with gold and silver saddles, they should be furnished with complete paraphernalia of greatness, enjoy all luxuries and employ Musalmans as their servants keeping them in attendance before their horses, that poor Musalmans should come begging at their doors and that the kafirs and pagans should in all honour and respect enjoy the honorifics of ' Rai,' ' Thakur,' ' Sahū,' ' Mahant' and ' Pandit.'

"Further if the Muslim kings agree that all philosophers of paganism who are really the enemies of Islam and the Prophet should carry on an unrestrained and open propaganda of their books and if the Muslim kings concede that Greek philosophy which is antagonistic to the teachings of all the Prophets from the beginning to the end should be called ' the Science of Reason ' and that the literature of the Shariat be called ' the science of tradition ; ' and moreover if the Muslim kings under the influence of the former believe universe to be eternal and if they do not consider Allah as cognizant and disposer of all details and if they disbelieve in the Day of Judgment, in the Day of Resurrection and in Paradise and Hell—the acknowledgement of all of which is the essence of Islam, being a truth which has been revealed in the course of thirty thousand and sixty books of the apostles—and as a result of all this if such misbelievers establish themselves in the metropolis of the Muslim kings in all honour and dignity and disseminate their teachings preferring pagan philosophy to Islamic literature, how can Islam get the upper hand over other religions and how can the emblems of Islam attain to a height and how truth rise to its legitimate place.....

".....O sons of Mahmud ! sound administration consists (1) in evolving a plan the execution of which results in the betterment of both the ruler and the ruled ; (2) in reflecting on both the aspects of an intended expedition and both sides of a suggested plan—on its feasibility as well as on its non-feasibility ; (3) in undertaking to execute that plan which must not ultimately jeopardise the religion of the king and his subjects ; (4) in pursuing a plan which should lead to immediate good and even to an amount of good eventually ; (5) in taking to a plan the pursuit of which should redound to the king's credit and not to his discredit ; (6) in pursuing a plan which should result in transforming an enemy into a friend and must not end in making an erstwhile friend into an enemy ; (7) in taking to a plan the pursuit and execution of which should be an object of interest to the people and should not inspire hatred ; (8) in taking to a plan which might appear as unfeasible and erroneous to the stupid ; (9) in taking to a plan which might be easy in its pursuit and execution and must not entail untold hardships in the course of it ; (10) in taking to a plan which would meet with unqualified approval of the most consummate intellects and should create no differences ; (11) in taking to a plan the pursuit of which in every detail should militate against animal passions ; (12) in recognising the fit occasion for penalising and forgiving a deed and in deciding about the correct measure and kind of punishment to be inflicted and forgiveness to be shown ; (13) in recognising and appreciating the truth ; (14) in relieving the subjects at the outbreak of famine by reducing the Khiraj and Jizya and by further advancing loans and by completely abolishing the Khiraj and the Jizya if the famine grows rigorous and by directing the nobility ~~under~~ to take to feed as many of the poor as possible ; (15) in not giving high offices ~~under~~ to men of low origin....."

FARMANS AND PARAWANAS FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE FRENCH IN BENGAL

[By DR. S. P. SEN, B.A. HONS. (LOND.) Ph D.]

The beginnings of the European settlements in India are to be traced mainly to *farmans* and *parawanas* granted by emperors and provincial governors, and sometimes even to *dastaks* by subordinate officials like *faujdaars*. Unfortunately, the *farmans* and *parawanas* granted to the French Company for its establishment in Bengal are for the most part lost, and only a few have been reproduced in the *Lettres et Conventions des Gouverneurs de Pondichery avec Différents Princes Hindous*. About the reasons for the loss of the original *farmans*, *parawanas* and other important papers, Doc. no. 2412 of the *Anciennes Archives de l'Inde Française* throws sufficient light. It is a *Mémoire*, dated 6 September 1762, by Nicolas, Member of the Pondicherry Council, dealing with the precautionary measures taken to save the Company's archives at Pondicherry, Karikal and Chandernagore during the Anglo-French struggle of 1757-61. The document states that a few days before the investment of Chandernagore by the forces under Clive and Watson (14 March 1757) Renault de St. Germain, Governor of Chandernagore, had sent all the archives of the settlement to Jean Law de Lauriston, who was then the Chief of the Kasimbazar settlement. While Law in his turn had to leave Kasimbazar in the face of the advancing English forces, he entrusted the house and the records of the Company to an Armenian. The latter was compelled to deliver all the records to the English, who retained those documents which might be useful to them and sent back the rest to Renault at Pondicherry in December 1757.

Although the documents retained by the English were never returned to the French, translated copies of all the *farmans*, *parawanas* and titles of acquisition of the estates or villages comprising the colony of Chandernagore were kept at Pondicherry and are thus preserved to us. They are contained in Doc. no. 83, *Manuscripts des Anciennes Archives de l'Inde Française*, Pondichéry. It is a very interesting document and fills up the gaps in our existing knowledge of the beginnings of the French settlements in Bengal. It contains 18 *farmans* and *parawanas* granted on different occasions, from May 1690 to December 1734, of which only five are also given in the *Lettres et Conventions des Gouverneurs de Pondichery* etc., which, in its turn, contains one important *farman* not included in the Document in question. It is, however, a matter of regret that the first *farman* obtained by the French in Bengal is completely lost and cannot be traced anywhere. It was the one received by Duplessis in 1674 from Shayista Khan, Viceroy of Bengal, permitting the French to establish settlements at all the important commercial centres of the Province.¹ However, nothing was done by the French at the time to take advantage of the *farman*, and but for Martin we would not have possibly known anything about it.

On a close scrutiny of the existing translated copies of the *farmans* and *parawanas* there appear some glaring mistakes of dates and names, as will be pointed out below, and in the absence of the original documents it is difficult to explain how they occurred. Possibly, it was due to the carelessness of the translator, who made a hopeless confusion of the names and designations of some of the persons who granted the *parawanas*. Dates in French, put at the back of some of the original documents, were retained in the translated copies, and with the help of these it is possible in some cases to correct the mistakes. But there are cases where these dates do not obviously agree with the Persian dates given in the *farmans* and *parawanas*.

Of the *farmans* and *parawanas* included in Doc. no. 83 of the *Anciennes Archives de l'Inde Française* the first in date is the *parawana* of Ibrahim Khan, Nāwab of Dacca, addressed to Mons. Deslandes, and dated 20th of the month of Sha'ban of the 33rd year of the reign of Emperor Aurangzeb (29 May 1690, according to the date written in French at the back of the original). The *parawana* relates to the difficulties created by the Dutch to prevent the French from building their settlement house on a plot of ground purchased by them in the village of Borokishanpur (modern

¹ *Memoires de François Martin*, Vol. I, p. 649.

Chandernagore) because of the close proximity of the site to the Dutch settlement.² Referring to the dispute the Nawab declares, "I have written a *parawana* or letter to Mir Mohammed Akbar to prohibit the Dutch and prevent them from giving you any trouble for constructing the house, so that you may build it with security and tranquillity." Another *parawana* of the same date, addressed to the officers of the village of Borokishanpur, states that the Director of the French Company having purchased a plot of land of 61 bighas in the village of Borokishanpur and the Patta having been sealed by the Kazi, he had full legal rights to construct a house there and the Dutch had no authority to prevent it. As a result of these *parawanas* there was issued a *dastak*, dated 22nd of the month of Ramzan of the 34th year of the reign of Emperor Aurangzeb (1691 A. D.), by Mir Ali Akbar, Foujdar of Hugli, prohibiting the Dutch to give any trouble to the French in the construction of their settlement house.

Down to 1693 the French were at a great disadvantage compared to the other European nations trading in Bengal for want of an Imperial *farman*. That was removed by the *farman* of Emperor Aurangzeb, dated 14th of the month of Safar of the 36th year of his reign, permitting the French to carry on trade and commerce throughout Bengal, Bihar and Orissa on the same terms as the Dutch. "A few days ago it was represented to His Imperial Majesty by the request of Kefayet Khan, Diwan, and of the Governor of Murshidabad that Mons. Deslandes, Director of the Company of France in the kingdom of Bengal, desired to establish trade and commerce in the kingdoms of Bengal and Orissa and in the Province of Bihar or Patna if His Imperial Majesty would show him the favour of granting him a Farman. he promised for this purpose a present of Rs. 40,000 for the Emperor and another one of Rs. 10,000 for the Governor of Murshidabad. the Diwan is to take a *muchulka* or written engagement from Mons. Deslandes by which he would promise to pay duties on the same footing as the Dutch and to make the present which he has promised as soon as he will receive the Farman of His Imperial Majesty. of which *muchulka* Kefayet Khan will take care to send us a copy as soon as he will receive it from Mons. Deslandes." Detailed terms of the commercial concessions and privileges granted were contained in two *parawanas*, the first one granted by Ibrahim Khan, Nawab of Dacca, and Kefayet Khan, Diwan, dated 16th of the month of Jamadi-ul-Awal of the 36th year of the reign of Emperor Aurangzeb, and the other granted by the Nawab of Bengal, Governor of Murshidabad, dated 3rd of the month of Rabi-ul-Awal of the 37th year of the reign of Emperor Aurangzeb (1694)³.

Before 1694 while the Dutch paid a duty of 4 per cent on the gold and silver they carried to the mint at Rajmahal for coinage (3 per cent for the cost of minting, $\frac{3}{8}$ per cent for the right of the Emperor, and $\frac{1}{8}$ per cent for the weigher and for other expenses), the French had to pay a duty of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent (the right of the Emperor exacted being $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent instead of $\frac{3}{8}$ per cent). In that year a *parawana* of the Diwan of Murshidabad, dated 7th of the month of Jamadi-ul-Awal of the 37th year of the reign of Emperor Aurangzeb, directed Mir Ibrahim Hussein, Chief of the Mint at Akbarnagar or Rajmahal, to take from the French the same duties as from the Dutch. In 1695 another *parawana* to the same effect was issued to Mons. Deslandes, dated 7th of the month of Shival of the 38th year of the reign of Aurangzeb.

The *parawana* of the Nawab of Bengal, sealed by Kefayet Khan, Diwan, dated 7th of the month of Zi'qad of the 39th year of the reign of Emperor Aurangzeb, directed Mir Mohammed Hussein, Foujdar of Hugli, to prohibit the French and the Dutch to make war among themselves in Bengal, and ordered him to enforce peace on the two parties if either of them wanted to violate it.

In the same year (1696) there was issued a *parawana* by Fedai Khan, Nawab of the Province of Bihar or Patna, dated 21st of the month of Rabi-ul-Sani of the 39th year of the reign of Emperor Aurangzeb, permitting the French to carry on trade and commerce throughout the Province.

² Kaepelin— *La Compagnie des Indes Orientales*, p. 321.

³ The first *parawana* is also given in full in the *Lettres et Conventions des Gouverneurs de Pondichery*, etc. and the second one is just mentioned as being in similar terms as the first p. 9-10.

In 1698 the French obtained a confirmation of their commercial concessions and privileges from Prince Muhammad Azimush-Shan, a grandson of Emperor Aurangzeb and Subadar of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa.⁴ It was dated 8th of the month of Rajab of the 41st year of the reign of Emperor Aurangzeb.

In 1699 another *parawana* was issued by Sahib Arab Khani, dated 21st of the month of Rajab of the 42nd year of the reign of Emperor Aurangzeb. It was almost in the same terms as the one issued by Ibrahim Khan and Kefayet Khan.

From the *parawana* of Murshid Kuli Khan, Diwan of the Nawab of Bengal, dated 2nd of the month of Rajab of the first year of Emperor Bahadur Shah⁵ (or the month of October, 1707, according to the note written in French at the back of the original) and addressed to Mons. De La Bat, Director of the French Company, permitting the re-establishment of French settlement and commerce at Kasimbazar, it appears that in spite of the previous *farman* and *parawanas* local officials sometimes created difficulties for French trading operations. In this *parawana* the Diwan assures Mons. De La Bat that he had sent out orders to allow French trade to be carried on unhindered.

It is rather surprising that Doc. no. 83 of that Anciennes Archives de l'Inde Française does not contain an important *farman* granted by Emperor Farrukhsiyar to Mons. D'Ardancourt, Director of the French Company in Bengal, reducing customs duties payable by the French from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The *farman* is dated 6th year of the reign of the Emperor, and is reproduced in the *Lettres et Conventions des Gouverneurs de Pondichéry*, etc.⁶ Attached to the original translated copy of this *farman* was a letter dated 22 May 1718, written by M. J. Martin, a Physician in the service of the Emperor, which shows that it was his solicitations which were responsible for the granting of the *farman* to the French.⁷ For this *farman*, which was very wide in scope, the French had to pay Rs. 40,000 to the Emperor and presents to the officers.

The *parawana* of Jafar Khan Nassiri, Nawab of Bengal, dated 21st of the month of Rabi-ul-Awal of the 3rd year of the reign of Emperor Muhammad Shah (?), is also very interesting as containing the first reference to the *jizya*. This *parawana* is also given in the *Lettres et Conventions des Gouverneurs de Pondichéry*, etc., although strangely enough the reference to the *jizya* is omitted there.⁸ The *parawana* states that after the *farman* from Emperor Aurangzeb the French had been paying, like the Dutch, customs duties at the rate of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, including the *jizya*, but since the Dutch had obtained a *farman* from Emperor Farrukhsiyar reducing the duties to $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, D'Ardancourt, Chief of the French Company in Bengal, prayed for equal reduction, and agreed to pay Rs. 40,000 to the Emperor and Rs. 10,000 to the Nawab of Bengal. "Having received the said Rs. 10,000 we have granted him the present *Parawana* similar to that of the Dutch till he obtains a *farman* from the Emperor."⁹

⁴ In the translated copy it is wrongly stated that the confirmation was granted by a son of Aurangzeb. In fact, it must have done by Azimush-Shan, son of the eldest son of Aurangzeb and successor of Ibrahim Khan as Subadar.

⁵ The name of the Emperor is wrongly put in the translated copy as Farrukhsiyar, who did not come to the throne till 1713. The *parawana* was addressed to La Bat who was the Director at Chandernagore from 1706 to 1708.

⁶ *Lettres et Conventions des Gouverneurs de Pondichéry*, etc., pp. 15-16.

⁷ *Ibid*, pp. 16-18.

⁸ *Ibid*, pp. 19-20.

⁹ It seems that the date of this *parawana* has been wrongly put in the translated copy. It mentions D'Ardancourt as the Chief of the French Company in Bengal. Since D'Ardancourt died in November, 1717 (he was Chief from 1711), this *parawana* must have been issued before that. The statement in the *parawana*, "we have granted him the present *Parawana*..... till he obtains a *Farman* from the Emperor," indicates that it had been issued before Farrukhsiyar's *farman*. In the letter of M. J. Martin, written immediately after the granting of Farrukhsiyar's *farman* and attached to the original translated copy, there is a reference that D'Ardancourt had previously spent a considerable amount of money to obtain a *Parawana* from the Governor of Bengal. Kaepelin states that D'Ardancourt had obtained a *Parawana* from the Diwan of Bengal in 1714, although he wrongly puts that the customs duties were reduced from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent : see *La Compagnie des Indes Orientales*, p. 637. Kaepelin, however, does not quote the source of his information.

besides having the charge of receiving and selling 80,000 maunds imported on the Company's account from Bakkerunge, enables me to account for the conjecture of those who were deprived of access to be informed of these circumstances, and for their mistaking the exercise of those public duties for a private trade in grain on his own account. * * * I do not find it proved that Mahomed Reza Cawn was wantonly oppressive in exercising those expedients or more active in doing so, than his duty as the executive agent and manager of the affairs of the Dewanny obliged him to be. In short whatever degree of censure may be applicable to this measure of Government, it can never descend partially on Mahomed Reza Cawn, as it is obvious, that it was adopted with previous knowledge, hearty concurrence, and full participation of our own administration. The President (Warren Hastings) has pronounced it a mistaken policy, but to this sentiment, I cannot entirely subscribe, as I think it might have proved of the most fatal consequences, exclusive of the urgent call that there was for supplying the troops at Burrampore and Monghyr, if necessity had obliged us to abandon the capital of Bengal in the time of such a calamity.³

(4) Another member of the Council Mr. Dacres, opines :—

“The order forbidding the sale of it (grain) in large quantities without special warrants, was certainly natural, just and proper, that opulent individuals might not avail themselves of the advantages their riches gave them, to add thereto. at the expence of the poor.”⁴

A NOTE ON SOME FRENCH CORRESPONDENCE PRESERVED IN THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL, FROM 1794 TO 1850.

[BY MLLR. SUZANNE KARPELES]

In the *Proceedings of the Indian Historical Record Commission twenty-second session* (Peshawar, 1945) there is an interesting contribution by Dr. P. C. Gupta entitled “A note on the early Proceedings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal” (Pt. II page 15). The author remarks that “the first volume of the Proceedings is the only one available at present”. Things have changed since then, and not only are several volumes of the Mss. Proceedings now available (from 1784 to 1840, those for the period 1841—51 have not yet been found), but the General Secretary of the Society, Dr. Kalidas Nag, has also been fortunate enough to discover a bundle of old letters received by the Society from its earliest days up to the middle of the 19th century, from which all the French letters have been picked out for a brief notice in the present Paper.

Dr. Gupta in his Paper states that several subjects were discussed at the first few meetings of the A.S.B., among which was “Chapman's Geography of Cochin-China” (from 22 April 1784 to 6 May 1784). The original Paper has not yet been found in the archives of the Society, but we know from a French author, Mr. Maybon, in his *Histoire moderne au Pays d'Annam*, that it had been published in the *Annuaire Asiatic Register* in 1801 and reproduced in the *Asiatic Journal and Monthly Register* of 1816-17.

The first letter received from a Frenchman, but written in English, is dated Calcutta, 1 August 1798 and signed “Romaine”,* offering a Ms. of his “French-Latin Birman Cosmography”. The next letter, dated 3 July 1802 and written in French, is signed by Volney, Count Constantin Francois de Chassebeuf (1757-1820) the well-known scholar and Member of the “Institut”, who conveys his thanks to the Committee (of the A.S.B.) for having elected him an Honorary Member in 1797. He feels all it meant in such a critical period. France and England being then at War. “It proves”, he remarks, “that the culture of philosophic sciences is above pre-conceived ideas, even those of nationality; the friends of the whole humanity form also a nation, and though scattered among others they form all the same one nation. In the midst of war's destructive scourges the literary societies are the natural asylum of conservative industry and peace”.

³ *Ibid.*

⁴ *Ibid.*

* French captain who commanded different vessels from 1778 to 1801, See *Home Public Press List* (I.R.D.).

Then come two letters from the first elected Hony. Member of the Asiatic Society, Monsieur de Cossigny (elected in 1790)**. The works he presented as homage to the Society, are no more to be found in its library. The first letter is lost, and its only English manuscript translation, incorrectly signed "Cossigne", is now preserved in the Society's archives. This letter certainly dates about 21 October 1802, judging from the handwriting and the colour of the paper and of the ink. The other letter, which is in French, is dated Paris, 1 January 1803. The Society possesses the whole of the original French-English correspondence from 1805 to 1808 of a certain Monsieur J. J. Pichon, who constructed the present Park Street building where the Society is housed. From the Proceedings and the character of his letters one gathers that he must have been a very honest craftsman. From 1815 up to the middle of the 19th century, it may be said that all the letters received from well-known scholars and societies in France reflect the same admiration, enthusiasm and eagerness for knowing more about India and her civilization and the work carried on to interpret it abroad.

From the proceedings one finds that there must have been many more letters than those at present available, some of these are mentioned below :—

Cairo, 3 January 1815—A letter from an ex-officer of Napoleon's army.

Caen, 20 June 1818—A letter from the Secretary of the Commercial and Agricultural Society of this French Normandic town. (It is of special value to-day, as during the last war Caen was utterly destroyed).

21 July 1818—A letter from Silvestre de Sacy, the French pioneer orientalist, who says that he would feel proud if he knew that the Society appreciated his work.

1817—1819—A certain Frenchman named Bodelio, residing in Calcutta, is eager to have the Society's approbation for a work he has written and of which the French scholars have taken no notice.

15 April 1822—Abel Remusat, President of the French Asiatic Society of Paris, informs the Secretary of the A.S.B. that the new French Asiatic Society wishes to express its high esteem for the services rendered by the Bengal Society to Asiatic literature, and that it has chosen the latter Society as an Associate Foreign member.

12 April 1824—A letter to H. H. Wilson, Secretary to the A.S.B. from Garcin de Tassy, the great French Hindusthani scholar, who expresses his wish to be elected a member of "your illustrious Society".

30 April 1825—A letter from the well-known "Société de Géographie," Paris, hoping to receive support from the Bengal Asiatic Society.

4 September 1827—A.L. Chézy, the great French Sanskrit scholar of the time, sends modestly his works, "Theory of the Sloka" and an analysis of the "Meghduta".

In 1834 Baron Silvestre de Sacy begs the Society to accept in homage a work on Asiatic religious, philosophical and literary subjects written by the Comtesse de Chasteney, first woman member of the Paris Asiatic Society. Her work is not to be found now-a-days in the R.A.S.B. library. Belonging to the same year is a letter from Eugène Burnouf, the great French Buddhologist and Sanskrit scholar, whose correspondence with Prinsep and the Society is most interesting from the point of view of Orientalist scholarship. Unfortunately, as one may gather from the Proceedings, many of his interesting letters are still missing. He thanks the Society for having elected him Honorary Member. "a great honour for my small achievements".

24 July 1834—The Royal Academy of Sciences, Letters and Arts of Bordeaux begs the Calcutta Society to exchange publications.

24 July 1835—The French Minister of Public Instruction thanks the Society for all the help it had given to the French Naturalist, Jacquemont, and offers in acknowledgement his posthumous works on India.

** Well known in India for his treatise on Indigo, See *Home Public Press List*. (I.R.D.).

2 November 1835—The Bishop of Cochin-China writes to James Prinsep about the famous Annamite-Latin Dictionary to be printed later on at the Serampore Press by the Society with the financial help of the Government of India, thus showing that the interest one had for Indo-China in the political circles during Chapman's time had not died out. At the request of the Governor-General of India an English-Annamite vocabulary was added to the work. The Mss. Proceedings give an interesting account of the different procedures which this important work had to go through before being printed.

An undated letter from Burnouf, from the contents of which however it appears to have been written at the beginning of 1838, reflects the great friendship, mutual admiration and feeling of respect that had grown between the two Secretaries of the Bengal and Paris Asiatic Societies. He speaks of the success of "your" Mahabharata, in which the interest of the scholars is daily increasing. "This shows" he says "what Europe really needs much more than all the Bible translations in different Indian Vernaculars", hinting thus at the numerous religious tracts printed at Serampore, "and" he further adds "notwithstanding Mr. Trevelyan", who was in favour of spreading European culture only in India.

The letter dated 15 May 1838 and signed Burnouf speaks about Prinsep's interpretation of the Pillar Inscription of Feroz which he considers as of very great importance. "We now expect everything from your so perseverant and happy efforts".

The printed Proceedings and letters are not always mere copies of the Mss. Proceedings, but give us here and there additional details. Thus we are able to notice the great indignation that was caused by the news of the sudden lack of interest shown by the Government of India for the Society's efforts in printing Oriental texts, and we can easily guess what the Paris Society felt about it. It did all in its power to help the Bengal Society to carry on its important cultural work, and to induce the French Government to take part in this crusade by financially helping the production of Sanskrit texts.

A FORGOTTEN CONTROVERSY ON THE SALT TAX

[BY DR. NANDALAL CHATTERJI, M.A., PH.D., D. LITT.]

As the subject of the salt tax has acquired of late a peculiar interest in India, it would interest the modern reader to know that more than three quarters of a century ago the excise authorities of Oudh were involved in an interesting departmental controversy regarding the justifiability of the salt tax. The arguments then used have a peculiar interest even at the present day.

Among the official papers preserved in the record room of the Court of the Deputy Commissioner of Lucknow, there is a bundle of records of 1867 which throws a valuable light on this controversy.

The most interesting paper in the bundle is a voluminous report on the Oudh salt question submitted by Mr. E. N. C. Braddon, Excise Superintendent of Oudh, on 15 July 1867. The writer strongly criticises the heavy duty levied on salt on the following grounds :—

1. "That a duty upon salt should exist at all is opposed to all English ideas of taxation."
2. "In India the duty is too high."
3. "We levy a heavy tax upon the necessary salt and leave duty free the luxury of tobacco."
4. "(The duty).....falls upon the poor man in inverse ratio to his ability to meet it."
5. "The price of salt is excessive and falls heavy on the population."
6. "The people do not obtain as much salt as is necessary to keep them in good health."
7. "The customs officials are often corrupt."
8. "It has thrown a large number of persons out of employ."
9. "It entails a positive loss of revenue."

Pleading for a reduction of the salt tax and for the re-introduction of local salt manufacture, Mr. Braddon claims that if these were possible, "the British Government would cease to incur the hate which is now incited by its oppressive and ineffective salt laws."

Mr. A. O. Hume, Commissioner of Customs, refutes the arguments of Mr. Braddon in another detailed report. His contention is as follows :—

1. "The salt tax is a necessity," for "money must be had for Imperial purposes."
2. "European systems of Political economy are in many cases inapplicable to countries like India."
3. "The salt tax is less obnoxious than any other new tax that can be devised which would produce an equal revenue."

He concludes, "For India, I repeat, it is a right and proper tax."

APPOINTMENT OF A DISTRICT OFFICIAL BY THE COURT OF THE LATER MUGHALS

[By DR. A. HALIM, M.A., Ph. D.]

In the Subhanullah Section of the Aligarh Muslim University Library there lies a Farman, marked as No. 2, and measuring $22\frac{3}{4} \times 8\frac{2}{5}$ inches. It is a very interesting document, appointing a Mufti ¹ for the city of Lucknow, the administrative seat of the Sarkar of the same name, during the 24th year of Muhammad Shah's reign. It is written in clear *Shikasta* and the paper is enriched by being interspersed with lily flower and foliage design in gold colour. The text of the document is given in foot-note². Its translation is as follows :—

Top seal at the centre in Tughra.

Right hand seal.

From the Sublime Department of the Grand
Sadr ; 1154 *Hijri*, 24th Regnal Year.

Shariat Ullah Khan Tarkhan,
Servant of Muhammad Shah,
the Victorious King, 1144.

¹ Exponent of Muslim canon Law.

² Text of the document.

(Translation in Roman character).

Central Seal in Tughra.

Right-hand seal.

An Diwan-us-Sadarat-ul-'Uliat-ul-'Āliya Sanh 1154 J 24.

Shariatullah Khan Tarkhan
khanazadi Muhammad Shah
Padshah-i Ghazi 1144.

Gumashtahai mutasaddiyani muhimmat wa jamhuri sakna-i balda-i sarkar-i Lucknow muza fi suba-i Oudh, 'rāilām ānekh hasbul hukm-i jahan muta' aftar shua' gardun irtifa' mansabi ifta-i balda-i sarkar-i mastur az taghaiyur-i Ghulam 'Ali 'urf *Saiyid* Ghulam Safi ba Faqihullah walad-i Allah-diya muqarrar wa mufawwaz gashta kamayambaghi ba lawazimi mansab-i mazbur qiyam namudah daqiqah az daqiqi hizma ihtiyat ghair mar'i naguzarat wa dar mukhasimatwa munagishat riwayati mufta biha nawisad wa az riwayati marjuha ihtirazwa ijtina minamuda bashad—bayad kih bar tabaqi hukmi faiz shiyam 'amal namudah musharun ilaih ra mufti-i anja danistah dasti tasadi-i mumi ilaih dar umuri muta 'alliqatul-khidmat mustaqil danand wa digari ra sahimwa sharihi-oo nadanand wa bariwayati-oo kih har ainah muwafiqi shara' sharif bashad 'amal numayand—darin bab qadghan danistah hasbul mastur ba 'amal arand-ba-tarikh-i bistwa yakum shahr Sha'ban sanh 24 Julus-i-wala qalami shud.

Endorsements on the opposite page beginning from the right.

22 shahri Ramezan anah 24 Julusi-wala naql daftari huzuri kul rasid.

21 bisto yakum shahri Sha'ban sanh 24 Julus-i-wala dakhili huzur shudah ast.

ba-tarikh-i 22 shahri Sha'ban sanh 24 Julus-i-wala naql ba-diwanus-sadarat-ul-'āliyah casid.

dakhil.....namuda ast.

dakhli fihrist-i-ānjanab namudah shud.

muwafiqi fihrist dashtah ast.

The (Imperial) agents-in-charge of important offices, and all inhabitants of the city of Lucknow (the seat of the Sarkar) within the Jurisdiction of the Province of Awadh should know that in accordance with command of the world-dominicering sovereign, effulgent as the sun and exalted as the heavens, the office of the Mufti of the afore-said town has been transferred from Ghulam Ali, *alias* Syed Ghulam Safi and conferred on Faqih-ullah son of Allah-diya. He (Faqih-ullah) is enjoined to assume the obligations of the above-mentioned office to the utmost, and instructed not to leave unobserved the minutest of his attention and caution (in the discharge of his responsibilities) and in disputes and dissension to give his opinion in accordance with the traditions approved by canon Judges and to refrain from (selecting) the weak or less authentic ones. They (officers and people), having obeyed in accordance with the benign order, should consider the afore-said person as the Mufti of the place and permanent in-charge of the duties appertaining to his office and should not consider any body his partner or associate and should act according to his legal opinion which will always be in strict conformity with the canon law; and having taken heed in this respect, should act as written above.

Written on the 21st *Shaban*, of the 24th Regnal year (1 December, 1741) endorsement on the reverse side beginning from the left.

(I) Copy reached the Department of (sadr-i) Kul³ on the 22nd *Shaban* 24th Regnal year. (II) Was presented to H.M. on 21st *Shaban*, 24th Year of accession. (III) Copy reached the Sublime Department of the Sadr, on the 22nd *Shaban*, 24th regnal year. (IV) entered (illegible). (V) Was included in H.M.'s file. (VI) Has been kept according to file.

Thus the document contains in the first place, an order for the dismissal of Ghulam Ali from the Mufti-ship of Lucknow and his substitution by Faqih-ullah. Secondly, in addition to ordering the officers and people of the city to accept him as the mufti and abide by his findings, an assurance is given to them that the new incumbent will interpret laws in strict accordance with the Sharia⁴. And thirdly, they should not consider any body his partner and associate.

It is difficult to assign the cause of Ghulam Ali's dismissal. Only a conjecture can be made that he failed to give correct findings of law and a complaint to this effect had been made by the people of the city. I have not been able to gather any additional information regarding Ghulam Ali or Faqih-ullah.

This document is peculiar at least in one respect. It does not contain the royal seal and bears instead that of the Chief Sadr at the very spot where the royal seal is usually affixed. The seal from the Sublime Department of the Sadr is written in ornamental Tughra and contains the Hijri (1154) and regnal (24th) years. The only other seal is that of Shariat-ullah Khan Tarkhan (Mir Jumla), the Chief Sadr. Though according to the *Ain*⁵, the Chief Sadr as the Chief Inquisitor and Grand Almoner was one of the four highest officers of the court and had all the "Qazis and Mir Adls under his orders", the appointment of such a high and responsible officer as the district Mufti, without the royal seal is somewhat unusual. But when we bear in mind that throughout his reign Muhammad Shah, a votary of ease and pleasure was influenced by private favourites most of them women and eunuchs that he was more interested in composing and setting music⁶, such an omission is pardonable thus justifying the historian's remark that his only share in the government was "to sit on the throne and wear the crown."⁷ He almost divorced himself from public business, hardly ever conducted a campaign, or went far from the metropolis. He did not hold council or dispense justice but spent the morning hours in watching animal fight.⁸ "Through out his long reign the administration was utterly neglected by its supreme head, the nobles divided the land and political power among themselves or fought for these things as if no master existed over them."⁹

³ Sadr-i Kul, Sadr-i Jahan, Sadr-i Sudur, the Chief Sadr. Blochmann, *Ain* I, p. 281.

⁴ That is Sunni Laws, for 'Mir Jumla the head of the Turanian Party was a deadly enemy of the Iranian faction which was Shia.

⁵ Blochmann, *Ain* I, p. 278.

⁶ To-day more than 60 p.e. of the standard *khayrs* are supposed to have been composed by Muhammad Shah and bear his name.

⁷ Khizr Khun, Sawanih Khizri 940, and Warid, Tar Chaghatai, 44 quoted by Irvine in his *Later Mughals*, edited by Sir Jadu Nath Sarkar, Vol. II, 263.

⁸ Sir, Jadunath Sarkar, *Fall of the Mughal Empire*, p. 6. ⁹ *Ibid.* p. 8. ¹⁰ A.S.B. Cal.

The Sadr who fixes his seal as Shariat-ullah Khan is one of the most prominent actors of Indian history. Though the author of *Maasir-ul Umara*¹⁰, of the *Siyar-ul-Mutakhirin*¹¹, and Irvine¹², have given sufficient details regarding the political activities of this ambitious man, the document gives us new information not found in recorded histories. The following are our informations regarding him collected from various recorded sources.

Shariat-ullah's real name is Abdullah or Ibadullah¹³. He was a Mullah, a native of Samarqand being born in 1081/1670. Having fled to India for fear of the Uzbeks during the reign of Aurangzib he was appointed Qazi of Jahangir-nagar (Dacca) and afterwards of Azimabad Patna. While proceeding from Lalore to Bihar, he was instrumental in sowing disaffection in the army of Jahandar Shah at Agra fighting the war of Succession against Farrukh Siyar. He first became Shariat-ullah Khan, then Ibadullah Khan Bahadur Muzaffar Jung and at Farrukh Siyar's accession to the throne he became Mutamid-ul-Mulk Muazzam Khan Khan Bahadur Muzaffar Jung Mir Jumla Tarkahni Sultani¹⁴ and was conferred a rank of 7,000 horse. Though nominally holding the Superintendentship of the Pages, of the Council Chamber and of the Post-offices, he acquired such a hold over the weak-minded debauchee King that the latter did not put his signature on anything without his approval¹⁵. He put himself along with other nobles at the head of a clique to oust the old nobility including the Sayyid Brothers. Further honours waited on him. He was awarded the vic-royalty of Bengal on the death of Farukh's Bakht, the king's son, which continued to be governed on his behalf by Murshid Quli Khan. It was he who was the chief instrument in influencing Farrukh Siyar to inaugurate a veritable reign of terror by the execution of the partisans of the late king. Eventually at the surrender of Farrukh Siyar to the Sayyid Brothers, Mir Jumla was sent as the governor of Bihar wherefrom he escaped to the court, covering the journey from Benares onwards in a palanquin reserved for ladies¹⁶. His Mughal retinue (8 thousand) followed him and surrounded his house demanding arrears of pay. At last his troopers were paid 10 lacs from the treasury. The king became displeased, confiscated his house and landed property and stripped him of sinecures. He was sent as governor of the Punjab in 1716. He then played a trick. He joined the Sayyid Brothers and had his property restored. He received the high title of Tarkhan on this occasion¹⁷. From this time onwards he plays only a secondary part in politics¹⁸. He utterly lacked kindness and compassion and was devoid of fore-sight. He lacked the boldness to act suddenly and spectacularly. We do not know what part he played during the reign of the puppet successors of Farrukh Siyar. With the accession of Muhammad Shah to the throne and the removal of the Sayyid Brothers, he emerges into history as an important official, and on the occasion of Muhammad Shah's marriage with Malika-uz-zamari daughter of Farrukh Siyar, he received a present of 1 lac of rupees. In 1725, he is noticed as holding the post of Sadr-i-Sudur. But hence forward he changes his policy, and ceases to play any part in the game of intrigue between the Iranian (Shia) and Turanian (Sunni) court factions.

The document under discussion makes a valuable addition to the history of this man. From the recorded sources we do not know how long he held the office of the Chief Sadr. Now his own seal bears the date 1144/1731, and Departmental seal in Tughara 1054/1741; and consequently Shariatullah (Mir Jumla), held the office of the Sadr-i-Sudur at least upto 1054 H. He seems to have made use of an old seal and hence the discrepancy in dates. Lastly the document discussed gives us an idea of the working of the Mughal Secretariat at a time when on the throne of the Mughals sat a representative who took interest in everything except duties of king-ship.

p. 711 ff. ¹¹ Vol. I, Newalkishore. (¹²) *Later Mughals* (Edited by Sir J. N. Sarkar) Vol. I, pp. 267-68, 226, 248, 260, 262, 275-76, 293, 301, 329, 330, 332, 352, 356; Vol. II, 125, 127, 259, 265, 307, 312-13, 324; also *Cam Hist of India* Vol. IV, 330, 333-34, 336-37.

¹³ Masir, III, 711.

¹⁴ Irvine, *Later Mughals* I, 267-8. ¹⁵ *Maasir* III, 713.

¹⁶ *Maasir* III, 713.

¹⁷ Irvine, I, 356. For Tarkhan, vide Blochmann note in *Ain* I, p. 393 ¹⁸ C/f *Maasir*, III, 713

Reading the endorsements chronologically we find that on the 21st *Shaban* (24th Regnal Year), the document was presented to H.M. for approval. It reached the Department of the Sadr the next day, and on the same day a copy of it was taken for the Department, and entered in files. And this at a time when the empire had suffered a severe blow to its prestige through Nadir Shah's invasion and sack of Delhi. A fairer idea of the efficiency of the Mughal Secretariat can be had only when we bear in our mind the time taken by some files to travel from one Department to another in New Delhi.

A PROMISSORY NOTE OF SIKH TIMES DATED 12 POH, S.
1897 (4 DECEMBER 1840)

[BY MR. SITA RAM KOHLI, M.A., F.R. HIST. S.]

Introduction

The document which forms the subject of this short paper came to me from the priceless collection of published and unpublished books belonging to my friend, the late Rai Sahib Pandit Wazir Chand Trikha of Jhang. The Rai Sahib knew my sustained interest in the records of Sikh times and a couple of years before his death, very generously made a present of this as well as of two other manuscript volumes to me: one, a small leatherbound copy of the Tripartite treaty between Shah Shuja-ul-Mulk, Ranjit Singh and the British dated 25 June 1836; and the other the "*Kitab Naql Parwanajat*, etc." It is an office copy of the orders issued by Ranjit Singh to the officer commanding his regular troops and is, indeed, a very valuable piece of historical literature which throws abundant light on the day to day routine administration of the Khalsa Darbar.¹

Description of the document

To return to the document before us. It is a single sheet of paper measuring 8"×5·3" including a margin of 2" on the right and about $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch on the left. The paper used is the hand-made paper of the kind commonly known as Kashmiri or Sialkoti. It is rather thin and of weak texture as compared to the papers used in government offices in Sikh times. The writing is *shikasta* but quite legible. Its translation reads as follows:—

I, Kalyan Singh, employed as Subedar in No. 8 Company of (Infantry) Battalion named Fateh², caste Rajput (sub-caste) Chauhan have taken a sum of rupees seventy, Nanak Shahi of Amritsar mint (standard coin) as loan from Misar Godha Ram. The details (of the total amount of loan) are given below. The money has been (actually) received and appropriated by me. I promise to pay on demand, the stated sum without let or hindrance. I promise (further) I shall not put forth any excuses or pretext in the matter (of payment of my debt). I shall pay interest there on at the rate of rupee one per hundred (per month).

The details of Rs. 70 are:—

A. Rs. 24 with further details as:—

- (i) Re. 1 charged by way of interest for the use of silver anklets (which Kalyan Singh probably borrowed from the creditor on some occasion for the use of his wife).
- (ii) Re. 1 as the price of wheat (supplied to the promisor).
- (iii) Rs. 22 cash (advanced from time to time): 6 Katik Rs. 6; 18 Katik Rs. 4; 19 Katik Rs. 5; 13th Magh Rs. 7.

B. Rs. 46 with further details as:—

- (i) Rs. 25 cash on 25th Magh, 1897.
- (ii) Rs. 21 cash on 12th Poh, 1897.

¹ An English translation of this book is under preparation and I intend to publish this along with the Persian text.

² The full name of the battalion was Fateh Nasib. See *Catalogue of Khalsa Darbar Record* (published by the Government of the Punjab in 1919), Vol. 1, p. 58.

Then follow the words : written on 12 Poh 1897. Underneath the date is the impression of the personal seal of Kalyan Singh.

On the reverse of the document: Received from Kalyan Singh Subedar Rs. 30 Nanak Shahi White (Silver) on 15 Magh 1897. The amount paid personally by Kalyan Singh at Lahore.

In the original document, the main text is given in 9 lines. But, for want of sufficient space in the main body of the document, the last two lines are carried into the lower portion of the right-hand margin, whereas the concluding portion of the text *viz.* the day, the month and the year of the writing of the bond together with the seal impression of the promisor occur in the upper portion of the same margin, and the details of the amount of loan (Rs. 70) which was advanced in small dribblets are scribbled in the middle space *viz.* the space between the lower and the upper portions of the margin.

Document completed on two different dates

It is worthy of note that the ink and the pen employed for scribbling the details in the margin are different from those used for the writing of the main text of the document including the date on which the deed was drawn up. A closer examination of the curves and forms of a couple of letters as well as of one or two Persian numerals would also reveal that the writer of the document was a person different from the one who scrawled the detailed items in the margin. There is yet another and a more convincing reason to conclude that these items were inserted at a later date; for, we find that for want of sufficient space in the margin some of the items [to be precise the four items under (A) (iii) in the English translation] are actually squeezed into the narrow space between the second and the third lines of the main body of the text.

The explanation why the space between the upper and lower portions of the margin was originally left blank and why the details of items were incorporated later into the document, in my opinion, appears to be simple. There are six different dates spread over a period of about two months on which small amounts of cash were advanced to the promisor which neither he nor the promisee could supply from memory at the time of the writing of the document. It was considered necessary, therefore, to make a reference to the *rozmamcha* or day-book of the promisee-banker and to leave the filling in of these minute details for a later occasion.

Payment by instalments

The promisor, it seems, was allowed the facility of making payments by easy instalments. We find on the reverse of the document, one entry of rupees thirty, dated Lahore, the 15 Magh 1897 (7 January 1841) under the head *wasul* or receipts with the remark that it was received from Kalyan Singh Subedar. Whether, the balance was paid or it remained unrecovered, we are left in the dark. We know, however, what happened in Lahore about the middle of January and how the civic life in the town was seriously dislocated. The political situation at the capital of the Sikh empire had become ominous as early as the first week of November 1840, when the senior line of Ranjit Singh ceased with the sudden demise of his grandson, Prince Nau Nihal Singh and when Shahzada Sher Singh contested the vacant throne with Mai Chand Kaur.³ The trouble was averted at the moment by vesting the chief authority of the State in a council of Ministers, but the measures did not prove of much avail. Hardly a period of eight to ten weeks had passed, when one morning Sher Singh with his troops suddenly appeared in Lahore and laid siege to the citadel on 14 January 1841.

³ Nau Nihal Singh was the son of Maharaja Kharak Singh and grandson of Ranjit Singh. Prince Sher Singh's paternity was doubtful. Mai Chand Kaur was the widow of Kharak Singh. She claimed the succession for the expected offspring of Nau Nihal Singh whose wife was in the family way.

The chief civil and military officers of the State ranged themselves on opposite sides. The city of Lahore was plunged into dire confusion. The uncontrollable soldiery now got their opportunity to wreak their vengeance on various officers who had offended them on any previous occasion. The greatest sufferers during this catastrophe were the regimental accountants and muster-masters who had defrauded the soldiers of their pay and allowances or were believed to have done so. They were seized, their houses were plundered and some of them were actually slain. Even European officers did not consider their position quite safe. Generals Court and Avitabile had actually to leave their headquarters and seek safety in flight and Col. Foulkes was actually put to death. In the case under consideration, the debtor Kalyan Singh was an army officer and the creditor Misar Godha Ram was probably, a regimental *munshi* or a clerk in the *toshakhana* department.⁴ It is possible that the Misar fell a victim to the wrath of the army, hence the balance of the debt remained unrecovered.

The language and form of the document

The language and the form of the document is similar to that of a modern legal document called *tomlu*. The promisor agrees to pay on demand (*ind-l-talb*) the stated sum with interest without *cemur* (*bila uzar*). For its authentication, the modern *tomlu* must bear either the signature or the thumb impression of the promisor as well as the signature of at least two witnesses who claim to know the promisor, and, further that the deed must be written on a stamped paper to make it valid and *admissible* in a court of law. The *tomlu* given by Subedar Kalyan Singh bears only his personal seal. It has no endorsement by any witness. The use of stamped papers for writing legal documents came in vogue with the British Government.

Rate of interest

Another point worthy of consideration is the stipulated rate of interest which is as high as 12% per annum. Whether this was the normal rate at which money was advanced in our province a hundred years ago or that the high rate charged in this particular case is explained by the fact that the recovery of the principal sum from the army men was not considered an easy affair is equally uncertain. The financial position and the social status of an officer of the rank of a Subedar must also be taken into account while considering this point. The pay of the officer of the grade, in the reign of Maharaja Ranjit Singh,⁵ was Rs.25 to Rs. 30 per month and a subedar was a gazetted officer having full executive and administrative control over the company he commanded. The total amount of loan stated in the promissory note did not exceed two and a half months salary of the debtor Kalyan Singh.

Habits of thrift and economy of servicemen

The two small items under (A) (i) and (ii) in the English translation, also throw some light on the habits of thrift and economy of Kalyan Singh and men of his class. He is paying one rupee by way of interest for the use of silver anklets which he borrowed from his banker Godha Ram. Do we understand that he could not save even a small sum of rupees fifteen to twenty to get this silver ornament for his wife? A pair of silver anklets should not have cost him more than twenty rupees. Again, Kalyan Singh is shown, as taking on loan, even wheat worth rupee one. Shall we infer from this that Kalyan Singh never had any cash with him and that even for purchasing wheat worth one rupee he had to go to a banker? This is likely to raise another question in the mind of the reader and it is whether the troops were getting their pay regularly or

⁴ I have ventured to make this suggestion because many members of the two Misar families viz. the family of Misar Beli and Misar Lal Singh were employed as clerks, pay masters, muster-masters, etc., and were attached to the various army units.

⁵ In the military records of Ranjit Singh's Government, we come across *ain* or Government order dated 7 M reh 1895 (December 1838) by which all dealers of regimental bazaar are warned that they must not sell things to the army men on credit, the value of which might exceed 10% of the monthly salary of the debtor.

whether their pay was kept in arrears. For fuller information on this subject I should refer the reader to my paper No. IV on the Army of Ranjit Singh published in the *Journal of Indian History* Vol. V, 20 ff. But, for our present purpose, it would suffice to mention that normally the salaries of the troops were paid about six months after the due date. But as the following table (reproduced from my paper mentioned above) will reveal, the troops were getting their salaries almost all the year round except in the three months of March, April and December. The combined salaries for the month of:—

- (i) Bisakh to Sawan (May-August) were paid in Asuj-Katik (October-November)
- (ii) Bhadon to Asuj (September-October) in Poh-Magh (January-February)
- (iii) Katik to Magh (November-December) in Bisakh-Jeth (May-June)
- (iv) Poh to Magh (January-February) in Har (June-July)
- (v) Phagon to Chet (March-April) in Sawan-Bhadon (August-September).

The delay in the payment of salaries, therefore, could not be urged as an argument to explain the lack of habit of thrift and economy exhibited by Kalyan Singh in executing this deed.

Note.—Corresponding Christian dates for the Bikrami era dates used in the document:—

- 6 Katik 1897—30 September 1840.
- 18 Katik „ —12 October 1840.
- 13 Magh „ —5 November 1840.
- 25 Magh „ —17 November 1840.
- 12 Poh „ —4 December 1840.
- 15 Magh „ —7 January 1841.

DUTCH TRIBUTE TO THE BIHAR GOVERNMENT

[BY DR. KALINKAR DATTA, M.A., PH.D., P.R.S.]

Since 1716, the Dutch in Bihar were required to pay an annual tribute to the Subahdar of this province in return for the protection afforded by the latter to the Dutch “Mercantile Fleets with his Troops”¹ against the harassing activities of the Chakwars,² a powerful Hindu tribe who had their stronghold at Sambho in the Begusarai subdivision of the district of Monghyr. The Chakwars had made themselves semi-independent in defiance of the authority of the Mughal Government by withholding the payment of tribute at least since the early years of the 18th century if not earlier.³ They “laid everything that passed on the river (Ganges) by Mongheer (Monghyr) under contribution, and put the European Settlements to an annual heavy expense of a large armament to escort their trade to and from Patna.”⁴ The Chakwars “having often defeated the Patna Subah’s (Subahdar’s) forces, being strong and plundering all they could,”⁵ the English in Calcutta sent 200 soldiers in the year 1719 under Major Hunt “to protect the Patna boats which must pass by them.”⁶ The Chakwars, “before thought invincible,” opposed Major Hunt’s party but were defeated.⁷ Their Raja, 80 of his Captains and 100 soldiers were slain.⁸ In 1720 the Chakwars “were got ahead again under the brother of the Rajah killed

¹ Secret Consultations, 10 February 1774, No. 4.

² Secret Consultations, 10 February 1774, No. 3.

³ Fort William Consultations, 1718-1722. Wilson, *Early Annals of the English in Bengal*, Vol. III, pp. 50, 153, 246, 255, 275, 283, 325, 353.

⁴ Holwell, *Interesting Historical Events*, pp. 68-70.

⁵ Letter to Court, 29 November 1719, para. 101.

⁶ *Ibid.*

⁷ *Ibid.* paras. 12-105.

⁸ *Ibid.*

last year," but dispersed when Major Hunt with 200 soldiers once more advanced against them.⁹ During his deputy governorship of Bihar, Alivardi forced them to acknowledge allegiance to the Mughal Emperor and the Subahdar of Bengal.¹⁰

But the annual tribute, rising to Rs. 30,000, continued to be realised from the Dutch by the Bihar Government and it was claimed subsequently by the English East India Company. In 1772 Mr. Bacheracht, the Dutch Director at Chinsura, and Mr. Falk, Chief of the Dutch Factory at Patna, protested against the payment of this tribute.¹¹ During his short stay at Patna in 1773-74, Warren Hastings tried to accommodate the differences between the Dutch and the English arising out of this question. Mr. Bacheracht held that, even after the protection enjoyed by the Dutch previously had been discontinued, the amount of tribute was augmented till it rose to Rs. 30,000, out of which a sum of Rs. 15,000 was appropriated for the use of the Government, Rs. 10,500 were given to the Diwan and other officers, and the remainder was required for the purchase of various articles presented to them. He strongly objected to the continuance of this tribute, and wrote to Warren Hastings: "Give me leave, Sir, to represent to you with respect to the Affair in Question that the Maxim which establishes a Rule that the present Government should Enjoy the same advantages with the former can be valid only when founded upon just and lawful Claims. The Peishcush Tribute was never allowed or acknowledged as such by us: we never submitted to it, but the Law of the most Powerful, obliged us against our Inclination, to satisfy the arbitrary claims of Regents of the Country. Be kind enough, Sir, to consider how far it is becoming to undertake to justify an Act of Violence, or to make a Law of it; and Whether the present Government, is under the absolute necessity of following, in this affair, the example of the preceding one." He further pointed out that the condition for its original payment had not been long complied with, and that the officers who received a large share of it for the good offices occasionally rendered by them to the Dutch in their relation with the Nawab's Government were no longer in a position either to help or to injure them after the recent political revolution in Bengal.

But Mr. Hastings sought to establish "legality of the claim" for realisation of the tribute by the following arguments: "It is not the business of the present government to scrutinise the Records of half a century past in order to find Material to invalidate its own Rights. By whatever means, however, violent or unjust, the claim in question was first enforced, and allowed possession on one part, and an acquiescence on the other during so long a period stamps it with the sanction of a Prescriptive Right and this is consonant to the Universal Law of Nations.

"By immemorial usage the established Fees paid to the Ministers of Government are the Dues of office and may be virtually considered as the Property of Government itself in as much as they form a part of the Emoluments of its servants and stand in the place of actual salaries which would otherwise be a charge on the public treasury.

These fees also having been paid during a length of years and in the same proportions or with little variation have obtained the same Right of Prescriptions."¹²

Hastings was, however, inclined to reduce the amount in such a manner that Rs. 15,000 were to be paid annually to the "Public Treasury for the use of the Government" and Rs. 5,000 to the Diwan at Patna "as his due." The Dutch did not agree to this arrangement. Mr. Bacheracht again asserted "illegality" of the tribute and repeated his representation to Hastings for its entire abolition.¹³ But nothing was done immediately in this respect, though an arrangement was effected in the same year regarding the supply of saltpetre to the Dutch from Patna.

⁹ Letter to Court, 20 December 1720, para. 108.

¹⁰ K.K. Datta, *Alivardi and his Times*, pp. 14-15.

¹¹ Secret Consultations, 10 February 1774, No. 4.

¹² Secret Consultations, 10 February 1774, No. 3.

¹³ *Ibid.* No. 4.

HISTORICAL CONTENTS OF THREE SCRAP BOOKS OR *BAYAZ*

[BY KHAN SAHIB S. H. ASKARI, M.A., B.L.]

The scrap books or *bayaz* which have come down to us from the 18th century not only give us an insight into the compiler's tastes, literary or otherwise, and throw some light on the cultural and social aspects of the time, but also very often contain many valuable references to contemporary events which cannot be met with elsewhere. One such *bayaz*¹ formed the subject of my paper read last year, at the Peshawar Session of the I.H.R.C. and this paper represents an attempt to bring out the historical contents of two others which the writer has been able to discover. One² of these consisting of 62 folios and compiled and written by Daud Ali Khan³ contains, among many other things, two diaries of his itineraries, the first opening on Thursday, 14 Jamadi I, 1141 or 5 December 1728, and closing on Thursday, 24 Rajab 1162, or 3 June 1749, and the second, covering the period 1162 to 1166, deals with the diarist's journey from Eastern India to the holy places in Arabia. Lack of space prevents detailed consideration of either, and, therefore, one has to content oneself with only that portion of the shorter and the more important of the diaries which adds something to our existing knowledge of the contemporary history of Bihar.

We learn from it that the compiler of the ms. went with his eldest uncle, Shah Asadullah, from Patna to Delhi in 1728 to be married there with the daughter of his younger uncle;⁴ that he left Delhi for Murshidabad with the wife of Nawab Fidai Khan, the deceased, on Tuesday, 26 Rajab, 1145 or 2 January 1733; that he had to leave the capital of Bengal for Patna to see his ailing father on Wednesday, 15 Ramzan 1147, or 28 January 1735, reaching there on the 29th and had again to proceed to Murshidabad to bring his family; that having returned to Patna after the death of his father on 29 Shawwal 1148, he proceeded, on 10 Ziqad 1148, or 12 March 1736, to see Nawab Mahabat Jung⁵ who had gone towards Tajpur Sarang⁶ but he could not meet him; that he was summoned, through his special emissary, by Nawab Alaud-Daula Sarfaraz Khan⁷ to Murshidabad where he proceeded by boat from Patna on Thursday 22 Rabi II, 1149, or 20 August 1736; that having taken leave of the Nawab on Rajab 1150 he returned to Sheikhpura, that after attending certain social functions he left for Patna wherefrom he proceeded towards Tirhut on Saturday 4 Rajab 1151 or 7 October 1738 and on the 5th day he "joined the army of Nawab Md. Ali Verdi Khan Bahadur" who was then at Bhawara;⁸ that having arranged for the affairs of his jagirs there he was

¹ Majmau-i-Yusufi, by the historian Yusuf Ali Khan. See *I.H.R.C. Progs.*, 1945.

² The ms. belongs to Nawab Jabir Ali Khan of Husainabad a descendant of the compiler's eldest uncle.

³ He was the eldest son of Nulla Md. Naseer, eleventh in descent from the saint, Shamshuddin Faryadras, who died in 790 A.H. He was born in 1127 and died at the ripe old age of 70. The famous Nawab Ali Ibrahim Khan Naseer Jung was his sister's son and the grandson of his eldest uncle. One of his talented first cousins was Haji Ahmad Ali Qiyamat, who has left behind a valuable Diwan. Ghulam Husain Khan, the Patna historian, has frequently mentioned and eulogised the piety, learning and other virtues of Daud and his father.

⁴ He was Nawab Shuaib Khan, the third son of Shah Zainuddin Ahmad who migrated from Oudh to Bihar and died in 1103. He had married Arshun Nisa, the daughter of Nawab Fidai Khan, a grandee of Aurangzeb and a former Governor of Bihar (1694-1702). He died very young at Delhi in 1131.

⁵ Ali Verdi Khan.

⁶ A new information. Tajpur was an important place in South Darbhanga, 24 miles from Muzaffarpur but there is another Tajpur in Saran which was the seat of a Faujdari in 1148 as we learn from a rare ms. Ganj-i-Fayyazi.

⁷ The daughter's son of Murshid Quli Khan who having been persuaded by his mother was serving at this time as the Diwan of Bengal under his father Nawab Shujauddin Md. Khan.

⁸ An important place in Madhubani Sub-division of Darbhanga and mentioned in *Ain-i-Akbari* as a Mahal in Sarkar Tirhut in North Bihar. It was the ancient seat of Government of the ancestors of the present Maharaja of Darbhanga and had a fort. The historian, Karam Ali, gives an account of Ali Verdi's expedition against the Raja of Bhawara who being over-confident of his strength and feeling secure in his territories which were full of jungles and hills defied the ruler of Bihar. With a numerically inferior force the Nawab proceeded to chastise him. After a show of resistance the Raja fled away, and the Nawab sent his gallant Rohilla General, Abdul Karim Khan, to pursue him. The Raja was at last captured along with his wife and sons at the foot of the hills of Dhaulagiri beyond Khajwiban and was brought to the Fort of Azimabad (Patna). He was, however, pardoned and restored to his possessions at the intercession of his Rani. M. N. 36.

permitted by the Nawab of Bihar to return to his village home, Sheikhpura (Monghyr) on the 18th Shaaban; that he paid another visit to Darbhanga at the time the army of Nawab Mahabat Jung had gone again⁹ to that side and having stayed there for about a month he proceeded on 17 Zilhijja, 1151 or 17 March 1739, to Jahanabad¹⁰ where Nawab Mahabat Jung had already gone; that having reached there just at the time of Nadir Shah's invasion and "done deeds" he returned with the army of the Nawab to Patna on 30 Moharram 1152, or 28 April 1739; that having received the summons¹¹ of Nawab Mahabat Jung he left Patna for Murshidabad on 12 Jamadi II and arrived there on the 22nd of that month, 1153, or 3 September 1740; that he proceeded with the Nawab to Rajmahal in Rajab and being permitted by him left for Sheikhpura where he arrived in Shaaban and after staying there for sometime left for Patna; that "having heard of the crossing of the Son by Nawab Zainuddin Ahmad K. Bahadur, despite his bereavement" he proceeded on 24 Ramzan 1154, or 23 November 1741, to join his army and soon arrived near the Fort of Dumraon; that the Nawab of Bihar took the fort of Dumraon after an engagement lasting for 27 days and then proceeded to, and encamped near, the fort of Jagdishpur in the second decade of Ziqad, 1154 or January, 1742; that Nawab Haibat Jung¹² delivered a spirited assault on 10 Zilhijja before the eyes of the diarist but had to retire to his camp at the end of the day and Jagdishpur did not fall till 1 Moharram 1155, or 25 February 1742; that the diarist had to return to his village home¹³ to celebrate his second nuptial and he had also to proceed to Mohammadpur to participate in the marriage of "Hazrat Badiuddin"; that on 16 Moharram 1156,¹⁴ or 1 March 1743, "having heard at Sheikhpura of the advent of the Bargis" he had to leave very hastily that very night *via* Bihar for Bhadri¹⁵ where he lodged his family for safety and himself proceeded to the fort of Meernagar; that after an engagement with the Marhattas he returned to the "City" on 10 Safar 1156, or 25 March 1743; that he left for Murshidabad on 12 Shawwal 1156, or 21 November 1743 to see off "Hazrat Badiuddin" who had already embarked from Hooghly on his pilgrimage to Mecca; that he was present with Nawab Haibat Jung in the battle 16 ending in the death of Nawab Babar Jung (Mustafa Khan) on 22 Jamadi II, 1158, or 11 July 1745; that he accompanied Nawab Ihtaramudaula (Haibat Jung) to Murshidabad on 7 Ramzan¹⁷ to participate in the marriage

⁹ This perhaps refers to the successful expedition against the turbulent Banjaras who, according to Karam Ali, were 80,000 strong at this time and had their chief centres in Gorakhpur and Ghazipur in U.P., and at Bettiah and Bhawara in North Bihar. Ali Verdi sent against them a force of 4,000 with Diwan Chintaman das and Hedayat Ali Khan (the father of the Patna historian) and under the command of Abdul Karim Khan. Being defeated and terror-stricken they were encouraged by the Raja of Bettiah to seek shelter in the hilly tracts of Nepal which belonged to the Raja of Makwani. The Raja "though outside the jurisdiction of the emperor of Hindustan" had to yield to the threat of the Rohilla general and prevented the Banjaras from escaping through the passes of the Hills. Abdul Karim entered the hilly tract and took 20,000 of them as his prisoners. He rejected the intercessions of the Faujdar of Ghazipur and after disposing of 5,000 of them who showed their restiveness sent the rest to Patna. Much booty was gained by him and also by the Raja of Makwani. The distribution of the spoils was the main cause of friction between Ali Verdi and his general and resulted in the assassination of the latter. M.N.

¹⁰ It is 31 miles north of Gaya and lies on the direct road midway between Patna and Gaya. None of the contemporary historians has referred to this incident. Of course Karam Ali gives an account of Ali Verdi's expedition against Sunder Singh of Tekari (Gaya) and against Asaduzzaman Khan, the Raja of Birbhoom, but he does not give the dates of either.

¹¹ Ali Verdi had already fought against and killed Nawab Sarfaraz Khan who had succeeded his father as the Nazim of Bengal at the battle of Giria on 29 Moharram 1152, and assumed the Government of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa.

¹² The author of S. M. refers to the expedition of Haibat Jung Raja Horil Singh of Dumraon and Babu Udwant Singh of Jagdishpur but he gives neither the dates nor the facts furnished by our diarist.

¹³ The village home in Muzaffarpur district of Haji Badiuddin, a man of saintly character and of great learning and scholarship. See S. M.

¹⁴ This refers to the march of the Peshwa Balaji Baji Rao through Gaya, Bihar, Monghyr and Bhagalpur to Bengal. Karam Ali gives 1156 as the date of this affair.

¹⁵ There is a place called Bhandari, a few miles from Bihar-sharif, still inhabited by Malik Muslims of martial traditions. Bhadar is near Giryak, about 10 miles S. E. of Bihar-sharif. We find Meernagar also very close to Bihar but there is no trace of a fort there.

¹⁶ The battle occurred, according to the author of Muzaffarnama, 4 months after the first engagement, on Thursday, 18 Safar 1158. The Patna historian says that when the two armies assembled in the plains of Kurhani, near Jagdishpur, Mustafa Khan first fell on Daud Khan who was ahead of others and with the artillery, and Daud Khan with 17 of his brothers showed great gallantry which is worthy of remembrance.

¹⁷ Karam Ali dates this marriage before the rebellion of Mustafa Khan and Ghulam Hussain in 1159. Both are incorrect.

of his son Serajuddaula; that on Friday, 22 Rabi II, 1162, first year of Ahmad Shah's reign or 31 March 1748 he accompanied Nawab Mahabat Jung, Husamuddaula Bahadur in his journey from Murshidabad to Cuttack and on the way small skirmishes occurred with the Marhattas; and that having arrived at Cuttack on 8 Jamadi II, 1162 or 15 May 1749,¹⁸ he stayed there with the Nawab for 20 days and then returned to Murshidabad.

The second¹⁹ and the more voluminous of the Persian ms. consisting of 300 pages is a *bayaz* of Shah Mohammad Ali, the son of another uncle of Daud Ali Khan, written in his own hand. Among other things it contains some valuable specimens of 18th century *Rekhta* (Urdu)²⁰ and the poetical effusions of many historical personages.²¹ We are, however, more interested in numerous chronograms²² giving the dates of certain contemporary events. It is interesting to find that the compiler was present, along with his cousin, Daud Ali Khan, in the final campaign of Haibat Jung with Mustafa Khan and was sitting very close to the former in the palace of 40 pillars in Patna when he was treacherously murdered by Murad Sher Khan Rohilla of Darbhanga. The compiler refers to the battle of Rani Sarai, in Pargana Chayaspur, in which Ali Verdi avenged the murder of his nephew and ended the 3 months' sway of the Afghans over Bihar. There is a brief account of Nadir Shah's invasion of India and his doings in Delhi.

As regards the third ms., it is a *bayaz* entitled *Anis-ul-Ahbab*, compiled by Md. Mehdi, a grandson of the Patna historian, which he divided into five *fasals* or chapters. In the first *fasal* the compiler gives an account of the arrival of the great Shia Irani Mujtahid, Mulla Ahmad Bahbahani, at Patna, and the first public inauguration of the Shia congregational prayer in the historic mosque of Nawab Saif Khan on Friday, 25 Shaaban, 1224. The Mujtahid came to Patna on the invitation of Nawab Abass Quli Khan, son of the famous Nawab Moniruddaula, a minister of Shah Alam II. The second chapter contains a detailed account of such a prayer with numerous versified chronograms and poems composed on the occasion, including those of the compiler's cousin, poetically called Shorish. The third *fasal* is unimportant for our purposes in that it contains many things about Shia theology as propounded by the said Mujtahid, and in the following fourth chapter the compiler has recorded many anecdotes and incidents connected with the said Mujtahid's stay at Patna and his return journey to Iran in 1226. By far the most important for us is the last chapter where the compiler has left for us a record of the qualities of head and heart of his grandfather, the celebrated historian, his daily routine

¹⁸ The author of *Siyar* says that Ali Verdi left his capital for the recovery of Orissa in the beginning of Rabi II, 1162. The date of the diary is more exact and accurate.

¹⁹ This damaged and insect-eaten but very clearly written ms. belongs to Hakim Moulvi Mohammad Saleh of Pali in Gaya to whom the writer's thanks are due.

²⁰ These include an Urdu version of *Soz-o-Gudaz* by Mulla Wahshi (which is also found probably by the compiler) and also an unpublished *Soz-o-Gudaz* in Urdu by Abru. The *Tarji Band* by Hashmat in Urdu is also a new thing. The *Mukhammas* by Sauda, the *Nasaih* and *Tutinama* by Jafar Zatalli may perhaps be found elsewhere but the *bayaz* alone contains an interesting poetical piece by Husaini who has freely and beautifully mixed up Arabic, Persian and Hindi words and expressions in it. It is also interesting to find some Hindi couplets in the *bayaz*.

²¹ Such as Princess Zebun-nisa, Aurangzeb, Dara, Murad, Azam Shah, Farrukhsiyar Mahabat Khan, Mahabat Jung (Ali Verdi), Haibat Jung, Rai Rudra Singh, Mirza Kazim Bukshi, Daud Ali Khan, Aqil Khan, Imtiaz Khan Khalis, grandfather of Nawab Mir Kasim of Bengal and himself a Diwan of Patna, Mirza Khalil another Diwan of Patna, Bairam Khan, etc. It is significant that the numerous verses of Zebun-nisa, the talented daughter of Aurangzeb, found in this *bayaz*, are not available in the spurious Diwan of Makhfi ascribed to her.

²² These include verses by Haji Hadi yielding the date of Farrukhsiyar's "coming out of Rajmahal" and of his accession to the throne. We have got here the verses of Daud Ali Khan giving the date of Siraj-ud-Daula's marriage and those furnishing us with the date of the conquest of the fort of Satara, the death of Jafar Khan, Shuja-ud-Daula, Sarfaraz Khan, Haibat Jung, etc. etc.,

his charities, piety, wisdom and learning, the number of books ²³ he wrote, the verses that he composed, and his close associations with the great Persian poet Shaikh Ali Hazeen. Space does not permit the writer to include anything of these in this short paper but those interested in the subject may consult the original ms. which is in the possession of Hakim Tahir at Chapra.

DOCUMENTS RELATING TO SALTPETRE MANUFACTURE IN BIHAR IN THE EARLY NINETEENTH CENTURY

[By MR. HARI RANJAN GHOSAL, M.A., B.L.]

Most of us are familiar with the facts concerning the oppressive conduct of the East India Company's *gomastas* and *dalals* towards the class of weavers in Bengal. But we know practically very little about similar oppression suffered by the indigenous saltpetre manufacturers of Bihar at the hands of the officials. Among the unpublished records of the District Judge's Court at Patna, however, there are several interesting documents, the perusal of which will show to what extent the poor *nunias*¹ were defrauded and exploited by the Company's servants at the Patna factory early in the last century. I shall refer here to five such documents, two of which are petitions from the *nunias*' agents to the Calcutta Board of Trade, and the remaining three letters from the Registrar, Patna *Dewany Adalat*, to the Judge of the City Court of Patna. I shall also refer to two other documents found in the archives of the Bengal Secretariat in Calcutta, which more or less deal with the same subject.

No. 1.

Petition of Mungur Mahton and other agents on behalf of the *nunias* of Bihar to the Board of Trade, dated 20 May 1812.

It is a lengthy document containing the names of nineteen persons as signatories. There are two slightly different English versions of this petition, extracts from one of which are given below.

The petitioners herein represent that the *Dewan* of the Patna factory in collusion with the *gomastas* and other inferior factory servants "weighed saltpetre at Twenty five seers² to the Pussery³ and took selamy, etc. upon an unfair *Acct.* at eighteen Rupees a Cothee," and that the matter being represented before the various authorities, including the Board of Trade and the Governor General, a notification was issued on 2 July 1811,⁴ declaring the saltpetre supply free, and Regulation V of 1812 was passed to that effect.

It is further stated that the *Dewan* and the *gomastas* "have entered into a collusion with the *Mustajirs*⁵ and embezzled lacks of Rupees of our property and nearly three Lacks of Rupees the property of Government on the pretext that the same were outstanding balances due from Individuals."

The following statements of the petitioners are especially worthy of note. "Altho' we call for Justice in the name of the Board, yet the above Gentleman and the Amla⁶ do not attend to us. Moreover, when we go to the Resident's (Commercial

²³ Siyar, Basharat-ul-Imamat, two books in defence of the Shia religion, a voluminous commentary on *Masnawi* of Rumi, a Diwan or collection of poems, a tract explaining a particular piece of the Koranic text and another written in reply to the questions of Sir John Shore.

¹Indigenous saltpetre manufacturers.

²Seers.

³Five seers.

⁴Prior to this date saltpetre manufacture had been a monopoly in the hands of the Company and the supply of the article had been regulated accordingly.

⁵*Mustajir*—farmer, a renter, one who holds lands under a proprietor at a stipulated rate, also a farmer of revenue appointed to make the collections on the part of a zamindar or proprietor.

⁶The body of ministerial servants.

Resident's) Cutcherry⁷ for Redress, the Amla of that gentleman put us under charge of peons and beat and disgraced us and turn us out of the Cutcherry..... Such Acts of oppression and Tyranny have never been committed towards any class of people but the Lonecas of Zilla⁸ Behar within the dominions of the Company."

The petitioners also observe that "A Talook of nearly three Lacks of Rupee has been purchased (by the *Dewan*) by the embezzlement of the Government and our property."

No. 2.

Petition of Mukur Singh annexed to the letter of A. J. Colvin, Registrar, Patna. *Dewany Adalat*, to H. Douglas, Judge of the Patna City Court, dated 28 October 1813.

The petitioner refers to his former petition, dated 1 September 1813, praying for the suspension of the *Dewan* together with the whole body of the *sadar* and *mofussil amla* connected with the misappropriation of the Government's and the *numia's* property, and stating that he could "at once prove embezzlement to the amount of six lacs of rupees" against the *Dewan*. Among other things, it is said that the *Dewan* had "in one year appropriated from the Company's Treasury the sum of one lac and fifty thousand rupees bringing it to account in the names of the *Mofussil gomashthas*."

No. 3.

Letter from Mr. Robertson, Registrar, Patna *Dewany Adalat*, to H. Douglass dated 27 May 1815.

It refers to a petition lately received from the *numia's* agents praying for permission to withdraw from the further prosecution of the charges against the *Dewan* and his accomplices, and states that the oppressions which they have suffered "have not been so severe as to require any remedy beyond that which may be obtained by the usual course of law."

No. 4.

Letter from the same to the same, dated 5 July 1815.

It refers to two "very contradictory petitions relative to the charges which have been preferred against the *Dewan*," one of which bears the signature of a man who in a subsequent petition states that "he has no complaint whatever to make against the *Dewan*."

No. 5.

Letter from the same to the same, dated 27 September 1815.

The writer observes that "a further prosecution of this branch of the pending enquiry will be productive of advantage only to the accusing party....., while it will unquestionably.....fail in promoting a single end of justice or public utility."

Space does not permit of any discussion on the controversial question as to how far the charges against the *Dewan* and his associates were real. The mere fact that the petitioners afterwards prayed for permission to withdraw from the further prosecution of the charges does not prove that these were groundless. On the other hand, in view of similar conduct on the part of the Company's servants towards other classes of people, the aforesaid allegations may be regarded as substantially, if not wholly, true. That the saltpetre manufacturers were subject to such oppression is also evident from two other documents, extracts from which are quoted below.

⁷Office.

⁸Ordinarily it means a district, but here it is used in the sense of "province."

Petition of Munbodh Mahton and other *nunias* to the Board of Trade.⁹

".....we poor manufacturers of saltpetre belonging to Sooba Behar are reduced to distress and want and therefore pray that the Board will be pleased first to punish these imposters (*pykars*) that we may get rid of their oppression, and secondly fix higher rate that we may defray the expenses of manufacturing saltpetre there-with and prepare it with comfort and maintain ourselves."

No. 7.

Petition of Royen Bhugat and others to the Board of Trade.¹⁰

"We the females and jointly others belonging to our families extract saltpetre from earth with great pains and trouble.....we are not satisfied with the Resident's Pykars who are of different castes (*sic*) from us and have suffered trouble and distress from not getting the price (due price).....what use is there of employing those with whom we are dissatisfied."

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN TWO MEDIEVAL SAINTS

[By DR. I. H. QURESHI, M.A., Ph.D. (CANTAB.)]

This paper discusses the correspondence between Saiyid Rukn-u'd-din *alias* Saiyid Raju of Manglor and Shah 'Alam of Gujrat. The former was a descendant of Saiyid Sikandar bin Masud who settled down at Manglor, having been sent there by his preceptor, the famous saint Jalal-u'd-din Makhdum Jahāniyan Jahangasht of Uchcha in Sind. Saiyid Sikandar was born in 750 A.H. He was probably present when his preceptor met Firuz Shah in Sind. When he was about twenty years old, he was instructed to go to Manglor (now Mangrol) in Sorath.¹ He first went to Delhi and met Firuz Shah who treated him with great respect. He then joined an army which was sent to bring the rajahs of Manglor and Gīrnar (modern Junagadh) back to allegiance, because it seems that they had become refractory after the collapse of Muhammad bin Tughluq's effective power.² The expedition was successful and a mosque was built in Manglor.³ Saiyid Sikandar settled down at Manglor and built a hospice. He died in 825 A.H.⁴ He was succeeded by his son Saiyid Adam and when Saiyid Adam died, his son Saiyid Rukn-u'd-din succeeded him.

The other saint, Shah 'Alam's real name was Siraj-u'd-din Abul-Barkat Muhammad, the former name was given him by the people. He is also called Shah Manjhan or Shah Manjhla, being the second out of the three sons of Qutb 'Alam, the son of Saiyid Nasir-u'd-din who was the son of Saiyid Jalal-u'd-din Jahaniyan Jahangasht. Qutb 'Alam came from Uchcha to Patan where he was received by Ahmad Shah I of Gujrat with great respect. He settled down at Rasulpur, near the newly founded city of Ahmadabad.⁵ Shah 'Alam was a contemporary of Sultan Mahmud Baigarah and was highly respected by him.⁶ Thus it will be seen that the saintly correspondents were historical personages of great importance.

⁹ *Vide* Bengal Board of Trade (Commercial) Cons., 22 April 1814.

¹⁰ *Vide* Bengal Board of Trade (Commercial) Cons., 6 May 1814.

¹ Sorath in Kathiawar. The area is now mostly under Junagadh.

² Modern Mangrol, really Manglor in Kathiawar, was known to the Greeks. The Arab geographers call it Manjur.

³ Tarikh-i-Sorath, f. 48; An inscription commemorating the conquest of Manglor was put on the Jami Masjid and subsequently removed to Bohra Wad Mosque where it exists even now.

⁴ Riyad-u'l-awliya gives a full account of the saint. Tarikh-ul-awliya also supplies some information e. g. p. 340.

⁵ Akhbar-u'l-akhyar, p. 157.

⁶ Tarikh-u'l-awliya, ii, p. 347.

Tadhkirat-u'l-ansab, p. 133.

The occasion of this correspondence also was historical. Manglor had been a centre of sea-borne trade since times immemorial. With the growth of Arab trade, a number of Arab traders had settled here. Muhammad bin Tughluq had brought the area under his control, but when he was involved in difficulties, the rajahs of Gīnar and Manglor withdrew their allegiance. It was again conquered by Firuz Shah's troops and once again lapsed into independence. Then Ahmad Shah of Gujrat reconquered the area, but his weak successors were not able to maintain their control. Gīnar had been under the Chaurasma family for many centuries. Its last ruler was Rajah Mandalok, who seems to have been extremely unpopular among his subjects. He is described as a rake and because he violated the sanctity of the homes of the people, he was hated. He was not able to maintain peace and curb the activities of robbers and thieves in his dominions. This had an adverse effect on trade and the Arab traders who depended for their commerce on the peace and prosperity of the hinterland grew restive. To add to these causes of discontent, the rajah was intolerant of other religions. He was an ardent Saivite and he wanted to establish the supremacy of his faith; for this purpose he ordered that all places of worship in his dominions must instal the *lingam*. It was probably in this connection that he insulted Narsi Mahapursha and popular imagination later ascribed the loss of his dominion to the saint's curse.

The Muslims were not exempted from the order to instal the *Siva lingam* in their mosques. Diwan Ranchorji mentions this incident in his well known *Tarikh-i-i. Sorath*.

"After Ahmad Shah's invasion, a large number of Muslims—Sindhis, Bilauchis, Jats, Khokhars, Maliks, Multanis, Quraishis, Afghans and Ghoris had settled down in this country. The rajah began to force them to promise that they would shave their beards, abstain from killing cows and prostrate themselves before Siva-linga after installing it in their mosques."

The Muslims tired of disturbed conditions and bitter against interference with their religious convictions complained to the Sultan of Gujrat, Mahmud Begarha. To add weight to this representation, Saiyid Rukn-u'd-dīn wrote to Shah 'Alam.

The letter is a long scroll written in running *Naskh* which was in use during that period. The language is ornate and elaborate Persian interspersed with Arabic quotations. The letter starts with the expression of devotion to Shah 'Alam, who is called Shah Manjha here, because of his personal qualities as well as his descent from the great preceptor Saiyid Jalal-u'd-din Makhdum Jahaniyan Jahangasht. Then the correspondent goes on to say that he had an intense desire to meet Shah 'Alam but he had been prevented from doing so by circumstances and difficulties. He then narrates how his grandfather had been posted in Sorath to serve the cause of Islam and how Saiyid Sikandar and Saiyid Adam had performed this sacred duty. The writer, Saiyid Rukn-u'd-din, also, in spite of his limited capacity had striven to follow in their foot-steps. "But during their time," the latter modestly continues, "the difficulties were not so overwhelming. I beg to bring to your notice that the *mugaddam* of Gīnar persecutes Islam. I beseech you, the king of the domain of love of God and saintliness, that this is time for help, otherwise it will become impossible (for Muslims) to live in this area. However, if God is kind and the exalted and benign prince (Shah 'Alam) renders necessary assistance, all matters will once again be ordered in accordance with desire and the persecutors will be defeated." The letter then closes with a request for permission to visit Shah 'Alam.

Shah 'Alam's reply is jotted on the back of the scroll. It expresses gratification at the receipt of the letter and asks Saiyid Rukn-u'd-din not to be disheartened by the difficulties because his family had been posted in Sorath by the great preceptor Saiyid Jalal-u'd-din Makhdum Jahaniyan. "The great preceptor's spirit is with you and we are with you," the letter affirms. Saiyid Rukn-u'd-din is further instructed to fortify himself against persecution by special prayers which are mentioned in the letter. Shah 'Alam then says that he has now been informed that Saiyid Rukn-u'd-din's family enjoys no grant from the State, he promises to see the officials in this connection. Saiyid Rukn-u'd-din had expressed the desire of visiting Shah 'Alam who replies that a visit would be most welcome and would help in

“settling all matters according to desire.” Regarding the persecution of the Muslims by the *mugaddam* of Girnar, the letter significantly adds: “He is doomed; very soon he will be punished for his deed.” The letter concludes with good wishes and a request to continue correspondence. That saint’s intervention which has been hinted at in the letter did not prove useless, for what followed is known well to the historians of Gujrat. Sultan Mahmud Begarha invaded and conquered the territories of Girnar, which were now consolidated as a part of the Sultanate.

The scroll is preserved in the family of the saint. The document, one of the oldest in Gujrat, has grown very brittle. A few fairly old copies also exist and are in possession of the same family. They generally show these copies to inquisitive seekers, but they permit scholars of whose *bona fides* they are certain to examine the original document.

DATE OF THE ACQUISITION OF DARJEELING BY THE EAST INDIA COMPANY

[By MR. S. C. GUPTA, M.A.]

It is generally accepted that Darjeeling was acquired by the British some time in February 1835.¹ The deed of gift executed by the Raja of Sikkim under his red seal bears the date 25 February 1835 and so apparently the authority is unimpeachable; yet a consideration of the circumstances of the transfer will show that the date is misleading, the cession having really taken place at a later date.

A brief narration of the events leading to the cession will be helpful. The British Government were on the lookout for a place which might serve as a sanatorium for European invalids. Captain G. W. Lloyd and Mr. J. W. Grant, who had visited Darjeeling in February 1829 in connection with a frontier dispute between Sikkim and Nepal, recommended this site as highly eligible for the purpose. The favourable impression which this report created in the mind of Lord William Bentinck was heightened by the subsequent report submitted by Major Herbert and Mr. Grant in 1830. On two occasions² the question was debated in Council but dropped on account of unfavourable opinion recorded by Sir Charles Metcalfe on each occasion. Finally on 23 January 1835 Major Lloyd who was then employed on special duty on the North East Frontier was directed to interview the Raja of Sikkim in order to procure the cession of Darjeeling in return for suitable consideration either in land or money. Major Lloyd met the Raja sometime in the third week of February 1835 at a place called Took Sampo on the river Teesta about three days’ march from Tublong³ and communicated to him the views of his Government. The Raja on his part made certain requests and agreed to cede Darjeeling provided these were complied with. Lloyd did not consider himself authorised to meet any of these but agreed to forward them to the proper authorities. The Raja, however, entrusted his officers who were deputed to accompany Lloyd on his return journey with a paper containing the grant of Darjeeling which was to be handed over to Lloyd when the conditions were fulfilled. The English translation of this grant is as follows:—

“That health may be obtained by visiting there, I from friendship make an offering of Darjeeling to the (Governor-General) Saheb, 1891, 29th Magh Sud,” (25 February 1835).⁴

Major Lloyd, when shown this deed, considered it too vague and anticipating his Government’s acceptance of the Raja’s demands sent a revised draft defining the boundaries of the Darjeeling tract to the Raja to be duly executed by him. The Raja signed this revised draft and affixed his red seal to it.⁵ This grant which also bore the date 1891, 29 Magh is a substitute for the original one and could not, like it, take effect until the conditions were satisfied.

¹ W. J. Buchanan: “Notes on Old Darjeeling” in *Bengal—Past & Present*, Volume II, part ii; H. H. Risley: *Gazetteer of Sikkim*; James Burgess—*Chronology of Modern India*; & Aitchison *Treaties, Engagements and sanads etc.*

² June 1830 and October 1833 (Pol. Cons. 1835, 23 Jany., No. 3).

³ Pol. Cons. 1835, 6 April No. 100.

⁴ Pol. Cons. 1835, 6 April, No. 100.

⁵ Pol. Cons. 1836, 8 February, No. 86.

The Raja's conditions, however, proved unacceptable to the British Government. Lloyd, instead of sending back the deed of grant as he should have done, wrote to the Raja asking whether he was prepared to cede the territory unconditionally. This letter of Lloyd is not traceable and it is not possible to say what inducement he had offered to the Raja to make him agree to an unconditional grant. Be that as it may, the Raja's reply was received on 1 January 1836.⁶ The gift, once made, was irrevocable. Though the Raja's letter⁷ conveying this assurance lacks the warmth of his professed friendship, the deed of cession granted by the Raja undoubtedly gives to the British Government a title to Darjeeling. The point for consideration here is the date from which the cession took effect. The gift could not obviously operate so long as unfulfilled conditions were attached to it. The withdrawal of the conditions was known to Major Lloyd only on 1 January 1836. Should we accept this date as the date of gift? The British Government, it appears from subsequent correspondence, accepted the date of the receipt by Lloyd of the revised deed duly signed and sealed as the date of cession. The Government had fixed an annual grant of Rs. 3,000 to the Raja as compensation for the cession of Darjeeling. When this was first paid on 31 July 1841 the Raja's claim for compensation from the date of the cession was not upheld, only one year's compensation having been paid. The Raja's dissatisfaction on this score was reflected in his subsequent behaviour towards the authorities at Darjeeling. Finally on 3 November 1846⁸ the President in Council considering the grouse of the Raja as justified ordered Dr. Campbell, Superintendent at Darjeeling, to draw up a statement showing what sum was due to Sikkim on this account. Major Lloyd "calculated the amount due from the ascertained date of writing the first document."⁹ The President in Council, however, did not regard this date as the date of cession. "As the Deed of Grant appears to have been ante-dated it will be proper to calculate the amount of compensation as due from the first of August, 1835, the grant having been received by Major Lloyd in the month of August though on which date of the month is not stated."¹⁰

This recognition of 1 August 1835 as the date of the transfer by no less an authority than the President in Council ignores, however, the law pertaining to gifts. A gift takes effect only when it is made and accepted. In this view, the cession was made only when the intimation of the Raja having made an unconditional gift reached, not Major Lloyd, but the Supreme Government at Fort William and the gift was accepted by them. That happened sometime in the first week of February 1836.¹¹ In any case we cannot accept any date earlier than 1st January 1836, the date of Lloyd's receiving the intimation of the withdrawal of conditions, as the date of the acquisition of Darjeeling.

WAZIR ALI AND ZAMAN SHAH

[By MR. K. D. BHARGAVA, M.A.]

During the last decade of the 18th century, the threatened invasion of India by Zaman Shah of Kabul hung like a dark cloud on the north-west horizon. The cloud at first no bigger than a man's hand, assumed alarming proportions during the winter of 1798-99 when Zaman Shah advanced as far as Lahore. His progress kept the British in India in a constant state of anxiety and alarm for a few months, but the troubles were over on 4 January 1799 when Zaman Shah had to withdraw from Lahore because of the appearance of his rebel brother in Balkh. The activities of Zaman Shah in India naturally roused the expectations of all the discontented elements in the country, and Wazir Ali, the deposed Nawab of Oudh, was not the man to miss the opportunity of fishing in troubled waters. His negotiations with the Afghan invader have not been noticed in detail by any historian, although there is a brief mention of his sending an envoy with presents to Zaman Shah in a letter by the

⁶Pol. Cons. 1836, 8 February, No. 85.

⁷Pol. Cons. 1836, 8 February, No. 86.

⁸For Cons. 1846, 14 November, No. 32.

⁹For Cons. 1846, 28 November, No. 62.

¹⁰For Cons. 1846, 28 November, No. 64.

¹¹Pol. Cons. 1836, 8 February, No. 87.

Earl of Mornington to the Court of Directors of the East India Company dated Fort St. George, 12 February 1799.¹ The papers seized from the house of Wazir Ali after his flight from Benares give us details of the abortive negotiations which he carried on with Zaman Shah.² They are important in the sense that they clearly bring out the motives that led Wazir Ali to appeal to Zaman Shah, and the terms on which he was prepared to acknowledge the Afghan ruler as his suzerain.

In September or October 1798, while engaged in his intrigues with Ambaji Ingle,³ Wazir Ali deputed Mulla Muhammad to the Court of Zaman Shah with a view to solicit his aid in restoring him to the throne of Oudh. The envoy "carried with him presents to a very considerable amount and his instructions were to plead Vizier Ali's title to the musnud on the ground of a Testamentary declaration made by the late Nawab Assaf-o-Dowlah in which he nominated Vizier Ali his Heir to the express exclusion of his Brothers, the sons of Shujah-oo-Dowlah." He was also asked "to encourage Zaman Shah in his design of invading Hindostan and to beseech his aid to restore him to his hereditary dominions." Wazir Ali, in return, offered "to recognise Zaman Shah as his immediate sovereign and to pay an annual tribute." According to a letter⁴ written by Mahdi Ali Khan, British agent in Persia, who successfully instigated Zaman Shah's brother, Mahmud, to revolt against his brother's authority, Wazir Ali had proposed that "if Zaman Shah would proceed to Hindostan and place him in the Vizarut he would pay the Shah three Crores of Rupees upon being established in the country, and obtaining possession of the property of Shujah-oo-Dowlah; and every year after, as long as Zaman Shah's protection should be afforded to him, to pay fiftyfive Lacks of Rupees, the amount which Shujah-oo-Dowlah had engaged to pay to the English Government."⁵

The journey of the envoy was ill-fated. After proceeding a short distance from Bikaner he was cut off by the orders of the Raja for the sake of the valuable presents which he carried with him.

From Wazir Ali's correspondence, it also appears that while carrying these intrigues at a distance, he was alive to the necessity of building up support for his cause in the neighbouring area of Benares. To quote from the manuscript "His success seems to have been very considerable, many of the Zamindars in the provinces as well as of the principal inhabitants of the city having engaged to support him when called upon, with the troops which they could severally command. There is reason to believe that Vizier Ali looked forward principally to the expected invasion of Zamaun Shah for the successful prosecution of his views when the employment of the British Troops on the North West Frontier of India might afford a valuable opportunity to excite a general insurrection and favour his exertions to recover the Dominion of Oude, but the order for his departure for Calcutta, which would effectually have destroyed his hopes, obliged him to anticipate the execution of his project, and the vicinity of the troops and the little prospect he had of success deterred his partizans from joining him."

SOME UNPUBLISHED PERSIAN LETTERS OF THE 'HOSTAGE PRINCES'

[By Mr. I. H. BAQAI, M.A.]

Article 4 of the Preliminary Treaty with Tipu Sultan in February—1792, laid down:

"Until the due performance of the three articles above mentioned, two of the three eldest sons of Tippoo Sultan shall be given as hostages, on the arrival of whom a cessation of hostilities will take place."¹

Thus Tipu Sultan was forced to send two of his sons as hostages to the camp of Lord Cornwallis before the *Definitive Treaty of Perpetual Friendship* could be signed. These two boys, then only ten and eight years old, reached the British camp on 27 February.² Their reception at the camp was in a most befitting manner and Lord Cornwallis showed great affection towards them. Prince Abdul Khaliq,

¹Martin, *Despatches of the Marquess Wellesley*, London, 1836, Vol. I, pp. 430-31.

²Foreign Misc., Vol. 8, Imperial Record Department.

³Vide, I. H. R. C. *Proceedings*, 22nd Session, held at Peshawar, pp. 57-58.

⁴Received 12 May 1799.

⁵Secret O. C., 9 July 1799, No. 8, Imperial Record Department.

¹Aitchison: *Treaties and Sanads*, Vol. IX, (Fifth Edition), p. 232.

²Seton-Karr: *Selections from Calcutta Gazettes*, Vol. II, p. 331.

the elder of the two, was described as "dark in his colour with thick lips, a small flattish nose, and a long thoughtful countenance". But it was prince Muiz-ud-din who was greatly admired. He was "remarkably fair, with regular features, a small round face, large full eyes and a more animated appearance."³ Their arrival along with two wakis of Tipu Sultan, Ghulam Ali Khan and Ali Raza, aroused great interest in India as well as in England at that time. Their movements were faithfully recorded in the local paper the *Madras Courier* and were subsequently reproduced in the *Calcutta Gazette*. Contemporary chroniclers like Major Dirom and Roderick Mackenzie have given a vivid account of their receptions as also of the paternal treatment they received from Lord Cornwallis. Foreign painters like Mather Brown, Robert Home, Devis, Singleton and Zoffany, who got the account in India or heard it in England, made it a subject of some interesting paintings. Thus the story of the 'Hostage Princes' creates a human interest in an otherwise grim drama of blood and strife.

There are a few letters relating to these two princes in the Persian records preserved in the Imperial Record Department; some of them were written by the princes themselves. They throw interesting light on this episode in their lives and also make it clear that the princes were not taken to Calcutta at all during the period of their hostageship as the very Revd. Dr. Hutton implies by writing in the *Cambridge History of India* that "they were carefully nurtured at Calcutta."⁴

On 28 February 1792 Tipu Sultan wrote to Lord Cornwallis expressing his satisfaction at the reception accorded to his sons and tried to make a virtue of necessity by saying that he had sent them to "his Lordship wholly for the sake of their education and the benefit of his society" and that he "is in all respects certain and satisfied that in keeping with his (Lord Cornwallis') exalted rank and reputation, he will continue to manifest kindness and friendship towards them and attend to their education."⁵ Lord Cornwallis appointed Captain Doveton⁶ to look after the princes and to arrange for their education.

In July 1792 Lord Cornwallis left Madras for Calcutta. When he reached there the princes wrote to him expressing their joy on his safe journey and thanking him for the kindness shown to them when he was at Madras.⁷ Tipu's wakis, Ghulam Ali Khan and Ali Riza, also wrote to the Governor General mentioning among other things that the two princes were being taken every Friday to Sir Charles Oakeley, Governor of Madras, who showed great favour and kindness to the princes.⁸

In January 1793, the princes again wrote to Lord Cornwallis thanking him for the presents sent to them by his Lordship.⁹ During this period they called upon the Nawab Walajah of Carnatic. On getting this information Tipu Sultan wrote to the Governor-General that he was glad to know what "his sons were taken to the Nawab of Arcot who also returned the visits of his sons and gave them costly presents." Tipu sent presents in return to Nawab Muhammad Ali Walajah.¹⁰

Another opportunity came to the princes of writing to Lord Cornwallis when he was made a Marquis of the Kingdom of Great Britain. They congratulated him on his receiving this title and requested that he should meet them before leaving for England. For the first time in their letters they also expressed a desire to be sent back to Mysore.¹¹

Tipu was also by now anxious that his sons should be returned; there was apparently no reason for their being kept further as hostages. He therefore wrote to the Governor General that "as friendship and intimacy are well established between the English and myself, I hope that his Lordship will now be convinced of the

³Major Dirom: *Narrative of the Campaign with Tippoo Sultan, 1792*, London, 1793, p. 229.

⁴*Cambridge History of India*, Vol. V, p. 339.

⁵Persian letter received, 29 February 1792, No. 153.

⁶Later Sir John Doveton. He also took part in the fourth Anglo-Mysore war of 1799; commanded the Hyderabad Contingent in 1814 and also fought against the Pindaris. He had a successful career in India; was made C.B., in 1818; K.C.B., in 1819; Lieut.-General and G.C.B., in 1837. He died at Madras in November 1847.

⁷Persian letter received, 18 September, 1792, No. 456.

⁸" " " " 18 September, 1792, No. 456.

⁹" " " " 13 January, 1793, Nos. 43-44.

¹⁰" " " " 11 February, 1793, No. 105.

¹¹" " " " 20 May, 1792, Nos. 195-96.

veracity of my statements. I, therefore, request his lordship to see my sons at Madras and send them back to me before leaving for England."¹² In September when Lord Cornwallis reached Madras on his way home, Tipu pressed again for the return of his sons, adding that since all instalments were paid there need be no further delay in their being returned.¹³ The princes however, could not be returned until March 1794.¹⁴ Before they left Madras they sent their last letter to Lord Cornwallis, who was probably by now in England. In this letter they expressed their deep sorrow on his departure and once again thanked him immensely for the kindness shown to them.¹⁵

The letters were probably written for the princes by the two wakils of Tipu Sultan who stayed in Madras for most of the time. But they were always signed by the princes themselves in a very clear and beautiful handwriting. The letters are couched in the ornate Persian which was in vogue at that time with an occasional use of some appropriate verse and the style and the language are of a high standard. The paper is invariably ornamented with gold and the calligraphy is *shikastah*. The letters generally do not bear any date.

METCALFE AND OUDH.

[BY MR. Y. C. GAUR, M.A.]

During the first half of the 19th century Oudh occupied a geographically important position by virtue of its being a buffer state between the East India Company and the Marathas. It was in Oudh that the British found a good recruiting ground for the army in India and a rich source of revenues for rehabilitating their depleted finances. Oudh, therefore, figures prominently in the political and diplomatic discussions of the East India Company. Bentinck, like Hastings, realised that Oudh was destined to become eventually a part of British India and, acting on the exaggerated reports of maladministration in the State, strongly recommended in his minute of 30 July 1831, active interference in her internal affairs. The purpose of this paper is to show that Metcalfe who was at the time Vice-President of the Council of the Governor General and Deputy Governor of Fort William (Bentinck's second-in-command) in his minute* of 17 September 1831, deprecated the idea of immediate interference. It was perhaps mainly his advocacy of the principle of retaining inviolate the sovereignty of native rulers that decided Government policy.

Metcalfe's observations may be best told in his own words :—

"According to the desire expressed by the Right Hon'ble, the Govr.-Genl., I offer my sentiments on the question discussed in His Lordship's minute, dated the 30th July, regarding the course to be pursued towards the State of Oude."

"For if direct interference in the management of the Country be resorted to, it is impossible to foresee to what lengths it may not proceed. Once introduced, most things tend to its extension. A little interference will often fail ; if it be not efficacious, it may produce more harm than good ; to make interference efficacious it must be extended as far as needs be. How far that can be, no one can tell beforehand. Under a system of active interference on the part of a paramount power what remains to the Prince cannot be called sovereignty. The sovereignty ceases, and the purpose on his part of the alliance is destroyed. Although we must not countenance oppressions, that we have any right to set aside the sovereignty of the Prince is at least questionable."

"The first experiment ought I conceive, to be made with the Government as it stands at present."

¹²Translation of Persian letter received, 10 September 1793, No. 449.

¹³Persian letter received, 24 November 1793, No. 54.

¹⁴Seton-Karr : *Selections from Calcutta Gazettes*, Vol. II, p. 384, *Tarikh-i-Sultanat-i-Khudadad* mentions 1796 as the year of the princes' return to their father. This is obviously wrong.

¹⁵Persian letter received, 21 March 1794, No. 60.

*Vide Foreign Misc., Vol. 7, Appendix 3, p. 444.

It consists of a King who takes little or no part in the management of public affairs, and of a Minister who is invested by his master with absolute authority over the whole country.

It is evident that in this state of things every thing depends on the Minister, with this drawback, that he must keep the King in good humour, which may lead to many abuses ; but still the Minister is left entire manager of the revenue and police.

The native mode of Government is very simple ; with sufficient energy on the part of the Minister to maintain a decent police and while abstaining from extortion himself to make his subordinates refrain also the country can hardly fail to prosper."

* * * *

"I would propose therefore, that the Minister should have a fair trial ; and that our Resident should be instructed to co-operate with him with cordiality, recommending acts of justice, and especially fairness and moderation in the assessment of the revenue, and remonstrating against acts of oppression and extortion, without meddling for any other purpose in the proceedings of the Government."

* * * *

"This experiment with the Minister might be tried, pending the reference of the general question to the Honourable Court of Directors."

* * * *

"If the Minister should remain insensible to the duties of his Station and being deaf to the advice of the Resident, persist in a course of extortion and misrule then would come that part of the question on which it appears to me to be embarrassing to decide, on account of the difficulty of limiting interference in the internal affairs of another State when once it has been introduced.

Before having recourse to any system of direct interference, I should be strongly disposed to recommend another experiment, consisting of a course of measure devoid of that character.

Continuing our protection to the State of Oude against foreign aggression, we might abrogate that part of the alliance, which, on the condition of attentions to our advice, binds us to defend the Government against internal enemies. We might withdraw all our troops at present stationed in Oude to Cawnpore and Futehghur, or any one or more Stations bordering on Oude, where they would still be available for its defence against foreign aggression. We might also withdraw our Resident to Cawnpore, whence he might carry on such communications as might still be necessary with the Court of Lucknow.

The Oude Government would then stand more in awe of its subjects, and would find it more difficult to exercise irresistible oppression, in which case the moderation which our advice had totally failed to mediate might be forced on the court by the necessity attending to the voice of the people."

* * * *

"The experiment of the withdrawing our troops and our Resident, and all cognizance of internal affairs, might fail in one of two ways ; the Court might possibly continue powerful to oppress the people without restraint. Would it in that case be incumbent on us to interfere again for the protection of the people ? I am inclined to think it would not."

* * * *

"Supposing this scheme of withdrawing not to be approved, what other methods offer themselves of bringing about a better administration of affairs in Oude ? I would still earnestly recommend our abstaining from having any share in the administration beyond what might be necessary to check extortion and oppression. With this view the native administration might remain as at present, subject in all its branches to the King and his Ministers. The Resident might have powers to insist on redress in cases of extortion and oppression."

"In conclusion, I shall briefly recapitulate the substance of the opinions which have offered in this minute.

1st.—I conceive it to be an indispensable duty to prevent the conversion of our protection to the Oude Government into the support of tyranny and oppression.

2nd.—We ought therefore to endeavour strenuously to induce the Government of Oude to improve its administration, without direct interference on our part, and the Government of Oude, if it does not want the will, has fully the power to effect that object.

3rd.—If our endeavours should fail, it would be desirable to withdraw our troops and our Resident from Oude, leaving the Government to manage its internal affairs without countenance or intervention on our part.

4th.—If the plan of withdrawing should be rejected a system of intervention and check such as was established in the Nizam's territories in 1821, for the purpose of preventing extortion and oppression, without participation in the executive Government would be preferable to the assumption of that direct authority in the administration by which the Sovereignty of the prince must be entirely set aside."

Bentinck considered Metcalfe a man of 'greater knowledge and experience' and confidently looked up to him for "that assistance which no man in India is better able to afford." In another minute* written four years hence Metcalfe expressed a similar opinion. He was fully convinced of the fact that "the question of interference is so likely to do evil, and so little certain of doing good, that it ought, I conceive, to be avoided as much as possible."

SETON'S MISSION TO SIND AND HIS RECALL.

[By MR. SRI KRISHNA SAXENA, M.A.]

The peace of Tilsit, followed by an alliance between the Emperor of France and the Autocrat of Russia, created an immediate threat to the security of the British Empire in the East. Those monarchs might plan to unite their armies on the plains of Persia to invade the valuable possessions of the E.I. Company. It was therefore proposed by Lord Minto to send missions to the States lying beyond the Indus. Intelligence from "Bushire, relative to the Mission of Vakeels on the part of the Government of Sind to the Court of Persia, and to the intrigues which the emissaries of France have commenced and may be expected to pursue with the former, has suggested to our (G.G. in Council's) consideration the expediency of renewing if practicable the intercourse and connection which formerly subsisted between the British Government and the State of Sind.....This renewal of intercourse and connection, if it should not enable us to counteract the intrigues of France, would at least afford us the means of obtaining authentic information on various points which in the present situation of affairs may be of essential importance to our interest.... If however the Government of Sind should be averse to the restoration of a commercial factory, it would not be necessary to insist on that condition provided the continuance of the Envoy in an official capacity in that country could be secured on other terms, our present object being entirely of a political nature....A principal object of his endeavours will be to establish an influence at the Court of Sind¹."

Consequently Captain David Seton (Resident at Muscat), "peculiarly qualified from his acquaintance with the language, manners, and local interests of that country, and the contiguous provinces on the Indus²," was deputed by the Government of Bombay for ascertaining "the degree of connection established between the

*Vide Minute, 14 August 1835.

¹ I.R.D., Sec. & Sep. Con., 14 March, 1808, No. 1.

² I.R.D., Sec. & Sep. Con., 16 May, 1808, No. 2.

French and the Government of Sind and between the latter and the Court of Persia... and if any engagements of a nature calculated to facilitate the projects of France have been concluded with the State of Sind to device if practicable the means of counteracting them"³ Seton set out on his mission late in April 1808 and he wrote to Malcolm thus: "I left Bombay on the 28th of April, and having received my final instructions at Surat the 8th sailed for Mandwee⁴ in Cutch the 10th May, and landed there the 17th.... Mandwee the 29th June I left it, and in five days reached Luckput Bunder⁵ the frontier of Cutch and in one day more sailing up the Salt Creek⁶ which forms the boundary of the two countries, arrived at Aly Bunder⁷ the entrance into Sind, here the 10th embarking in other boats. I sailed up the fresh water stream, and including one day I stopped on the route, made Hyderabad on the 15th July."⁸

On the 18th July Seton met the Amir in open Darbar and on the 22nd had a private audience with the ruler to prepare "the ground work of an agreement between the two states"⁹. During the negotiation, the Amir observed: "Had not the English sent to cultivate his friendship, he would in despair of gaining their good will have closed with the offer from the French and Persians; but now he would make a firm friendship with them and (conclude) a treaty"¹⁰ and "the Meer (to express his friendship towards the English) gave his and took my (Seton's) hand, that neither should swerve from the contents."¹¹ The proposed terms¹² of the agreement were not to the liking of the Government of Bombay and they disapproved Seton's "having so suddenly acceded"¹³ to the terms of any treaty with the state of Sind; more especially such as seems to involve conditions in respect to the furnishing of artillery for the reduction of Omerkote¹⁴ and supplying the Ameer with Troops at his requisition.... The proposed attack on Omerkote might involve the Company with the present possessor of that Fortress;¹⁵ and under the provision for general assistance, we seem liable to be called upon not merely to act against the French, but to oppose eventually the King of Cabul, the liege Lord of Sind."¹⁶

³ I.R.D., Sec. & Sep. Con., 14 March 1808, No. 1.

⁴ Mandvi, a seaport in the state of Cutch, Bombay.

⁵ Lakhpat Bandar, a port on the Sind frontier in Cutch. "It was a great seat of commerce, has lost its importance partly from the development of trade at Karachi and partly from the shoaling of the mouth of the Kori river."

⁶ Kori Creek.

⁷ Ali Bandar, in Thar and Parkar Dist., Sind. "A small town on the Gonne, one of the offsets of the Indus to the east. Here is a dam made in 1799 by Fateh Ali, one of the Amirs of Sind."

⁸ I.R.D., Sec. & Sep. Con., 5 Dec. 1808, No. 20.

⁹ *Ibid*, No. 18.

¹⁰ I.R.D., Sec. & Sep. Con., 3 Oct. 1808, No. 8.

¹¹ I.R.D., Sec. & Sep. Con., 5 Dec. 1808, No. 18.

¹² I.R.D., Sec. & Sep. Con., 3 Oct. 1808, No. 8. The following were the terms of the draft agreement:—I. That there shall be a firm friendship between the parties, and the friends of one of the friends of the other, and enemies the same. II. That what is past shall be forgot on both sides. III. That an English Gentleman shall reside at Hyderabad. IV. That the English may renew their factory at Tatta or Hyderabad if the consent of the King of Candahar can be got to it. V. That the Hon'ble Company shall assist him with Artillery to take Omer Cotte, a fort which belongs to Sind, he paying all expenses. VI. Should either party require the Assistance of the Troops of each other, it will be granted; the party requiring paying expenses. VII. Neither Government shall protect the disaffected of the other Government.

¹³ The talks were in the initial stages of discussion as it would appear from Seton's letter of 24 July 1808—"This will be considered as merely wrote for the information of Government, on the progress of negotiations not as a final adjustment". I.R.D., Sec. & Sep. Con., 3 Oct. 1808, No. 8.

¹⁴ Umarlot. *Talug* in Thar and Parkar Dist., Sind. Its historical importance is due to its position on the main route from Hindostan to Sind.

¹⁵ Umarmkot was ceded to Raja of Jodhpur by Abd-un-Nabi for the assistance rendered by the Raja (Baje Sing) against Mir Bijar Khan. "The fort is situated half a mile from the town and is 500 feet square, having a mud wall forty feet high, a strong round tower at each corner, and six square towers on each side. There is but one gate, which is on the eastern side, and is protected by an outwork. It is usually garrisoned by 400 men." It was annexed by the Amirs of Sind in 1813 who in turn transferred it to the British in 1843.

¹⁶ I.R.D., Sec. & Sep. Con., 3 Oct. 1808, No. 9.

Before the instructions forbidding Seton to conclude an agreement could reach him a deed of agreement drawn up by the Amir and Seton was forwarded to the Government of Bombay for its approval with the remark that, if approved, "it will be necessary to draw up a deed to the same effect, in any form that may be agreeable to them".¹⁷ The articles of agreement were:—

I. That a firm alliance shall exist between the two states, and the friends of one, the friends of the other, and the enemies of one, the enemies of the other, and this shall remain for ever.

II. When the assistance of troops is required by either of the parties, it shall be granted when asked.

III. That the disaffected of one Government shall not be protected by the other.

IV. That when the servants of the Sind Government, shall wish to purchase warlike stores in any of the parts belonging to the Hon'ble Company they shall be permitted to do so, and be assisted in their purchases, and on paying their value be allowed to depart.

V. That an agent on the part of the Hon'ble Company for the increase of friendship and good will, shall reside at the Court of the Meer of Sind.

VI. The claims on account of former loss in the time of Mr. Crow shall be dropt.

VII. That a British Factory in the town of Tatta only, on the same footing as in the time of Colaree shall after the full satisfaction, perfect confidence and with the leave of this Government, be established.¹⁸

The terms were not in agreement with the policy then pursued by the Supreme Government. Their views seem to have undergone a change since the Governor General in Council had directed the Bombay Government to send an Envoy to Sind. The departure in their policy is reflected in their letter of 10 October 1808 to the Government of Bombay: "The objects of the Mission to Sind, are so intimately connected with our interests in Persia and with the purposes of the Embassy which we have dispatched to Caubul, that it is evidently of material importance that the whole should be immediately guided by one and the same superintending authority. At the date of our instructions to your Government on the subject of a mission to Sind, the state of our information regarding the condition of affairs in the country of the Afghans, did not suggest the expediency of an immediate Embassy to the Court of Caubul. At that time indeed we looked to the proposed mission to Sind, as a means of paving the way to an Embassy to the former Court."¹⁹

Objection was taken chiefly to the first two articles of agreement which according to the Supreme Government "involve an engagement on the part of the British Government directly hostile to the state of Caubul."²⁰ They further elucidate their objection in their letter of 15 December 1808 to the Court of Directors—"The real views of the chiefs of Sind however appear to have escaped the observation of Captain Seton who acceded to stipulations imposing upon the British Government an obligation to furnish troops at the requisite of the other party, under a conviction that our troops could alone be required to act against the French: whereas the Government of Sind had the preceding year dispatched Emissaries to the King of Persia, for the express purpose of soliciting the aid of that Monarch in opposition to the state of Caubul,"²¹ but Seton took a different view: "Of the articles themselves, none extend beyond an amicable arrangement between the two powers, except the 2nd for granting, troops when required, what the Ameers object in this was I have already stated, their views on Cutch and Omercote

¹⁷ I.R.D., Sec. & Sep. Con., 5 Dec. 1808, No. 10.

¹⁸ I.R.D., Sec. & Sep. Con., 5 Dec. 1808, Nos. 19 & 23.

¹⁹ I.R.D., Sec. & Sep. Con., 10 Oct. 1808, No. 6.

²⁰ I.R.D., Sec. & Sep. Con., 5 Dec. 1808, No. 32.

²¹ The Amir does not seem to have entertained any designs at that time against his overlord, the Afghan King. In the first draft agreement, the article regarding the re-establishment of the British Factory was made subject to the consent of the "King of Candahar" and though he had asked assistance against the chiefs of Umarnkot and Cutch, no such aid was asked to fight against the Afghans. Refer *Lord Minto in India* by Countess of Minto, p. 177.

—it was not for me to decide positively whether Government would favor these views or not, but the general manner the article is expressed, it cannot be applied to any power in particular,...but as the principle cause of sending me was to provide against a future invasion from Persia, it undoubtedly was an object to secure an active cooperation on their part against such a contingency; Whilst eagerness in pursuit of their favorite schemes against Cutch and Omercote, also made them consider this article as an indispensable one, on which they would receive no denial but from Government itself, and through their own Agent (Akhund Baqa). It may be said this article could be made appear as militating against the paramount authority and tributary rights of the King of Candahar; but would not the appearance of an English Envoy in Sind be liable to the same objection, as the one implies plotting against that power, as much as the other can be construed acting against it.”²² The next objection was relating to article six: “The renunciation of our claim to indemnification for the loss and injury sustained by the expulsion of Mr. Crow,²³ provided for by the 6th Article would have been perfectly proper in a treaty of alliance between the British Government and the State of Sind, if the concession had previously and successfully been applied to the object proposed by Captain Seton’s instructions.”²⁴

The other objection was relating to article seven—“We are compelled to notice an additional instance of humiliation on the part of the British Government to which Capt. Seton has inadvertently submitted, in the conditional stipulation of the 7th article, which provides, for the re-establishment of the British Factory at Tatta²⁵ after the full satisfaction and perfect confidence of the Government of Sind and which as explained by Capt. Seton is understood to mean that the proposed establishment is deferred until time shall have given to the Govt. of Sind full confidence in and dependence on our good faith.”²⁶ It may not be out of place to add the observation made by Capt. Seton in his Letter of 22 October 1808; ²⁷ “Bucka’s²⁸ principal object is to gain the consent of Govt. to an attack on Cutch, and Murad Aly²⁹ thinks the offer of a factory will bribe Govt. to it, they have concealed this from me, as I gave them no encouragement to expect it.” Perhaps the possession of Cutch might have satisfied the Amir and consequently allowed the British to re-establish a factory in Sind. Smith,³⁰ the successor of Seton, too observed in his letter of 1 October 1809, “it was however to be understood that the restoration of the factory depended exclusively upon the active cooperation of the British Govt. in the design of the Umceers upon Cutch.”³¹ The clause relating to the re-establishment of factory did not find a place in the treaty concluded by Smith.

²² I.R.D., Secret Con., 6 Feb. 1809, No. 65.

²³ In 1799 the commercial intercourse between the British Government and Sind was revived through the medium of Nathan Crow. He resided at times at Tatta, Shahbandar and Karachi and had to endure various indignities. The Agent was rudely compelled to withdraw in 1802.

²⁴ I.R.D., Sec. & Sep. Con., 5 Dec. 1808, No. 32.

²⁵ Tatta, ancient town in Karachi District, Sind, formerly capital of the Samma dynasty and site of English Factory.

²⁶ I.R.D., Sec. & Sep. Con., 5 Dec. 1808, No. 32.

²⁷ I.R.D., Sec. & Sep. Con., 5 Dec. 1808, No. 27.

²⁸ Akhund Muhammad Baqa Khan, an Envoy on the part of the Amir of Sind who accompanied Seton to the British Government.

²⁹ Murad Ali, one of the four rulers of Sind who became the Chief ruler in 1828. “His character may be summed up as that of a selfish and gloomy despot, an Asiatic Tiberius or Philip the Second, ruling a Kingdom by the energies of his mind, with none of the better feelings of the human heart.” *History of Sind* by Fredunbeg, Vol. 2, p. 277.

³⁰ Nicholas Hankey Smith, served in the capacity of Resident at Bushire. Son of Charlotte Smith, the poetess—a lady of some repute. Kaye, *Life of Malcolm*.

³¹ I.R.D., Secret Con., 7 August 1812, No. 5.

Though the Bombay Government disapproved Seton's proceedings they realized "the peculiar difficulties of Capt. Seton's situation; in treating with a Govt. that does not appear to be either very stable, or fully civilised view also to the probability, that nearly, as much as Capt. Seton has thus precipitately done, may have been deemed by him, as requisite, to prevent the complete success of their rival mission from the French and Persians, if indeed, our Envoy's concessions shall have proved effectual to that object, as to which considering the general state of affairs in that quarter and the complexion of the Sind Govt., it might be very hazardous to pronounce; more especially under the strong temptation held out to the ambition and avidity of Gholaun Ali ³²...The only way of reconciling those apparent incongruities, is by supposing, as above intimated, that Capt. Seton considered the Cowl ³³ as immediately necessary for the purpose of defeating the object of the Embassy from Persia to Sind, whilst with regard to the provisions in that instrument, he seems, by his aforementioned address to General Malcolm, to have flattered himself, that their object might always prove attainable, by measures on our part, short of actual hostility against the Candahar and Cabool Govts., for the protection of that of Sind," ³⁴ and recommended to the Governor-General in Council to consider Seton's negotiation in the above light.

But the supreme Government stuck to their resolution of replacing Seton ³⁵ by an Envoy directly deputed by their authority and probably whom they knew well. Their choice fell on Smith, a person who had served in the entourage of Malcolm who had recently come to Bengal after his visit to Persia.

THE OMDAT-UL-AKHBAR

[By MR. K. SAJAN LAL, M.A., F.R.S.A.]

This is an interesting Urdu news paper published in Madras, by Muhammad Akbar, the editor, in the Matba-i-Anwari, Madras.¹

I have perused Vol. 5 of 1865, Vol. 7 of 1869 and Vol. 8. issue No. 1 dated 6 January 1870 to issue No. 72 dated 31 December 1870.

The issues of 1865 and 1869 have ten pages of two columns each. In the former, the title page has a floral design with couplets in praise of this news paper giving the schedule of rates. While in the latter, the title page varies: sometimes it has a picture of an elephant with a monogram and couplets; at times to commemorate special events, the title page introduces special features. e.g., the portrait of the Nawab Omdat-ud-daulah, or the picture of the steamer in which he set sail for Haj. The other side of the title page has a poem requesting its subscribers, rich and poor, to pay the subscription without fail, which figures regularly in all its issues.

At times, the issues bear the title of *Omdat-ul-Akhbar-Azimul-Anwar*. It is from 6 January 1870 that the title changed. The editor, in an editorial, which appeared for three continuous weeks, set about six reasons for the change of the title. Thus, instead of *Omdat-ul-Akhbar* the prefix *Shahi* was added and hence it came to be known as *Shahi Omdat-ul-Akhbar*. Instead of ten pages, each issue began to have twelve pages each. It was published on the 10th, 20th and 30th of English dates and six times, viz. on 5th, 10th, 15th, 20th, 25th and 30th of Hijri dates. Later on the issues from No. 57 dated 30 October 1870 onwards have four columns each, with an addition of the contents column which appeared on the title page.

The editor has adumbrated six reasons for the change of the title. For our purpose, two would suffice. One reason was that it had acquired the patronage of nawabs and rajahs and ruling chiefs, specially that of Nawab Omdat-ud-daulah.

³² Ghulam Ali, the Chief ruler of Sind, (1801-11).

³³ Qaul (Arabic), an agreement, contract.

³⁴ I.R.D., Sec. & Sep. Con., 5 Dec. 1808, No. 17.

³⁵ David Seton, of the Bombay Army. Cadet 1790; Lieut. 22 Aug. 1794; Capt. 20 Mar. 1800. Died at Muscat 2 August 1809. Lord Minto writes, "my deep regret at the death of the late Resident of Muscat, Captain David Seton by whose long and faithful services and indefatigable industry and zeal, the public interests have been essentially promoted." I.R.D. Sec. Con., 5 Dec. 1809, No. 8.

¹ I am grateful to my friend Mr. Yafi, for permitting me to use 1869 and 1870 issues of *Omdat-ul-Akhbar*. I take this opportunity to inform the readers that he possesses a unique collection of manuscripts relating to the History of the Deccan.

The second reason stated that it followed its contemporary and namesake *Omdat-ul-Akhbar* in Saharanpur, Bhopal and Bareilly.¹

Being a prominent news-paper published in Madras, it is but natural that it gave preference to the news of the Madras Presidency.² The Fort St. George Gazette, Governor's Orders, transfers, etc. relating to Madras appeared on the first page.

Hyderabad, Arcot, Travancore, Tanjore, Rampur, Baroda, Patiala, Kolhapur, Afghanistan, Khairpur, Bhopal, etc. figured prominently.

Its Hyderabad correspondent kept the paper well informed of the important events, functions and tours and other events that took place in the Hyderabad State.

The activities of Nawab Mukhtar-ul-Mulk Mir Turab Ali Khan and Nawab Shams-ul-omrah were faithfully reported. The services of the various high officials is highly spoken of and sometimes commended in editorials. The *Bismilla* ceremony of Nawab Mir Mahboob Ali Khan, the late Nizam, is given a special issue, wherein all the details of the ceremony are recorded. Important events like the construction of a railway, and the happenings at the residency are not neglected.

The activities of Nawab Azim Jah are noticed with favourable comments of the editor. The payment of pensions from May 1868 to 1869, to the relatives and claimants of the Nawab amounted to Rs. 1,34,524 and to others Rs. 1,125. Due to the death of 46 pensioners, the editor says, Government have a saving of Rs. 16,725 yearly. G. A. Roberts, Arcot family Debt Commissioner's notice dated 31 October 1870, calling the claimants to attend office has been mentioned. Lord Napier's visit to the Walajah Mosque appears in detail.

The marriage celebrations of the daughter of Omdat-ud-daulah Nur-ullah-Khan Jurat Jung with Nasiruddin son of Muhammad Taqi is described in detail. The departure of Nawab Omdat-ud-daulah on 6 January 1870, for pilgrimage to Mecca, his visit to other holy places, his meeting with Khedive, his arrival on 12 August 1870, etc. are narrated date by date and page by page. Special supplement celebrating his arrival with prayers and hearty welcome forms the feature of this issue; the title page bears the picture of the Nawab.

A black bordered obituary notice announced the death of Muhammad Baqir Hussain son of Nawab Omdat-ul-omrah on 15 October at the age of 80. It gives the description of the funeral procession. Since 1801 the late Nawab was holding a pension of Rs. 10,000 per year from the Madras Government; on his death, spurious claimants such as Gulam Dastgir (son of the Khansama Daud) filed a suit claiming the amount of pension; the Court proceedings appear regularly. The editor condemns the claim of Gulam Dastgir. There were other proceedings instituted against Gulam Dastgir; space does not permit to proceed further with this topic.

The affairs of Afghanistan, Iran, China, etc. are also noted. Under the caption "Improvement of the Army under Amir Sher Ali Khan" who after his return from the Durbar held at Ambala reorganised his Military Department. The editor com-

¹ The writer possesses two volumes of pre-mutiny period.

² For the benefit of the readers, I give below the name-list of the Urdu news-papers published in Madras which are in my private collection: -

1. The <i>Azam-ul-Akhbar</i> ,	Vols.	1849, 51, 53, 54.
2. The <i>Tiasir-ul-Akhbar</i> ,	Vol.	1852.
3. The <i>Jama-i-ul-Akhbar</i> ,	Vols.	1853, 54, 62.
4. The <i>Amir-ul-Akhbar</i> ,	Vol.	1856.
5. The <i>Mazhar-ul-Akhbar</i> ,	Vols.	1865-1869.
6. The <i>Shamsh-ul-Akhbar</i> ,	Vol.	1861.
7. The <i>Tilasan-i-Hiarat</i> ,	Vol.	1880.
8. The <i>Mazhar-ul-Ajaib</i> ,	Vol.	1881.
9. The <i>Itfaq</i> ,	Vol.	1884.
10. The <i>Jarida-i-Rozgar</i> ,	Vol.	13.
11. The <i>Nair-i-Asafi</i> ,	Vol.	10.
12. The <i>Dab-dab-i-Asafi</i> ,	Vol.	5.
13. The <i>Mubir-i-Deccan</i> ,	Vol.	13.
14. The <i>Omdat ul-Akhbar</i> ,	Vol.	1865.

Besides these, there were a dozen other contemporary news-papers such as *Yadgar-i-Zamana*, *Subh-i-Sadiq*, etc.

pares Amir Sher Ali Khan with Henry VII, and extols the army reforms. Under this head, he mentions the enrolment of officers for Infantry and Cavalry giving their respective salaries, as follows :—

Infantry Officers

Colonel	Rs. 100
Major	Rs. 80
Munshi	Rs. 33
Subedar	Rs. 17
Jemadar	Rs. 14
Havaldar	Rs. 10
Naik	Rs. 9
Sepoy	Rs. 6

Cavalry Officers

Commandant	Rs. 200
Adjutant	Rs. 120
Risaldar	Rs. 80
Jemadar	Rs. 40
Court Daftri	Rs. 31
Muster Rolls Master	Rs. 30
Sepoy	Rs. 20

The Kabul correspondent supplied the paper with daily news relating to Amir Sher Ali Khan, etc. of which a very brief résumé is given. In the despatch of 30 October 1870 he mentions the censorship on letters by Muhammad Hussain under the orders of the Amir. The despatch of 31 October reports the action taken by Sardar Khan in restoring order.

The spread of the Wahabi movement, its activities in the Punjab, Allahabad, Calcutta, etc., the trial and imprisonment of Amir Khan and Hashim Dad Khan, etc., Government action to suppress the movement are all reported. The editor strongly condemns the Wahabi activities.

From the issue 42 onwards, news regarding the Franco-German war was reported regularly. Arrangements made to safeguard Calcutta are announced.

The visit of the Duke of Edinburgh to India and the arrangements made by the Madras Government to give him a royal welcome, and the funds raised by the public for this purpose form the burning topic of the day.

The arrival of the Duke of Edinburgh in Madras on Tuesday, 22 March 1870, at 6-30 A.M. is heralded by a special issue; the title page has a picture of the train. Four addresses were presented. The names of nawabs and rajahs who attended the Durbar are given. The charges of the special train to convey the Duke of Edinburgh amounted to Rs. 4,201, while the Governor of Madras, the Rajahs of Travancore, Cochin, etc. paid Rs. 1,221, Rs. 3,581-4-0, Rs. 1,482-3-0 respectively.

The donation of Rs. 76,230 of Maharaja of Patiala to the Punjab University is announced, of which Rs. 2,000 were earmarked for scholarships in commemoration of the royal visit. Educational topics such as the working of the Madrasa-i-Azam and its teachers found enough space in its issues. The work of W. B. Walter Joyce, First Assistant, is praised. The list of the students that appeared for the Matriculation Examination is published. The annual expenditure of the school is recorded to be Rs. 11,744. The Governor of Madras presided at the annual prize distribution ceremony of Madrasa-i-Azam held at 5 P.M. on Thursday, 3 March 1870. The names of the past students working in various departments are mentioned.³

Complaints against the Anderson School (now called the Madras Christian College) are ventilated in its issues. As no teacher has served more than 2 to 3 years, the resignation of Sardar Khan, a teacher of long standing (15 years) and high repute brings out a sharp rebuke from the pen of the editor.

The severe famine in Gwalior from June to October 1869 is described. The State suffered a loss of eight lakhs, and the Maharaja remitted the revenue dues to the extent of Rs. 2 lakhs.

In the year 1869 the land under cultivation in a taluq like Nellore was estimated to be 4,86,565 bighas and its assessment at Rs. 10,62,606.

The paper had a wide circulation, as we find, donations received from the princely order and the public are occasionally announced. Poems, *ghazals*, *rubaiyat* were published regularly. Some of the advertisements are of historical value for instance, one regarding the auction of the property of the Rajah of Tanjore.

³ The present Government Muhammadan College, Madras.

THE DATE OF ACCESSION OF SRI KRISHNARAJA WADIYAR III.

[By DR. K. N. V. SASTRI, M.A., PH.D. (LOND.), F.R.HIST. S.]

This is an important point in the history of Mysore. All writers mention the installation of the Maharaja and forget his accession to the throne, making it appear that there was an *interregnum* from 1796 to 1799.

The Maharaja was a legitimate son and successor of Sri Chamaraja Wadiyar IX who ruled Mysore from 1776 to 1796 and did succeed his father in 1796 according to the law of succession.

The law of succession which was an ancient one had made the monarchy in Mysore as in every other Hindu state hereditary, and the title to the throne was enjoyed by the eldest son of the reigning king or the kin nearest to him. Sometimes a cousin of the royal family was selected. But at no time did the right pass on to a foreigner or stranger.

The following facts taken from original sources show beyond doubt that Sri Krishnaraja Wadiyar III was the constitutional ruler of Mysore after his father's death in 1796 :—

(1) He was the sole son of his father. To ensure his personal safety and succession to the throne, Maharani Lakhshmi Ammanni was appointed once again as the regent by a special order in 1794. She continued in that office until 1810.

(2) Tipu Sultan who was at the supreme head of administration in 1796 ordered a salute of guns according to custom and agreed to a proclamation, and the distribution of sweets, on the day of his birth.

(3) A special durbar was also held to receive the oath of loyalty due to the heir to the throne, and tributes also were received in token of subjection of the principal officers to the future sovereign.

It is stated that Tipu Sultan did not instal the young ruler on the throne or hold the annual durbar during Dasara after 1796. Installation is a religious ceremony rendering the ruler a divine personality, and constitutionally there was nothing in Tipu's act excepting postponement. Tipu Sultan's intentions which are made much of are not relevant. His actions are more important and valuable. Let us consider the following : (1) He did not instal himself or hold an annual durbar as the ruler of the state. (2) He did not send the Hindu royal family into exile or extirpate its members. He simply neglected them. (3) He did not also alter the name of Seringapatam, the capital or remove himself from it. (4) There is no evidence of his tyranny or fanaticism within the home territories of the state. As a matter of fact Tipu Sultan continued the religious and charitable duties of the state and even subscribed to the existing ceremonies for his own ends. The list of his own endowments to the Hindu institutions is a sufficiently long one. The reason for all these was that he was willing to offend but afraid to strike. Tipu Sultan's mother, who had a powerful hold on his conduct, dissuaded him from revolutionary acts, and the council of ministers, the army and the provincial governors were opposed to his policy. The most extraordinary thing observed by Lord Mornington in 1799 was that Tipu Sultan had not many friends among Hindus and Muslims alike in the whole country.

What was the exact position of Tipu Sultan in the state? The records show that Tipu Sultan was a *Sarvadhikari* like his father, Haidar Ali. In the old Hindu and sovereign state of Mysore, this high and exalted office was held by members of well-known families in hereditary succession without any hereditary right, and it is common knowledge that Purnayya asked for a similar privilege. Tipu Sultan's being sent for and succeeding his father Haidar Ali was therefore nothing unusual in the history of Mysore. He might have had an idea of becoming the head of the state and even given clues to it by ordering a throne, Friday prayers with his own name, the use of the word Padshah in official papers, the despatch of missions to foreign kingdoms, etc. But there were two serious obstacles to the open declaration and the regular establishment of his sovereignty; one was the difficulty of getting the customary sanction both at home and abroad, and the other was the existence of the reigning sovereign and his regent within the capital. He could not use force as the basis of his authority, because it was the absence of and the desire for it which led to his downfall and death.

HOLKAR TO GAIKWAD.

[By MR. C. V. JOSHI, M.A.]

As the Gaikwads seldom joined the other members of the Maratha confederacy in their military activities in the distant provinces, very few documents relating to military matters passed between the Holkars and the Gaikwads. Besides, the two families being of different castes, were never connected by marriage and therefore no letters of domestic interest were exchanged between them. There are however about 30 original letters written by the Holkar chiefs to the Gaikwads prior to 1870 in the custody of the Baroda Record Room. In addition, almost every year since 1794 there has been a letter accompanying the present of sugar-coated *teel* seeds on the *Makar Sankranti* day (14 January) according to the Maratha practice.

2. The earliest and historically the most important letter is from Malharrao Holkar to Damaji Gaikwad, both famous persons and founders of great houses. Damaji writes to Malharrao that several letters had come from the Peshwa calling him to the Deccan and that he proposed therefore to start on *Dusserah* day, meet Malharrao on the banks of the river Tapti and jointly see the Peshwa. Malharrao states that he had also received similar invitations from the Peshwa and that he had intended to start on the *Dusserah* day (8 October 1861) but was detained on account of an untoward event (death of Malharrao's wife) in his family; that he had sent some men to the South and was gathering fresh recruits; that the troubles in the North were not yet over; that Madhoosing had again rebelled and that he (Malharrao) could not start for the Deccan before an army was sent against the rebel.

3. Then there are nine letters from Ahalyabai Holkar to Manajirao and two to Govindrao Gaikwad sent between 1791 and 1795 A.D. In two letters she complains against the inroads of Sevaram Jagdish, the Baroda Commandant, into the Dungarpur State, a tributary of the Holkar, and in another she requests Manaji to prevent Baroda bankers from helping Subhansing and Bhavsing who had collected forces to defy her authority. There are two letters about one Mr. Bight (may be Bright or White), a European officer in her service, who was detained at Songad in Baroda territory, while travelling from Nandurbar to Surat to make purchases for the Holkar's army. In one letter she declares her attachment to Manaji's cause against that of Malharrao Gaikwad of Kadi, his rival for the *gadi* of Baroda. In one of her letters to Govindrao she asks him to allow a gosain of Maheshwar (old Holkar capital) to construct a cenotaph in memory of his late guru Chaitanyagir at Dholka in Gujarat and in another she asks him to provide escort for Bhattarka Jati Janachand Suri, a Jain monk, guru of a well-known merchant in her land.

4. There is a letter from Tukoji I to Manaji about Sevaram Jagdish's inroads; another from Holkar Malharrao II about the arrears of the emoluments due to Jaising Raje Bhonsle, who had left Gaikwad service with his four divisions for joining the Holkar. "It does not behove a sardar to keep a sepoy in arrears," concludes Malharrao.

Among letters to Govindrao Gaikwad (1795—1800) the following deserve reference:

Holkar Malharrao II asks Govindrao to purchase cows and bulls in Gujarat on his behalf and send them to Malwa.

Holkar Kashirao requests him to remit customs duty on some cloth of gold purchased at Ahmedabad, then under Gaikwad's rule, by an Indore merchant.

A letter (1807) from Holkar Yeshwantrao to Anandrao Gaikwad is very touching. He expresses his sorrow that he could not write to the Gaikwad for 2½ years owing to constant warfare. Now peace being established with the English, he is deputing Shamrao Vitthal, his representative, to re-establish the contact between the two houses. Yeshwantrao sent certain oral messages to Baroda through his representatives, as it appears from 3 letters but there is no clue to find out what the gist of the messages was. Perhaps they were vain attempts to induce the Gaikwad to shake off his new bondage.

Subsequent letters are either expressions of friendship or marriage invitations. They lack frankness and vigour as they were subjected to the censorship of the British Residents. These last contain communications from Holkar ladies, Tulsabai and Krishnabai. The ladies including Ahalyabai did not use any seal up to the time of Bhagirthibai (1886), though they used the *mortab*. Bhagirthibai's seal is peculiar. It runs: "Bhagirthibai, the daughter-in-law of Krishnabai, who was like Ahilyabai, a devotee of Mahalsakant." Does not this legend smack of matriarchal predominance?

"Shri Shankar" at the top instead of "Mahalsakant" was an innovation made by Tukojirao II, a great friend of the Gaikwad family, who had presented a graceful female elephant fit for state ceremonials to Khanderao Gaikwad and had befriended Malharrao Gaikwad during his trial at the risk of losing the Paramount Government's goodwill. The earliest Shri Shankar letter in the Baroda daftar is dated 25 April 1866.

MAHADJI SCINDIA AND THE AGRA COLLEGE—A PEEP INTO THE RECORDS OF THE FAMILY OF GANGADHAR SHASTRI

[BY RAO BAHADUR SARDAR M. V. KIBE, M.A., M.R.A.S.]

The unveiling of the portrait of Pandit Gangadhar Shastri Patwardhan of Baroda by the Right Honourable Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru in the hall of the Agra College a few years ago, drew my attention to the historical note on the Agra College published in the *Calendar* of the University of Allahabad in 1897-98, which has been repeated there from the previous issues of the *Calendar*. It runs thus: "In 1818 Pandit Gangadhar bequeathed to the East India Company the rents of certain lands in the district of Aligarh and Muttra for the promotion of education. In accordance with the Shastri's Will, Agra college was opened in 1823." (p. 258).

Since Pandit Gangadhar Shastri Patwardhan was assassinated at Pandharpur in the Deccan, under the rule of Peshwa Bajirao II, he could not have lived to make any endowment in 1818. Further investigation has led me to the conclusion that the Gangadhar Shastri, whose lands or villages yield a revenue to the Agra College was quite a different person from the Gangadhar Shastri whose portrait now adorns the College Hall.

The *District Gazetteer* of Agra (Vol. VIII of the *District Gazetteer* of the U. P.) says, "The Agra College was originally endowed with the rents in the Aligarh and Muttra districts, bequeathed to the Company by Gangadhar Shastri in 1818. These lands had originally been left in 1796, by Madhavrao Narayan, the Peshwa of Poona for the support of charitable and educational institutions." As this note is concerned with the records of the family of Gangadhar Shastri and not with the endowment of the Agra College, the reader is referred for it to the able narrative in the Agra College Magazine commencing with the Summer Number of 1940.

In a draft note dated 28 October 1944, a copy of which was sent to me by Capt. Krall, Principal of the Agra College, it is stated, "The college owes its origin to the loyalty, learning and piety of Gangadhar Pandit, son of Missur Deo Narayan, a Sukul Brahmin. Madho Rao Peshwa bestowed Jagir lands upon him for his acknowledged merit, in Agra, Muttra and Aligarh."

The draft note further remarks, on the statement of the *Gazetteer* already quoted, that the lands were bestowed on Gangadhar Shastri by Peshwa Madhav Rao Narayan in 1796. "It is an intriguing date because Madhavrao Peshwa died on 25 October 1795, and the succession was kept in abeyance until December, 1796." He further remarks, "In the U. P. the correction now added to Fasli to get A. D. is 593/2 (according as the date is before or after July 1st, when Fasli begins in the U. P.). The continuity from Maratha Rule to the present administration in the U. P. justifies this correction being applied in our case; in the Deccan the relation is different. Our equivalence has been obtained by calculating back 152 Lunar

years from 1st Mohurru, H. 1363-9th Dec. 1943. Our result is confirmed by an authentic contemporary remark that 'H. 1209 ended on 17th July, 1785' from which we readily get 24th Mohurru H. 1211=29/30 July, 1776, as calculated above."

He elucidates "The Sanads conferring the Agra and Muttra Jagirs on Pandit Gangadhar are dated 24th Mohurru, 1204 Fasli i.e., 29th July, 1796."

Unfortunately I did not come across those Sanads in the records of the family of Gangadhar shown to me. The confusion to which Capt. Krall refers becomes worse by a statement made in a report dated 31 October 1940. It observes, "Pandit Gangadhar Shastri was a family priest to the Maratha Ruler of Gwalior, Madhavrao Narayan Scindia. The Scindia in 1796 was blessed with the birth of a son and in that year he conferred on Pandit Gangadhar Shastri a grant of seven villages." So again there is a confusion of names. It appears from the papers before me that Peshwa Madhavrao Narayan had nothing to do with this grant. Pandit Gangadhar's descendants reside at Rasulabad in Fyzabad District. Reporting about them, the S. D. O. in his letter dated 24 April 1942 wrote as follows: "Pandit Ajodhyanath Misra is a descendant of the late Pandit Gangadhar Shastri. He is in possession of true copies of many old documents in Persian, Sanskrit, English and Marathi, many of which could not be read or copied here." I have been able to get hold of only a few papers to which I shall presently refer. In the meanwhile I attach the copy of a letter giving a list of the villages which Pandit Gangadhar Shastri endowed for the Agra College. (App. A)

In November 1945, I came across a Sanad by Madhavrao Scindia to Gangadhar Shastri, granting the village of Lalpur in Tehsil Iglas, Aligarh District. The paper on which it was written has become so brittle that it was extremely difficult to handle it. I could read the names of the grantor Mahadji Scindia and the grantee Gangadhar Shastri and that of the village.

Another is a letter from Shrimant Maharaja Scindia Bahadur dated 5 Chaitra Sud, S. 1845 (1787 A. D.). An endorsement on it by the S. D. O. of Aurangabad (Fyzabad District, Oudh) says: "A copy of a true copy, of letter written in Hindi by Maharajadhiraj Scindia Bahadur Madhavrao Singhji to Pandit Gangadhar Shastri dated 5th Chaitra 1845 (Sambat). The original it is said bears the seal of the former." (App. B).

It says that Aba Chitnavis, a minister of the Maharaja, had conveyed to him all about the Pandit. Therefore a letter was being sent with the Chitnavis to Nawab Asaf-ud-Dowlah to allow Pandit Gangadhar to come to Scindia. He assures the Pandit that Rs. 5,000 per mensem will be given to him.

The third is a lengthy document in Urdu. It was written on 11 September 1813 and registered in the Court of Registration, in attestation of which it bears the signature of the Clerk of the Court. It is a disposal of his property, as already stated in Appendix A. In the first item is the maintenance of *Sadabari*—free distribution of food in charity.

The fourth refers to a group of villages (App. D).

According to the report of the S. D. O. at Aurangabad in Fyzabad district, already referred to, Pandit Gangadhar Shastri described himself as "a resident of village Karahri, at present living in Muttra." Holding that the grants made to him by Maharaja Mahadji Scindia were made to him for charitable purposes, and for the propagation of learning, the Government appropriated the bulk of the income from the property left by him to his sons by his four wives, to the foundation of the Agra College and left only a share to his descendants, who are still in receipt of it.

The Agra College thus owes its foundation to the munificent gift of Maharaja Mahadji Scindia. It is, therefore, appropriate that not only his portrait should be hung in the College Hall but the College itself be named after him.

N.B.—Copies of all the documents referred to in this note have been delivered in the custody of the Director of Archives, Imperial Record Department, New Delhi.

APPENDIX—A

No. 2328/XXVIT-56/36-37.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, AGRA,

Dated March, 27, 1944.

DEAR SIR,

In reply to your D. O. of February 14, 1944, I give below a list of the villages which Pandit Gangadhar Shastri endowed for the Agra College.

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Asawar. | |
| 2. Balrampur. | |
| 3. Badampur. | |
| 4. Bhilpur. | |
| 5. Gangapur. | } Tehsil Iglas, District Aligarh. |
| 6. Gandauli. | |
| 7. Iglas. | |
| 8. Lalpur. | |
| 9. Karthla. | |
| 10. Sitapur, Tehsil Iglas, Distt. Aligarh. | |
| 11. Tikapur. | |
| 12. Jhandawai, Tehsil and District Muttra. | |
| 13. Chumuah, Tehsil Chhata, District Muttra. | |

Any other particulars in respect of these villages may be ascertained from the Collectors of Aligarh and Muttra.

Yours Sincerely,

Sd. B. J. K. Hallows.

Rao Bahadur

Sardar M. V. Kibe, M. A.

Saraswati-Niketan, Indore.

Attested

Sd. in English

Head Assistant.

APPENDIX - B

SEAL OF SCINDIA BAHADUR MADHAV RAO

Translation

Hail prosperous, the most exalted, repository of all virtues, learned in the Vedas and the Shastras, honoured by the State, the splendour of the kingdom, Shri Pandit Gangadhar; may you accept the obeisances of exalted Maharaj Madhav Rao Scindia. All is well here. Further, detailed news about you have been known to us through Bhau Bakhshi and Aba Chitnavis. For this reason His Highness is agreeable to calling you here. You cannot come here from that place without a permit from Nawab Asaf-ud-daulah Bahadur. Consequently, a *Kharita* has been sent to the Nawab through Aba Chitnavis. He will bring you here after obtaining necessary permission. We are agreeable to bear all your expenses as per letter of the Nawab Sahib. We are, therefore, sending a letter to you bearing our seal in this connection. So please come here. Details of expenses for the interview are acceptable to His Highness' Government. His Highness with his retinue will travel one *kos* to receive you. Besides, you will be given a seat near the throne. From this date you will be paid Rs. 5,000 monthly for your expenses. You will always receive this sum as agreed upon by my Government. The rest is alright. Miti Chait Sudi 5, Samvat 1845.

Miti Chait Sudi 5, Samvat 1845.

Sd. Raja Sindhia Bahadur Madhav Rao Singh.

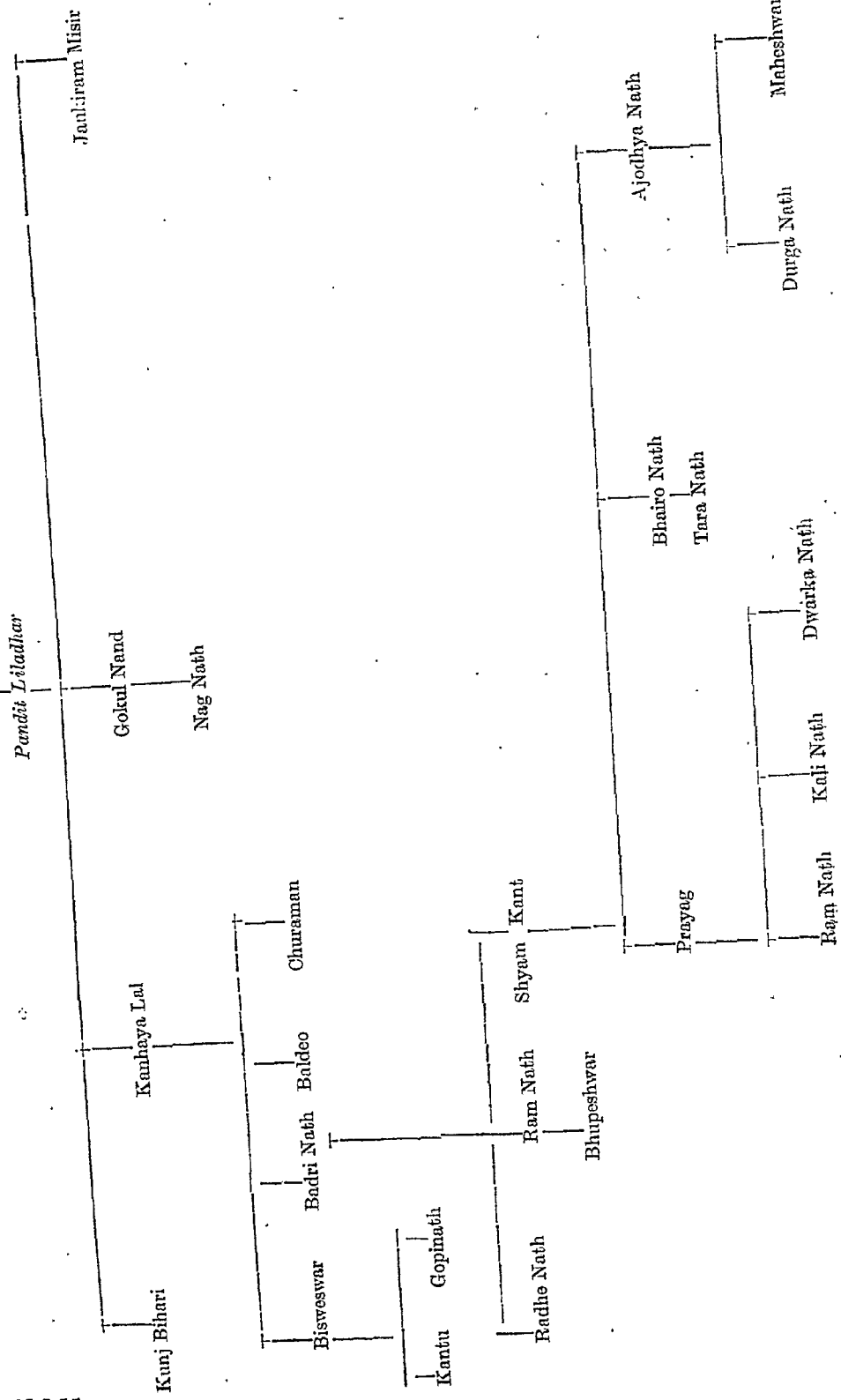
(in Marathi).

Copy of a true copy. Letter written in Hindi (possibly a translation) by Maharajadhiraj Sindhia Bahadur Madho Rao Singhji to Pandit Gangadhar Shastri dated 5th Chait, 1845 (Samvat). The original it is said bears the seal of the former.

Sd- Illegible.

24-4.42.

APPENDIX—C
Pundit Gangadhar Shastri



APPENDIX—D. (1)

Translation.

Receipt of a Sanad submitted by Munshi Govind and Hanwan (Hanuman)? Prasad Mukhtar or Pandit Tikaghar enclosed with the application dated the 7th August 1840 A. D.

Before the Court of Inquiry into Lakhiraj cases, District Aligarh, on 7th August '41 A. D. Masfidar Taluqa Iglas.

One document

Sd./G. SAHAI

Acting Keeper of Records.

Sanad under the seal of Maharajdhiraj Madho Rao Narayan dated 24th Mohurram, 1204 Fasli.

About the relinquishment of Iglas Taluqa in Pargana Kol in the name of Pandit Gangadhar with the words "from generation to generation, in the male as well as the female line, for ever and for ever."

Taluqa Satmauja

Karela—Chaitalpur—Gandoli—Rasawar—Lalpur—Samapur.

Written in August 1840 A. D. by Dhanpatrai.

APPENDIX—D (2)

Translation

Be it known to the Zamindars of Mauja Ravra, Pargana Bikur, that the aforesaid Mauja is granted in Jagir to Pandit Gangadhar Sahib by Maharaja Sahib Alijah Bahadur and Hukmi Pandit is appointed at that place. They are required to consider the Pandit as their permanent Amil and consider themselves his ryot and pay land-revenue to him. Whatever amount is legally due, they must not delay payment on any ground whatsoever. Whatever is owed by them, they must pay every pie to Hukmi Pandit. No complaint should be lodged with us. They are required to fulfil these conditions unconditionally.

Written on 15th Rabi-ul-Awwal, 44 Jalusi.

A GLIMPSE OF INDORE—A CENTURY AGO.

[By MR. S. N. DHAR, M.A.]

An interesting glimpse of the life and conditions at Indore a century ago is obtained from a rather unexpected source, viz., a medical report published in 1852. It is entitled "An account of the Medical Institutions established under the Indore Residency," and it was printed at the Secundra Orphan Press, Agra. Some copies of it should certainly be available at Indore; there is a solitary copy at the Imperial Library, Calcutta, a perusal of which enabled me to glean some facts of general interest, which I am presenting here.

It appears that the first institution in Malwa for dispensing western medicine was started at Indore exactly a hundred years ago, in 1847. It was called the Indore City Dispensary, and was supported by and took the name of the Ma Sahiba, the widow of Maharaja Yashwant Rao Holkar I, and the then head of the State. One Dr. Murray was in charge of it when it was started, but in the latter part of 1848, it fell to the charge of Dr. E. Impey, the Residency Surgeon and the writer of the above mentioned account. In his care of the infant institution, Dr. Impey displayed an energy and earnestness, which were worthy of the best traditions of his profession and service, and the success of the dispensary naturally led to a demand for more institutions of the kind.

Mr. R. Hamilton, the Resident, accordingly addressed the Indore Durbar on the subject, agreeing to relieve the State of the expenses of various charitable undertakings which were transferred to and commuted for a small impost on opium. The collections formed a fund, from which the construction of the premises of the Indore Charity and General Hospital was provided for. The Hospital, which was inaugurated on 1 September 1849, was placed in charge of Dr. Impey. The foundation of the institution coincided with the holding of the decennial Kumbha Mela at Ujjain along with its usual incident of the outbreak of an epidemic of cholera at the place and its spread to Indore. In coping with the epidemic, the Hospital rendered an essential service, and this received a deserving publicity, which facilitated the opening and endowment of similar institutions by some of the neighbouring chiefs. In July 1850, the Baiza Bai Saheba of Gwalior set apart funds for the maintenance of a public dispensary at Ujjain, subordinate to the Indore General Hospital, and made an assignment on the mahal expenses to the extent of Rs. 2,000 per year. The ruler of Dhar followed, giving up the revenue of a newly acquired or lapsed jagir, to the amount of Rs. 1,000 per year, and next the ruler of Rutlam, who, like Indore, levied a small additional tax on opium. In 1852, a dispensary was started also at Bhopawar in the Manpur pargana.

From its very foundation, the Hospital aimed at rendering services far beyond mere giving free medical aid and advice to the sick poor in the city. It served as a supply centre of medicines for towns in the vicinity which had no dispensaries, and also of medical information in the shape of instructions about the use of the drugs sent out. An endeavour was also made to train boys who had received tolerable elementary education in the subordinate branches of medical practice. They were taught to compound medicines, to bandage and perform minor surgical operations such as bleeding, cupping, etc. After about a year and a half they were sent out to branch dispensaries as assistants and dressers. Dr. Impey further proposed to train a better class of students who, having already acquired a thorough knowledge of English, could be given higher training in medicine so that they could start independent practice. The germ of a medical school was thus there from the very beginning.

From the case records and registers of patients, which were carefully maintained in the Hospital, Dr. Impey compiled some statistical data which throw interesting sidelights on the health of the citizens and the social and economic conditions of the people at the time. He took care not only to record the number of patients who received medical aid at or through the Hospital annually, but also to enquire and note the castes and professions of the patients, for he held that occupation has a distinct effect on health. Believing also that the general state of health of the inhabitants depended to a large extent on the planning and construction of the city, he made a careful enquiry into the latter, and his observations are of interest even at present.

Out of a total population of 63,579 at Indore (according to a census taken in 1849) 5,332 people received medical aid at the Indore Hospital in the very first year of its functioning. Of these, 620 were indoor patients. Dr. Impey considers this number satisfactory when compared with the corresponding number of patients (1523) who attended the Medical Hospital at Calcutta in the same year. So, undoubtedly, it is; but we have to remember—and Dr. Impey admits this later in his report—that a large proportion of these were military people whose attendance was compulsory. We have also to consider that in the beginning a greater number of cases was bound to be attracted by the reputation of any institution conducted by a British officer.

Dr. Impey gives a detailed list of the patients who received medical aid, according to their age, sex, religion, and profession, and makes pertinent comments. He considered it satisfactory that the Brahmins and other high castes constituted a large proportion of the patients admitted. The Brahmins, the Kshattris, the Rajputs or Thakores, formed one-third of the whole. The greatest number of the sick appeared under the profession of *sowar* and *sepahis*. Next were *kahars* or fishermen, (usually a dissipated set, addicted to liquor, says he), and coolies, who

perived their ailment from hard labour. There was a greater proportion of Muham-madans than Hindus among the sick. This is ascribed by Dr. Impey to the non-vegetarianism of the former. Among the Hindus, the greatest number of patients came from two classes, viz., pundits and banias, and Dr. Impey attributes it to "the continued influence of the application of the mind or eagerness of the thoughts to business!"

Though even a century ago Indore was, as it unquestionably is at present, the principal mart of Central India, and though even at the time (as at present) immigration was constantly taking place, the population of Indore was practically stationary. According to a census taken by Malcolm in 1821 the population was 63,520, and it showed no increase in 1849 when another census was taken and the number found to be almost the same, viz., 63,579. Dr. Impey ascribes this to the poor sanitary conditions prevalent in the city. Indore's chief fault, says he, lies in arrangement and original construction, in as much as the chief streets are irregular, narrow, and badly placed with respect to the prevailing wind and the houses quite as much so. Ventilation was, therefore, imperfect, and in the rains stagnation occurred. No doubt, says he, since the construction of the bridge across the river, the town was spreading on the left bank, leaving the old city almost desolate, and new mahallas were being opened with open spaces, and wide and uniform streets, which must in time induce imitation; but, in his opinion, much remained to be done from the sanitary point of view.

A NOTE ON AMAR KAVYA VANSHAVALI

[BY MR. G. N. SHARMA, M.A.]

The Vanshavalī under review was found by me in four copies in the Library of His Highness the Maharana of Udaipur. For the sake of convenience I propose to call them A, B, C and D.

The manuscript A, the oldest of the lot consists of 103 loose-leaves, each measuring $10\frac{1}{2}'' \times 4\frac{1}{2}''$ and containing 9 lines of about 34 letters each. It is in a decayed state and is too delicate for handling. The few slips and blanks which occur here and there in the text are probably due either to the gaps in the text of the original from which it has been transcribed or to the soiling of the letters by water. Nowhere does it indicate the name of the scribe or the date of the transcription. However, the character of the letters and its condition suggest an age of nearly 200 years.

The manuscript B is comparatively bigger in size, though not in bulk. It measures $14'' \times 7''$ and contains 53 leaves with an average of 23 lines on each side. From the different hands on the different parts of the manuscript it appears that its transcription is an attempt of several copyists. It is in a bound form and as a whole is in a fairly good state of preservation.

The manuscripts C and D are again in loose-leaves and both measure $11'' \times 7''$, though C contains 55 leaves and D 45 leaves with an average of 11 and 13 lines respectively on each page. One has been copied in V. S. 1989 and the other in V. S. 1990. Both of them show the name of the scribe Nand Kishore, the paid copyist of the Library.

As regards orthography the following points need to be noted. *Sandhi* is not observed in optional cases. The *lupta akara* is conspicuous by its absence. *Halanta* 'm' at the end of a *pada* is replaced by *anusvara*. 'Sh' takes the place of 'kh', 'shru' that of 'shu' and the letters 'kh', 't', 'p', 'y' and 'ch' are so similar in appearance to 'kri' 'n', 'm', 'p', and 'v' respectively that they are hardly distinguishable. The forms of 's' in *samyuktakshara* and as an independent letter are quite different. 'Chha' is used to represent the combined sound 'ch-cha.'

The language of the manuscript is Sanskrit, and the script *nagri*. The entire work is a metrical device composed mostly of *Anustubh* metre, *Vamshasthā*, *Indra vajra*, *Sardulavikridita* and *Malini* and runs like a simple historical *Kavya*. The author seems to be particular for the grammatical uses, idiomatic expression

similes and metaphors, but nowhere exaggerated description or hyperbolic adjuncts have been used. The style is quite unaffected. The composition is, on the whole, free from errors. If there are errors they seem to be due to the carelessness of the copyist. The descriptive way purely belongs to Vamshavali style where dates of accession, deaths (which are not correct in all cases), the accounts of wars, treaties and gifts have been vividly described.

The work, as it stands, does not show any kind of division into *kanda* or *sarga* or the like, yet from a clue on leaf nineteen of B, as *Sarga* 6th, we can assume that the author had originally divided it or intended to divide it into cantos. The verses, except invocatory, are not numbered, though stops have been used regularly after every *pada*.

The manuscripts as preserved in the library are therefore of immense value to historians as an independent authority on the history of Mewar in the first place and as a corroborative source in the second place. They moreover supply graphic accounts of the Ranas from Shiladitya to Raj Simh, the contemporary of Aurangzeb. They also record the names and achievements of rulers of Mewar who have been neglected by many of the writers. They will thus serve a very useful purpose of correcting the genealogy of the Guhilots and will afford a scope for the study of the relations, wars and treaties maintained by the Ranas with the Muslim Governments from time to time.

I propose here to give a brief survey of the contents of this Kavya as preserved in these manuscripts. It begins with invocatory verses dedicated to Krishna, Surya, Ganesh and Shiva. Then the writer takes up the account of Shiladitya, the first progenitor of the famous line of Mewar. The Kavya then proceeds with the description of Keshvaditya, Bhogaditya, Devaditya, Ashaditya, Kal Bhoj and Grihaditya. The accounts¹ of the life and achievements of Bapa as given in the manuscript throw a new light on his date of birth, accession, his incursion against the Arabs and his wide expansion of territories. Then the description of the lives of Khuman, Allu Simh Mahap, Karan and the ten neglected chiefs of Sisodia follows. The accounts of the lives and achievements of Hamir, Ratan Simh Pratap, Amar Simh, etc. are specially highly informative. The accounts of wars against Alauddin Khalji and Akbar are full of details. In this way the author terminates his treatment of the history of Mewar with the accession of Raj Simh I. He does not prefer to give the full account of Raj Simh's time in view of its mention in Rajprashasti Mahakavya.

The work has been sparingly used by Kaviraj Shyamal Das and M. M. Ojha, the writers of the history of Rajputana. But unfortunately the latter has committed a sad mistake in ascribing the work to the time of Amar Simh I (1597—1620 A. D.)² This error has occurred probably due to the word 'Amara Kavya'. But as the work contains the account of the followers of Amar Simh I, as Karan Simh, Jagat Simh and ends with Raj Simh I, there is no room for doubt that it belongs to Raj Simh's age. The reason of its being named as Amar Kavya seems to be that it was probably dedicated to the name of Amar Simh II, the grandson of Raj Simh born in V.S. 1729, when his grandfather was alive. The benedictory verses³ of *Shiva mangalashika* also support the above deduction.

¹The verses bearing his description are :—

"Atite shata eke sat saptatyakhye bde ke (bda ke) tayo (h)

Ghasakhye nagare jatah putro baspabhidho bali"

"Sabalavam gurjara desa (sha) marbudam

saurashtra nagora marasthalim purim

Balena nirjitya cha simdu nivrite bhu (bhum)

jan babhau baspadhara (h) puramdarah

Purvasya sindhorapi dakshinasya

tiresu sindhoratha pashchimashcha (sya)

Sindhostu sindhostata uttarasya

nadyashoha bashpasya bhuva(vo) sti sima"

²Ojha, *Udaipur Raj Ka Iti'as* part I, Page 509.

³"Tadapi chirajivim shankarastvam tathaiva-

mamaramamarasimham tvam kuru shripurare"

"Kimuta vachayasi tvam ekalinga prabhavin

amaramamarasimham tvam kuru sviya bhaktam"

The manuscripts moreover furnish a very interesting fact about its name. The new catalogue of this library and the old stock register assign to this work the name of 'Amar Kavya' only, but I prefer to call it Amar Kavya Vanshavali which occurs in the colophon.⁴ Moreover, we are not fully justified in calling it a mere Kavya when it contains all the necessary characteristic features of Vanshavali, a kind of historical treatise developed in an independent manner in the 17th and 18th centuries.

From the nature of the materials available in the manuscripts, it is difficult to reconstruct much about the career or mission of the writer. But at one place occur the words 'mahyam' and 'Ranchoda Bhatta' which are indicative of the fact that its author was the composer of the celebrated historical piece Raj Prashasti Mahakavya.

MAHARAJA ABHAYASINGH OF JODHPUR AND SARBALAND OF GUJRAT

[BY MAHAMAHOPADHYAYA PANDIT BISHESHWAR NATH REU]

Introduction

During the reign of Emperor Muhammad Shah of Delhi, Maharaja Abhayasingh was appointed Governor of Gujrat and he marched against Mubarizulmulk Sarbaland Khan, the rebellious Governor of Gujrat. Though at first Sarbaland refused to hand over the charge of the province yet after a few days' fighting he was obliged to surrender and retire from the place.

We produce here a letter, dated 19 October 1730, written by the Maharaja from his camp at Fatehpur (Ahmedabad), to his ambassador at the Mughal court at Delhi, which throws light on the Maharaja's Gujrat campaign and also brings forth some new facts, which were hitherto not known to historians.

The facts are as under :—

(1) That the *Mansab* (the personal rank) of Maharaja Jaswantsingh I of Jodhpur (1638-1678) was nine thousand Zat, while from the Persian sources, it is found to be only seven thousand ;

(2) that the *Mansab* (the personal rank) of Maharaja Abhayasingh of Jodhpur (1724-1749) was seven thousand Zat, which is not known from any other source ;

(3) that the Maharaja exchanged a new turban with the turban of Sarbaland and not his own, which was adorned with jewels, as is stated in *Seirulmutaksharin* ;

(4) that the battle with Sarbaland was over and he left for Delhi before 19 October 1730 and not later as is mentioned by Mr William Irvine and Sir Jadunath Sarkar in *Later Mughals* ;

(5) that this victory was achieved by the Maharaja with his own resources as he received very little help from the Emperor.

Translation of the letter

(Top and marginal lines written with Maharaja's own pen.)

Information about the victory has been sent, therefore you should note the same

The words were sent....., but the condition of the Miyan (Sarbaland Khan Mubarizulmulk) in this task..... (and he requested) each and every one for sparing his life, hence it was not proper to kill a vanquished foe..... We spared the Miyan's life. After that he came to us, cast himself at our feet, evacuated the city and marched away from the place. We took possession of the city (of Ahmedabad). Be happy. Previously we were always asked to make haste and therefore we, on our part, left no stone unturned as the Almighty knows. Now we see how much more you will secure (for us). Now it is the time for proving your salt.....

⁴The colophon of the MS which appears on the last page states :—

"Shri Amara Kavya Vanshavali granthoyamasti"

⁵"Ranavamsyanam matva satvagunanvitam

Ranachodakhyā Bhattāya mahyam shayyadyalamkritam"

(What sort of man Sarbaland) was is known to every official in the Empire....., (we have) humbled him. The Miyan has not got even one per cent hope of victory and has become quite helpless and it is for this reason that we have spared his life. We have also considered that if we kill a helpless person, the Emperor, who takes quite opposite views now a days may say that when he (Sarbaland) was not fighting, and rather retreating why he was killed. For this we did not take his life. But if the Emperor, even without any reason, is determined to get rid of him, you should send immediately a letter of the Emperor or the Nawab (Shamsamuddaula). Now the Miyan is utterly vanquished. He can be fully dealt with, but we require this much authority. If it is to be done send word immediately. The Emperor would no doubt favour us with rewards, but you should take care to secure for us an increase of one thousand in our personal rank, three thousand Sawars of double pay category, which were due to us since long, as well as a further increase of one thousand in the rank of Rajadhiraj (Bakhat Singh) and the title of Rajadhiraj and a Jagir for him. But if the Nawab says that the rank of eight Hazari (thousand) is not possible, then tell him.....

(Inscription
of the
Royal Seal)

By the grace of almighty goddess Hingulaj, glory be to the sovereign ruler, king of kings, supreme prince Maharaja Shri Abhayasingh Deva, who shines like the sun on the earth.

Vishnu, Amba, Shiva, Sun and Vinayak—may these five deities always bestow favours.

Approval of the Maharaja in his own calligraphy,

It is our command.

(Letter)

By command of the illustrious, king of kings, supreme prince, Maharaja Abhaya-singhji Deva, fortunate Bhandari Amarsingh and Purohit Vardhaman should note his favours. That we have been pleased to despatch today the letter about the victory over the Miyan. Accordingly you should note its contents. Next day, after getting our army ready, we marched forward, but the Miyan dared not come out of his camp and remained inside. At the same time he sent his emissaries to negotiate with our Sardars and Imperial Officers, whereupon all of them requested us, but we paid no heed. Next day he sent Mujahid Khan to the camp of Momin Khan, and with great submissiveness pleaded—that he had been misguided by some persons, that his entire army had been destroyed and his honour lost, that he cast himself on the magnanimity of the Maharaja and requested that in consideration of their former relations, he might be given an escort to retire safely. Ere this, he was so haughty in speech, but such a blow was dealt to him, that he forgot everything of that nature, and became so suppliant. Though we were unwilling to accept his request, yet everybody pleaded that he had already received what he deserved and now when he was pleading for mercy, he may be permitted to depart. Even at present a portion of the city named Bhadar is under his possession and it would take some time to reduce it, while at the same time there is every possibility of the arrival of the enemy (Mahrattas). Therefore, at present, he ought to be driven away from the place. Therefore we sent Rathod Amarsingh, son of Kushal Singh and Momin Khan (to him), and they, after assuring him, made him depart. But the Miyan represented that unless he saw the Maharaja in person, he would not feel safe. Thereupon he came to our camp, expressed humbleness and presented us the following :—

A sarpech (an ornament tied over the head dress), a *kalghi* (golden spray to be tied on the head dress) and a dagger, eight pieces of cloth and two horses which we accepted.

We on our part favoured him with a *sarpech*, a *kalghi*, seven pieces of cloth and two horses, which the Miyan accepted.

Leaving the place he went to Shahi Bagh (Imperial garden). But as the Miyan was yet not sure of his future, he further requested that if we exchanged our turbans, he would feel fully assured. Therefore getting ready a new turban, we placed it on his head to assure him.

Now that we have today taken possession of the place, you should present 101 gold mohars to the Emperor on account of the victory and if you think proper, you should also present a golden key of the Bhadar fort, which has been captured.

Previously you wrote to us that he (the Miyan) should be finally dealt with and therefore if the Emperor is really determined to get this done, then send us a special letter of the Emperor to this effect very soon, so that we may be able to carry it out ere he (the Miyan) reaches Udaipur.

Approach the Vazir and arrange to send us the expenses immediately. We have got 30,000 horse and 10,000 foot and our expenses amount to seven lacs per month. Nothing has been left out of the taxes of Gujarat; the Miyan appropriated the whole of it. Acquaint the Nawab with all this, and after arranging for the Jagir, etc., send us the expense money soon. It is our command.

Further, though the Emperor would in consideration of these services favour us with elephant, horse, dress of honour and jewellery, etc., yet the main thing is the Jagir. Therefore first of all get for us the three thousand Sawars of double pay category, which are long overdue and also try to secure the Jagir soon. In addition to all this, get an increase of 1,000 in our personal rank (*Mansab*), 1,000 in the rank of Rajadhiraj, as well as the title of 'Rajadhiraj' to him (Bakhatsingh). Moreover, get our title raised to 'Maharajadhiraj'. As regards the increase of 1,000 in our personal rank if the Nawab says that it cannot be raised to more than 7,000, then tell him that ere this Maharaja Jaswantsingh (too) held a rank of 9,000 Zat. Acquaint him with all this and get all these things done. As this is the time of action, so get everything done promptly. It is our command. Dated the 4th day of the dark half of Kartik, 1787 V.S. (19 October 1730).

THE CIS-SUTLEJ CHIEFS UND R MARATHA RULE

[By MR. S. N. BANERJEE, M.A.]

For fifteen years (1785-1800) the Marathas under the direction of Mahadji and Daulat Rao Sindhia endeavoured to bring the cis-Sutlej chiefs to order and submission. The object was not absorption but mediatization of the territory. The chiefs were to pay tribute to the Regent Plenipotentiary and to abstain from the recurrent raids into what was Mughal territory particularly the Doab. Many were the expeditions which were carried into the region during the period; and most of them were principally directed against Patiala in the hope of exacting a heavy contribution and in the belief that on the submission of the most prominent State the smaller chiefships would follow suit.¹ Perron appears to have been in the area twice during 1800. During the first visit (January to March), he, by a military demonstration, compelled the Rajas of Patiala, Nabha and Jind and the Sardars of Thaneshwar and Ladwa to tender submission; and in September again he was at Karnal and at Panipat "engaged in conciliating the Sikh Sardars who possess the tract from Delhi to Patiala and in augmenting his present force by large levies of cavalry."² By coercion as well as by propitiation, Perron succeeded in the aim of securing the subsidiary alliance of the chiefs of the region. They had been weakened by mutual feuds and exhausted by the frequent raids of the preceding fifteen years. Further they were threatened by a new danger from the southwest for the woeing of which the assistance of Perron was required. The danger emanated from George Thomas in Hariana; and by 1 January 1802, with the help of Perron, it was eradicated. This was the year when General Perron attained the zenith of his power in Hindostan. All his opponents like Balloba Tatyia, Lakwa Dada and George Thomas died; the Malwa chiefs bowed down enabling him to advance his authority to the Sutlej.

¹ *Delhi Yethil*, Bute Shah and Bakhtmal may be consulted for the expeditions. *Cal. Review* 1875, Vol. LXI, pp. 48-55; H. Compton's *European Military Adventurers*, p. 236.

² Col. Collins to Lord Wellesley, letters dated 4 September, 1800 and 15 September 1800.

Partly from the various attempts at reduction made during 1785-1800, but mainly from the protection that they had to seek from General Perron against the encroachments of George Thomas, the consequence followed that the Malwa Chiefs subsided to the position of dependants of the Marathas. Though the Sikh-Maratha relation cannot be exactly defined, yet it was a position of subordination that the chiefs of Malwa and Sirhind occupied during the twenty-one months that elapsed from the fall of Thomas to the expulsion of the Marathas from the area by the British. No agreement fixing the tribute to be paid and the services to be rendered by them appears to have been operative for the whole of the period. A definite stipulation was hard to enforce; hence perhaps it was left to the man in charge, Louis Bourquin, to demand money and services according to his needs. Information regarding the nature of the relation and the terms approximating a pact, may, however, be gathered from two documents which are quoted here. One of the two is a paper of pledge dated 21 Ramzan 1216 A. H. (16 January 1802) signed and sealed by Gen. Perron and delivered to Maharaja Sahib Singh Mohinder Bahadur. It runs thus :—

“ Friendship, fraternity and unity of purpose have been so established that friend and foe, pain and pleasure of the two parties have become one. Accordingly, when requested by the Rajah-e-Rajgan, the armies in the cantonment will be despatched for the righting and proper disposal of his affairs. Whenever my Government would so require, his troops along with those of Raja Bhag Singh and Bhai Lal Singh and other Sardars will join me. No intentional delay in this matter will happen on either side, and for a period of a month or two, no question of expenditure will arise between the parties. And if any interested person attempts to cause disruption in this alliance by offering any other sort of proposals, then neither of the parties will lend ear to that.

Therefore these words have been reduced to writing and handed over by way of pledge. For the present it may stand as sanad; and there will be no breach therein.”

The other is a letter³ addressed to the Governor General by Col. J. Collins, Resident with Sindhia and is dated 29 October 1802. The relevant portion is as follows :—

“ It appears by intelligence from Koel that Perron has concluded a treaty with Khalsa Sardars of Patiala, Jind and Kaithal in which it is stipulated that these chiefs will pay an annual tribute of three lakhs of rupees to Daulat Rao and likewise assist the Maharaja on all emergent occasions with a body of 4000 Cavalry. On the other hand General Perron engages on the part of Sindhia to give to those Sikh Sardars one-fourth of all contributions levied by means of their assistance or through their mediation.”

For the internal and external defence of the northern dominion of Daulat Rao Sindhia the troops under Perron were stationed at different strategic points. The disposition of the troops as it was in October 1802 may be ascertained from a letter⁴ of the Resident to the Governor General reproduced below :—

	Ordnance		Gallop- pers	Cavalry		Infantry	
	Heavy guns	Field pieces		Hindus- tani	Deccani	Sepoy Batta- lion	Matchlock- men
Under Perron at Koil	29	40	23	3585	1000	9	300
Under Louis at Hansi	13	40	*	900	*	8	700
Hessing at Agra	*	25	*	500	*	5	*
R. Sutherland at Mewat	5	30	*	300	*	6	150
Garrison at Delhi Citadel under Col. Drugeon	*	5	*	400	*	1	200
Sadasukh, Perron's agent at Jagraon	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Bapu Sindhia at Saharanpur	4	8	4	*	1500	2	1100

³Secret Proceedings, 22 February 1803, No. 11.

⁴Secret Proceedings, 22 February 1803, No. 11, Enclosure.

The above details do not furnish the whole strength of the army under the command of Gen. Perron. In addition, there were troops posted at Ujjain under Major Pohlman and others were doing duty with Symes at Rampur and Tonk. Of the table given above this paper is concerned with only two of the items—the troops under Louis Bourquin and Sadasukh.

After the fall of George Thomas it was Louis Bourquin who was entrusted with the task of maintaining the Maratha hold over the area from Karnal to the Sutlej. He had his headquarters at Hansi. He moved about from place to place in order to make the Maratha authority a reality. He was at Patiala in the spring of 1802 and its ruler spent about Rs. 50,000 in according him a fitting reception and in presenting him khilats. He then, on the advice of the Maharaja, went up to the Sutlej, realizing revenue from the whole of the area. He passed through the territory of Rai Elyas of Raikot who had recently been accidentally killed, leaving only two women to look after the possessions covering the modern tahsils of Ludhiana, Jagraon and Zira. Maratha hold was nowhere stronger than in this area, which was under the capable supervision of Sadasukh.

Bourquin remained on the banks of the Sutlej for about two months, not daring to cross the river in opposition to the wishes of Ranjit Singh. Quitting his position there he returned to Hansi with a view to cantoning his troops for the rainy season (July 1802). It was at this time that a violent quarrel broke out between him and Gen. Perron. It was, however, of short duration. In October 1802, he was released to resume command at Hansi. But he was no idler sulking away his time at the headquarters. In November he was in Jind negotiating matters of moment with Raja Bhag Singh for the purpose of establishing political connection with Ranjit Singh. Louis Sahib next proceeded to Pinjaur. This place belonging to Patiala had been seized by Karam Prakash of Nahan. It was wrested by Bourquin and handed over to Patiala⁵ for pecuniary consideration (April 1803). We have among our collection a copperplate grant dated 29 Chet 1859 Samvat in which Karam Prakash dedicates the taluqa of Pinjaur to Sree Jagannathji. This was about the time (10 April 1803) when he may be taken to have been dispossessed of the place.

Bourquin remained in the Sikh country till the middle of 1803; his last act was to levy a tribute of Rs. 15,000 from the Karnal district. In June he was ordered to encamp at Panipat whence he marched down and occupied Delhi. Soon after broke out the war with the English.

From what has been said it is clear that for a year and a half Louis Bourquin, with an army, ranged over the region from Hansi to Pinjaur and Karnal to Jagraon, making a parade of the Maratha power. "He was not only a coward but a fool" was Capt. Skinner's description of him. He appears to have done his work with the callous obstinacy of a fool and the bullying habit of a coward; and the exercise of his authority was as harsh as his exactions were severe. Hence considerable discontent was caused among the chiefs of Malwa and Sirhind whom the tact and suavity of Perron had served to pacify. A report⁶ forwarded by Col. Collins under date 7 July 1802 to the Governor General contains this passage: "The manners of this officer (Bourquin) are far from conciliating; and I have reason to think that his late conduct was by no means calculated to impress the Sikh Sardars with a favourable opinion of M. Perron's friendly disposition towards them. Indeed I firmly believe that the Khalsa chiefs in general entertain a strong jealousy of the designs of General Perron, and not without cause."

In consequence of this the Sikh chiefs, particularly the Maharaja of Patiala renewed the friendly correspondence with the British which the Afghan peril from Zaman Shah had initiated three years ago. A British intelligencer, Syed Reza Khan under date 25 February 1802, reported that "though the Sikh chiefs from necessity reluctantly pledged themselves to serve Perron, yet they were ready to render their services to the British Government if the latter were to befriend them." The

⁵Punjab Government Records, Ludhiana Agency, Vol. II, p. 200.

⁶Poona Residency Correspondence Vol. IX, No. 65.

letters from Maharaja Sahib Singh are of the same trend, all of them being expressive of attachment to the British.⁷ What is worthy of note is that there are two petitions (*arzis*) of April 1802 from the Rani of Amar Singh to the Resident with Sindhia, "desiring interview to discuss matters connected with the welfare of the Company's Government and prosperity of mankind." This is too vague to be of any value. Presumably the *arzis* were from Rani Khem Kaur, stepmother of Sahib Singh, and alliance with the British was the object.

Maharaja Sahib Singh in August 1800, once in reply to Bhai Lal Singh stated that he wanted "a permanent and secure alliance in prosperity and adversity with the English who should not leave him and other Sikh chiefs unaided and exposed to the attacks of Zaman Shah and of the Marathas." What was said in 1800 was also applicable to the situation in 1802-3. But it was unwise, nay impossible, for the British to bind themselves down to a promise of active assistance to the Malwa chiefs against their oppressors; and without such a promise the idea of an alliance could not fructify. They had to wait for about a decade.

A NOTE ON SOME GRANTS TO THE SRI SANKARACHARYA SVAMI OF THE KAMAKOTIPITHA (18TH CENTURY).

[BY PURAVRITTAJYOTI K. R. VENKATARAMA AYYAR]

Sri Sambamurti Sastri, a prominent disciple of the present Svami of the Kamakotipitha, has sent me for examination four unpublished Persian inscriptions which I notice here very briefly.

The first, which bears the seal of Saadat Khan is a grant confirming a previous one by Dawud Khan to 'Sankaracharya Gossain', of the village of Ponnambalam, (Ponnai) in the 'Karnatak taluk of Hyderabad', measuring 250 *chakras* of dry land free of taxes. This document is dated 6 *zilhijja* in the 6th year (of the reign of the Emperor Muhammad Shah)—5 August 1725 A.D.

The second, which bears the seal of Safdar Ali, 'servant' of Muhammad Shah Padshah Ghazi again confirms the same grant with effect from *fasti* 1151 (1741-42 A.D.). This is dated 1 *Rajjab* in the 24th year of Muhammad Shah's reign—22 August, 1742 A.D.

Dawud Khan, a *mansabdar* of the imperial court, held the post of *naib* of the *nizamat* of the Carnatic Payanghat between 1700 and 1708 A.D. Saadat Khan, his successor, was confirmed in the *nizamat* in 1723 by Asafjah Nizam-ul-mulk. According to the *maasirul-umara*, he held the *nawabship* until 1732.¹ Nawab Safdar Ali did not enjoy the *nizamat* for long, and was murdered in *Shaban* 1155 A.H. (October 1742). Dawud Khan's gift of a tax-free village to enable the Svami 'to maintain himself and to pray to God in peace' was confirmed by two successors of his in the *nizamat* of the Subah of Arcot.

The third and the fourth record an order to all jagirdars, amaldars, mustajirs, chowkidars, poligars, foudjars, rahdars etc., to afford safe passage to the 'great guru Sankaracharya Svami Mahant' of Kamakotipitha and his retinue, and desist from collecting tolls or customs during his travels between the banks of the Krishna and Tinnevely while making pilgrimages to Tirupati, Ramesvaram etc. One of them bears the seal of the Commissioner of Customs, East India Company, and is dated

⁷Imperial Record Department English Translations of Persian Letters Received. Letters of Sahib Singh dated 15 October 1801 and 5 October, 1803; also Nos. 104-105 of Serial No. 48, 1802, pp. 254-8.

¹ Burhan: *Tuzaki Walajahi*, Nainar's translation, Madras University, Part I, P. 64 n. of

² This record has a Telugu translation also.

18 April 1792 (25 *Shaban*, 1206 A.H.), while the seal in the other³ reads Padshah Ghazi Shah Alam, Muzaffarul Mulk, Amirud Dawlah, Azadud Dawlah, Salarul Mulk etc., and is dated 23 November 1792 A.D. (8 *Rabi-us-sani* 1207 A.H.). These two documents reflect the political condition of the Carnatic in 1792 A.D. To ensure success in their war with Tipu, the Company had concluded in that year a treaty with the Nawab Muhammad Ali Walajah, and had assumed entire control of the Carnatic. Though the Nawab was virtually under the protection of the Company⁴, the fiction of the legal sovereignty of Delhi continued.⁵ This explains why the Svami got *firmans* from both the Company and the representative of the titular emperor.

One feature stands out prominently in these records—the spirit of religious toleration and respect for a highly venerated spiritual head of a Hindu which animated the rulers of the Carnatic from the time of the early *naib-nazims*—whether Afghan or Persian by descent—down to the time of the annexation of the kingdom by the Company⁶. These rulers, who professed to be the vassals of the *Padshah Ghazi*, the imperial defender of Islam, afforded ample protection to Hindus and fostered their religious institutions.

SLAVERY IN NORTH-EAST INDIA

[BY KHAN CHOWDHURI AMANAT ULLA AHMAD, M.L.O.]

At one time slavery was prevalent everywhere, though not probably in the same form. With the change of circumstances the system gradually died down but its traces are yet not extinct. The ancient books of India have references to some forms of slavery; the status of the slaves was different in different parts of the country. In my *History of Cooch Behar* I gave some hints of the system prevalent in north-east India. Long after slavery was abolished in the British districts the system was in vogue in Cooch Behar State till 1864.

An original document of gift, written in Bengali, has been discovered which substantiates this. The donor was Maharani Kamateswari Devi, wife of Maharaja Dhairjendra Narayana of Cooch Behar. The donor's name is mentioned in the seal. As it belongs to the class of *wakka* (intimation) and not to the class of *saniad*, the name was not mentioned in the body of the deed according to usage. As Maharaja Dhairjendra Narayana devoted himself more to religious matters in the later part of his life Maharani Kamateswari Devi managed the affairs of the State. The deed was executed in 1783, about six months before the death of the Maharaja. The donee was Rajguru Sarbananda Goswami of Kalikapur, Dist. Murshidabad. The document was preserved in the State record room. Its contents indicate that slaves were then treated as goods and chattels. As at present, unclaimed and intestate property returned to the State. Translation of the deed runs thus:—

Sri Sri
Kamateswari } Seal

Sri Sri Baradevati (Senior Maharani) has been pleased to say. To Srmat Goswami. You represented to the Hnjur that as Chiranjiba Barakaistha died without heirs his *Nafar* and *Bandi* (male and female slaves), reverted to the State by *Ashaidi* (⁹); so you prayed that they might be given to you. The *Nafar* and *Fandi* left by Chiranjiba Barakaistha are hereby given to you. You will get their services as slaves. Neither my *Sircar* (Government) nor any one else will have any *elaka* (jurisdiction) over those slaves. Ruju (presented before Maharani) by Dada (her elder brother) Sri Rupa Chandra Barakaistha Karjee, writer Sri Kumudananda Dass 274* dated 19th Jaistha (1783 A.D.)

³ This record has Telugu and Marathi (Modi) translations.

⁴ Cf. *Madras Military consultations*—22 August 1781—Nawab Walajah's request to the Governor-General.

⁵ The name of the Moghul Emperor continued to be recited in the Friday prayers at Arcot and Madras almost until the dissolution of the Carnatic kingdom.

⁶ See the writer's paper—*The Religious Policy of the Walajahi Nawabs of the Carnatic*, read at the All India Oriental Conference, Hyderabad Session—to be published shortly in the *Quarterly Journal of the Mythic Society*—Bangalore.

* This figure represents Cooch Behar *Rajas-ac* (era); it begins from 1510 A. D. The present *Rajas-ac* is 437.

PART III

PROCEEDINGS OF THE EIGHTH MEETING OF THE RESEARCH & PUBLICATION COMMITTEE HELD AT NEW DELHI ON THE 2ND MARCH, 1946.

1. The meeting was held at 10-30 A.M. on Saturday, the 2nd March at the Imperial Record Department with Sir John Sargent, C.I.E., M.A., D.Litt., in the Chair. The names of the members who attended the meeting will be found at the end of the Proceedings.

2. Before the business on the agenda was taken up, Professor D. V. Potdar moved a vote of congratulation to the Chairman for the knighthood graciously conferred on him by His Majesty. The motion was seconded by Rao Bahadur C. S. Srinivasachari and unanimously carried. The Chairman in return expressed his grateful thanks for the good wishes of the Committee.

3. Vote of condolence on the death of Rao Bahadur C. Hayavadana Rao, B.A., B.L., Bangalore.

Rao Bahadur was one of the very senior Corresponding Members of the Indian Historical Records Commission. He used to take a very keen interest in the activities of the Commission and his contributions are numerous and learned. His "History of Mysore"—two volumes of which have been published, is a commendable work. The loss is irreparable to the Commission.

The Chairman drew the attention of the members to the long association of the Late Rao Bahadur C. Hayavadana Rao with the Commission and the valuable services he had rendered to the cause for which it stood. The following Resolution was then moved by him which was carried unanimously all the members standing in silence.

Resolution I.—This Committee mourns the sad demise of Rao Bahadur C. Hayavadana Rao and records its deep sense of loss. It authorises the Secretary to convey to the bereaved family its sincere sympathy and condolence.

4. Resolution by Dr. R. C. Majumdar.

That all the pre-Mutiny records in the custody of the local Governments be placed in charge of the Imperial Record Department and be made a central subject for the purpose of administration.

Explanatory Note.—It would be a matter of convenience to all if the records which are not necessary for the present day administration but are important for historical purposes be placed under the supervision of a central authority. This would ensure a uniform method of preservation and equal facilities of inspection. At present some local Governments are very indifferent to the proper preservation of these records and the Government of India have no means of controlling them. It should be remembered that the old records are now of general historical importance and concern India as a whole rather than the particular province where they are kept, and they should not be left at the tender mercy of any local Government which might not realise their importance and their own duty in respect to them.

In the absence of Dr. Majumdar the resolution was formally moved by Dr. N. K. Sinha.

The Chairman remarked that the subject involved important issues and did require careful examination.

The Secretary observed that he had already discussed informally some of the implications of the proposal with the Solicitor to the Government of India. The latter was of opinion that most of the provincial records were the legal property of the provincial Governments but a workable understanding could be arrived at by mutual agreement between the Centre and the provinces.

The **Secretary** then placed before the meeting the following note by Dr. K. K. Datta who could not attend the meeting:

"It would be advisable to circulate Resolution No. 2 to all Provincial Governments for their opinions regarding it before it is considered by the Commission."

Professor Potdar suggested that items No. 2 and 6 should be considered together as they were interrelated to a certain extent. He was further of the opinion that many of the difficulties which were impeding the work of research scholars could be avoided if the provinces set up Records Commissions of their own on the lines of the Indian Historical Records Commission.

Professor D. N. Banerjee suggested that a clause providing that the records were to be treated as a central subject should be included in the proposed new constitution for India.

Dr. N. K. Sinha stated that the Resolution did not aim at the physical transfer of the provincial records to the Imperial capital. Its main object, so far as he could see, was to place the historical records under central control, just as the ancient monuments had been made a central subject, with a view to ensuring a uniform policy all over the country with regard to official archives.

The **Chairman** also observed that he did not interpret the resolution as aiming at the transfer of provincial records bodily to Delhi.

The **Secretary** said that he had a talk with Dr. Majumdar before the resolution was tabled and he was in a position to state that the mover's intention had been correctly interpreted by the Chairman and Dr. Sinha. In spite of repeated requests from the Commission most of the provinces failed to provide for the preservation of their records and to extend to the research scholars facilities available at New Delhi. Better results were expected if the initiative was taken by the Central Government.

The **President** then called upon Dr. Saleore to explain the implications of the resolution that stood in his name.

5. Resolution by Dr. B. A. Saleore.

It is suggested that the Imperial Government may be requested by the Indian Historical Records Commission to approach His Majesty the Emperor with a request that His Majesty may be graciously pleased to confer upon the Commission a Royal Charter, and the Secretary of the Commission may be authorised to take such steps as may be necessary for the purpose.

Dr. Saleore observed that in placing the resolution before the Committee he had been guided by no other motive than that of securing for the Commission a status similar to that enjoyed by the Royal Society in England and of enhancing its prestige in official as well as public estimation. He pointed out that the Commission had been in existence for over 27 years and had passed more than 250 resolutions on various vital problems relating to archives but in many instances without any tangible effect. He was definitely of the view that the receipt of a Royal Charter would not only enhance the prestige of the Commission but also secure for it a better hearing from the Governments concerned.

The resolution was seconded by **Dr. Bisheshwar Prasad** who called attention to para. 12 of the Seventh Schedule of the Government of India Act 1935 (p. 391) and observed that that para. did provide for the establishment of an effective control on all matters relating to the administration of historical records and conduct of research among records in the provinces.

Professor Potdar, **Dr. K. N. V. Sastri**, **Dr. Duarte**, **Professor J. C. Taluqdar**, **Dr. Bisheshwar Prasad** and **Dr. Saleore** participated in the discussion that followed.

Resolution II.—This Committee recommends that a Sub-Committee be set up with Sir John Sargent as the Chairman and Dr. R. C. Majumdar, Professor D. V. Potdar, Rao Bahadur C. S. Srinivasachari, Dr. B. A. Saletore, Dr. Yusuf Husain Khan and Dr. S. N. Sen as members to consider the Resolutions tabled by Dr. Majumdar and Dr. Saletore. The Sub-Committee should take into consideration the financial, administrative and legal implications of the resolutions.

6. Resolution by Mr. B. B. Chakrabartty.

Be it resolved that for consideration of the next session of the Commission, the Research and Publication Committee formulate a co-ordinated scheme for printing and publication of records of the Company period which may be followed in all record offices in this country.

Explanatory Note.—Different Record Offices have different plan or programme of publication of their records. The Imperial Record Department programme includes—Printing of Governor-General's minutes and printing (*in extenso*) of Bengal General Letters, etc. Records relating to these items are also available in Bengal Record Office. It is feared that the Imperial Record Department work will remain incomplete unless the Bengal portion is done. In some cases there may be duplication of work if there be no co-ordinated scheme. Hence the proposal.

The Secretary explained that some of the apprehensions expressed by Mr. Chakrabartty had no sound basis and if the Bengal Government framed a publication programme of their own there was no likelihood of any unnecessary duplication of work. The Committee did not consider it necessary to proceed with the motion further.

7. Resolution by Dr. B. K. Kakati.

This Committee recommends that the Government of Assam be requested to co-ordinate the functions of its three existing research institutions, *viz.*, (a) The Kamarupa Anusandhan Samiti; (b) The Assam Provincial Museum; (c) The Department of Historical and Antiquarian Studies, just now working independently of one another and place them all under an advisory committee of nominated members with a view to bringing its existing research machineries into an alignment with the post-war plan and purpose of the Indian Historical Records Commission.

Explanatory Note.—The first two of the research institutions mentioned in the resolution receive grants-in-aid from the Government and the last named one is entirely under the management of the Government. They have each a manuscript and records section of its own. Just now they are all functioning each in its own way without any central direction. If their individual efforts are co-ordinated under an advisory committee formed with the Honorary Director of Historical and Antiquarian Studies, the Curator of the Provincial Museum and a representative of the Kamarupa Anusandhan Samiti as *ex-officio* members and other nominated members with high academical qualifications and with research experiences then better results may be obtained.

After Dr. Kakati had formally moved the resolution, the Chairman enquired if the Assam Government had already been moved in the matter. The mover replied in the negative. A discussion then followed in the course of which Dr. Qureshi suggested that the creation of a records office in Assam was a more vital and urgent issue than the question of co-ordinating the activities of the three research institutions mentioned in the resolution. Professor Potdar was also in favour of calling the attention of the Assam Government once again to the resolution already passed on that subject.

The Secretary stated that it would be wrong to think that the Assam Government had ignored the Commission's recommendation altogether. Although the province had no records office its records were kept in a new building. While he was at Shillong in 1943 the Chief Secretary had sought his advice regarding preservation of records. The Assam Government had also appointed a representative to serve on the Indian Historical Records Commission.

The Chairman then suggested that the wider question of creation of a records office should be linked up with Dr. Kakati's proposal and the Assam Government should be again approached to consider the question.

After some discussion it was agreed that no formal resolution on the proposal was called for but the Chairman, Research and Publication Committee, should address a letter to the Assam Government on the subject.

8. Suggestion by Dr. N. K. Sinha.

This Committee requests the Government of Bombay to give facilities to research scholars to see historical records that were sent during the war for safety into the interior. If arrangements cannot be made at Bombay facilities should be given in that branch of the record office where the records are now kept.

Explanatory Note.—Two years ago I requested the Keeper of Records of the Bombay Government to give me permission to see Bombay records of the period 1778-1782 regarding Maratha-Mysore relations. I was informed that these records were in the interior of the province and I must wait until the war was over. When the war was over I repeated the request through Sir Jadunath Sarkar but I was told again that necessary facilities could not yet be given. The Madras Government as also the Bengal Government sent their historical records into the interior for safety but facilities for research were not denied. I feel that similar arrangements could have been made by the Bombay Government Record Office. Research work has suffered much on account of the war in this case perhaps unnecessarily and these impediments should be removed without any delay. I know that there are other scholars who have been handicapped by this inability of the Bombay Government Record Office to help them.

At the suggestion of the Chairman Dr. Sinha amended the Resolution so as to give it a wider application and the amended resolution was unanimously passed.

Resolution III.—Resolved that now that normal conditions have been restored the provincial Governments be requested to grant all reasonable facilities to *bona fide* research scholars for their work among official records in provincial custody.

REGIONAL SURVEY

9. Resolution by Dr. R. C. Majumdar.

That the Regional Survey Committee be directed to encourage the study of old historical records, whether in private or official custody, and the local Governments be requested to give all facilities to the Committee to fulfil this duty.

Explanatory Note.—Dr. A. B. M. Habibullah was deputed by the Regional Survey Committee of Bengal and Assam to inspect the Nizamat records preserved in the Murshidabad District Office. The District authorities refused to grant him necessary permission without Government orders. When I approached the Government they informed me that archives of Government or learned institutions where they are properly looked after do not come under the purview of the Regional Survey Committee. A similar letter was written to Dr. N. K. Sinha who asked for permission to inspect the High Court records.

According to this letter "Records in Government custody do not come under the purview of the Regional Survey Committee at this stage". The resolution seeks to remove this difficulty by enabling the members of the Committee to inspect all records of historical value irrespective of the places where they are kept.

In the unavoidable absence of Dr. R. C. Majumdar the resolution was formally moved by **Dr. N. K. Sinha**, who related some of the difficulties the *ad hoc* Regional Survey Committee of Bengal had actually experienced.

Dr. H. N. Sinha supported the resolution and stated that the difficulties similar to those described by Dr. N. K. Sinha were being experienced by the members of the Regional Survey Committee in the Central Provinces and Berar also.

Rao Bahadur Srinivasachari observed that the Madras Government were fully co-operating with the *ad hoc* Regional Survey Committee and had issued necessary instructions to Temples and Devasthanam authorities in the province.

The **Secretary** stated that so far as the records of the Calcutta High Court were concerned Dr. Sinha should not have approached the Bengal Government as the High Court was not in any way subordinate to the provincial Government and as Hon'ble the Chief Justice had at the suggestion of the Commission agreed to utilise services of Dr. N. K. Sinha and Mr. D. N. Banerjee with relation to weeding of the High Court records. As regards the District records he was inclined to think that the difficulties experienced by the members of the Bengal Regional Committee were attributable to a technical defect in the wording of the resolution in question, which might now be removed.

At this stage the Chairman left the meeting in view of an important piece of work awaiting him elsewhere. Rao Bahadur C. S. Srinivasachari then took the Chair.

Dr. Bisheshwar Prasad suggested that the word 'study' in Dr. Majumdar's Resolution should be substituted by the word 'examination'.

The suggestion was accepted and the following resolution was passed:—

Resolution IV.—This Committee recommends that the Regional Survey Committee be directed to encourage the examination of old historical records, whether in private or official custody, and the local Governments be requested to give all facilities to the Committee to fulfil this duty.

10. Proposal by Mr. C. V. Joshi.

Facilities should be given to members of the Regional Survey Committees in provinces or States by the administrations of the adjoining districts or States to carry on research work by (a) giving accommodation in Dak Bungalows; (b) not restricting their movements and not preventing them from taking impressions, photos or sketches; and (c) instructing local officials to extend help to them such as provisions, transport etc. at reasonable prices.

Explanatory Note.—This resolution is meant especially for States whose territories are so intermingled with alien jurisdictions that research workers cannot confine their activities to their own jurisdictional limits owing to cultural affinities of the adjacent areas. Baroda State e.g., is divided into a dozen blocks, each of which is enclosed within foreign administrative limits, but is homogeneous in every respect with the surrounding area. A survey of any one of these blocks would be partial without taking into account the material available in the adjacent places. The configuration of the Gwalior and Indore States and the British province of Bombay is similar.

Mr. C. V. Joshi explained that the activities of a particular Survey Committee could not always be restricted strictly within the limits of a specified area. Baroda was in a peculiar position as its territories are interspersed with British India Districts. He added that he was not strictly speaking a resolution but a suggestion.

Dr. H. N. Sinha seconded the proposal.

After some discussion the following resolution was passed:—

Resolution V.—This Committee recommends that the Regional Survey Committees in the provinces and States be given facilities to carry on their work in and to have easy access to the adjoining places and to take impressions, photos etc. wherever necessary. The members of the Survey Committees be given facilities to utilise Dak-Bungalows and to secure provisions and transport at reasonable costs.

11. Resolution by Dr. B. A. Saletore.

It is suggested that such of the provincial Governments which have not yet started Regional Survey Committees may be requested to do so at a very early date.

The **Secretary** stated that of the eleven provinces only the Punjab had an official Survey Committee and the Indian Historical Records Commission had to set up *ad hoc* Committees elsewhere. He added that the Government of India had sanctioned a small grant for the *ad hoc* Committees in response to one of the recommendations of this Committee.

Resolution VI. Resolved that the Government of India be requested to ask the provincial Governments and Indian States to set up permanent Regional Survey Committees in view of the altered position consequent on the cessation of hostilities.

The meeting concluded with a vote of thanks to the Chair.

The following members attended the meeting:—

- 1 Dr. Sir John Sargent (in the Chair).
- 2 Rao Bahadur C. S. Srinivasachari, Annamalainagar.
- 3 Professor D. V. Potdar, Poona.
- 4 Mr. D. N. Banerjee, Dacca.
- 5 Dr. N. K. Sinha, Calcutta.
- 6 Dr. Bisheshwar Prasad, Allahabad.
- 7 Mr. J. C. Tahuqdar, Agra.
- 8 Dr. G. L. Chopra, Lahore.
- 9 Dr. H. N. Sinha, Nagpur.
- 10 Mr. S. M. Jaffer, Peshawar.
- 11 Dr. A. L. Duarte, Karachi.
- 12 Dr. I. H. Qureshi, Delhi.
- 13 Dr. B. K. Kakati, Gauhati.
- 14 Dr. Yusuf Hussain Khan, Hyderabad-Deccan.
- 15 Mr. C. V. Joshi, Baroda.
- 16 Dr. K. N. V. Sastri, Mysore.
- 17 Mr. S. N. Dhar, Indore.
- 18 Mr. J. M. Ghose, Jaipur.
- 19 Mr. A. H. Nizami, Rewa.
- 20 Dr. B. A. Saletore, Ahmedabad.
- 21 Dr. S. N. Sen (Secretary).

PROCEEDINGS OF THE NINTH MEETING OF THE RESEARCH AND PUBLICATION COMMITTEE, INDORE, 20TH DECEMBER, 1946.

In the absence of Sir John Sargent, Dr. R. C. Majumdar was voted to the Chair.

1. Review of action taken on the resolutions of the Research and Publication Committee passed at the Seventh Meeting held at Peshawar, 1945 and some previous meetings.

(Please see Conspectus pages 89—93.)

2. Review of action taken on the resolutions of the Research and Publication Committee passed at the eighth meeting held at New Delhi, 1946.

(Please see Conspectus pages 93—94.)

The Chairman enquired if any member would like any further information on the subject.

Dr. N. K. Sinha drew attention to Resolution XIV of the Fifth Meeting of the Research and Publication Committee and explained that he experienced difficulties in inspecting records in the Murshidabad District of Bengal. If, he suggested as an instance, the name of the Nawab of Murshidabad was mentioned in the Gazette the existing difficulties might be obviated.

The Secretary pointed out that owing to legal reasons the proposal might not be workable.

The Chairman then said that it might give an inducement to the Nawab if his name was published in the Gazette.

The Secretary observed that the rights and privileges of private ownership could not be legally interfered with.

Dr. N. K. Sinha then referred to Resolution III of the Eighth Meeting and enquired whether the Bombay Government had got the papers back from Satara to Bombay.

Father Heras replied that as far as he knew they would come back soon.

The Chairman then suggested that Mr. R. P. Patwardhan might take up the case with the provincial Government.

Mr. Patwardhan agreed to do so.

Dr. N. K. Sinha next referred to Resolution IV of the Eighth Meeting and regretted that no reply was received.

Dewan Bahadur G. S. Srinivasachari replied that he knew that the Madras Government had replied and they wanted men with experience.

The Secretary drew the Committee's attention to the report on Mysore records.

Resolution I.—This Committee approves the action taken on the resolutions passed by the Research and Publication Committee at its Seventh and Eighth Meetings held at Peshawar and New Delhi respectively.

3. Review of work done in connection with the Five-year Publication Programme.

Scheme I.—(General Letters to and from Court).—Progress in the editing of the General Letters has been maintained. The Editors of Volumes II and V have completed their part of the work. The major portion of the work in connection with Volumes III, IV and VI has been received. The work on the first volume has unfortunately suffered on account of some unavoidable circumstances as reported by the Editor. The General Editor hopes, however that it will be possible to send some of the volumes to the press early next year.

The Editors of the next four volumes have been requested to complete their work as early as possible. The third year's programme has been seriously dislocated on account of the inability of some of the Editors to undertake the responsibility for unforeseen reasons. While a new Editor has been found for one volume so returned, two more volumes have yet to be assigned. Materials for four volumes (XV, XVI, XVII and XVIII) have been handed over to the Editors selected last year. Transcription of the documents for the fifth year's programme is continuing satisfactorily. It is expected that there will be material for at least 3 volumes.

(i) **Selection of Editors.**—The following gentlemen may be appointed to edit the next three volumes under the fifth year's programme:—

(1) Brigadier H. Bullock, O.B.E., Simla.

(2) Principal Sita Ram Kohli, M.A., FR.Hist.S., Jind State.

(3) Dr. Yusuf Husain Khan, B.A., Hons., D.Litt., Hyderabad-Deccan.

The following gentlemen may be appointed to edit the volumes returned by the two Editors:—

(1) Dr. S. N. Das Gupta, M.A., D.Litt., Lucknow.

(2) Dr. Indu Bhusan Banerjee, M.A., Ph.D., Calcutta.

Scheme II.—The editing of Browne Correspondence is unfortunately still held up as the India Office is not yet in a position to supply the pages missing from the Imperial Record Department copy of the manuscript. The second item of the scheme (Thevenot and Careri's Indian Travels) is ready for the press and arrangements are being made for its printing.

Annotation of Sir John Shore's minutes is making steady progress.

Scheme III (a).—Transcription of one series of Hindi documents has been completed and the work of editing has been taken up by the Kotah Darbar. Transcription of the remaining Hindi documents, the publication of which has been undertaken by the Allahabad University, is in progress. Dr. B. A. Saletore has agreed to edit the Kannada letters and the work is expected to be taken up soon. Mahamahopadhyaya Professor Potdar of Bharata Itihasa Samshodhaka Mandala is editing the Marathi letters and an agreement between that Institution and the Government of India has been duly executed. The editing of the Sanskrit letters has been completed and the volume has been sent to the press.

Scheme III (b).—Assignment of one of the items under this scheme (Orme MSS) to the Annamalai University was reported last year. Since then another item (Punjab Akhbars, 1839-41) has been taken up by the Sikh History Society, Amritsar. The typescripts have been handed over and the necessary agreement has been executed. For 3 other items [Cornwallis Correspondence on Sindhia's Affairs (1786-93), Elphinstone Correspondence—Nagpur Period, News Letters (1839-42)], negotiations are proceeding with the Gwalior Darbar, the Nagpur University and the Punjab University respectively. The relevant manuscripts have been examined by their accredited representatives and the General Editor expects that the negotiations will be concluded successfully in each case. For the remaining item (Ochterlony Papers) Dr. Bisheshwar Prasad is now engaged in drawing up a list of documents to be included in the volume prior to its being taken up by some suitable organisation.

Dr. N. K. Sinha enquired about the progress of work regarding the publication of Persian Akhbars.

The Secretary requested Dr. Qureshi to make a statement.

Dr. I. H. Qureshi answered that one volume was ready but could not be sent to press due to the paper position. But with the improvement of the paper position there was every possibility of resuming the work. Some presses had been sounded but owing to heavy pressure of work they were reluctant to accept fresh work.

After some discussion regarding the typescripts returned by some of the Editors, the following resolutions were passed:—

Resolution II (a).—This Committee recommends that the following gentlemen be appointed to edit the last 3 volumes under Scheme I of the Five-year Publication Programme:—

1. Brigadier H. Bullock, O.B.E., Simla.
2. Principal Sita Ram Kohli, M.A., F.R.Hist.S., Jind State.
3. Dr. Yusuf Husain Khan, D.Litt. (Paris), Hyderabad-Deccan.

Resolution II (b).—The Committee further recommends that the following gentlemen be appointed to edit the volumes returned by two editors previously appointed:—

1. Dr. S. N. Das Gupta, M.A., D.Litt., Lucknow.
2. Dr. Indu Bhusan Banerjee, M.A., Ph.D., Calcutta.

4. Indian Archives Journal.

The Indian Historical Records Commission recommended in 1942 (Resolution XI) that a journal, dealing mainly with the science of preservation and administration of archives, be published from the Imperial Record Department, and the Secretary of the Commission should circulate a note about the aims and objects and general features of the proposed journal for eliciting the opinion of the members of the Commission. In accordance with the above recommendation a note about the aims and objects of the proposed journal was circulated among the members of the Commission. The main purpose of the journal would be to popularise the up-to-date methods of preservation prevailing in western countries and in the U.S.A. and to bring the results of scientific researches on Archives-keeping in India to the notice of the interested public. Valuable suggestions by research students about indexing, cataloguing and calendaring in the light of their actual experiences in provincial and Imperial Record rooms might also be made through the columns of the journal. The proposal received on overwhelming support and it was believed that the proposed journal would meet a long felt need. The Government of India was then moved to accord necessary sanction for the publication of the journal as well as for the funds to meet the necessary expenses. While the Government of India agreed in principle to the proposed issue of the journal, the actual publication during the war was held in abeyance owing to the existing paper situation. A Board of Editors consisting of four Advisory Editors, one Managing Editor and one Editor-in-Chief was appointed by the Government of India.

With the improvement of paper situation the Government of India sanctioned in June 1946 the publication of the journal and agreed to make available to the Imperial Record Department the requisite quantity of paper necessary for printing. It has been decided that the journal will be published quarterly and will have 80 pages and 270 copies will be printed in the first instance. The first issue of the journal which has been entitled "The Indian Archives" is scheduled to be out in November 1946.

The Secretary explained why the journal could not be brought out in November 1946 as previously expected. He said that all good and reliable presses in India were fully engaged and refused to accept any fresh work. By personal negotiations he succeeded in inducing one of the best and most resourceful presses in the country to accept the work but progress was considerably hampered by abnormal conditions prevailing at Calcutta. The press was doing its best and early publication of the journal was confidently expected.

5. Resolution on throwing open of Central Government records by Dr. Bisheshwar Prasad.

Resolved that all Government records in India of a date prior to 1901 be thrown open to Bonafide research students.

Explanatory note.—The Government of India had very kindly extended the date to 1880 for the consultation of the records by bonafide research students but even this date does not adequately meet the needs of research in the History of India. Any one who takes up the study of the problems relating to the evolution of the administrative institution or desires to pursue the study of economic development finds himself handicapped by the lack of records beyond the year 1880. Therefore it is now necessary to open more records by extending the date limit. Generally in other countries there is limitation of half century from the current date for the opening of the archives of the Government. It is believed that a period of 50 years would be sufficient to eliminate references to living persons and to current affairs. The same rule may be adopted by the Government of India also. When the current records have been separated from the old records there would be no difficulty in allowing bonafide research scholars to consult the records up to the year 1901. This change is essentially necessary now when the needs of historical scholarships are growing in their extent.

Secretary's note.—It may be interesting to consider in this connection the practice obtaining in some of the progressive records offices abroad. In the *Public Record Office* (London) permission may be obtained by students to consult all records of a date earlier than 1843. As regard archives of the various Government Departments (belonging to a later date), they are open to inspection down to the years specified by the heads of such departments. But in general, permission is granted by the heads of departments to consult documents of a date earlier than 1885. There are also records of Government Departments in the *Public Record Office* which are not open to public inspection.

In pre-war France the rule was that records less than 50 years old were not as a general rule open to inspection, and it is believed the same rule still holds good. At the National Archives, Paris, records less than 50 years old can be consulted with the permission of the Minister who has deposited them. The archives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs can be consulted with the permission of the Minister concerned and in no case a document of a date later than 1871 is open to inspection. The year limit fixed for the archives of the Ministry of War is 1848 and that for the administrative records of the War Ministry is 1799. Marine records are open to inspection up to 1789.

The year limit in pre-war Prussia and Austria was 1888: that for Denmark 1880 with this exception that Royal permission is necessary for consulting the records of the Royal House later than 1808. In Italy unless the rules have been substantially changed since 1940, documents relating to foreign politics and the general administration of the state of periods subsequent to 1867 are not open to inspection. Papers relating to criminal suits cannot be consulted until they are 70 years old and the papers of administrative offices until they are 30 years old. The rules regulating access to the National Archives, Washington, do not provide for any chronological limit. But this is only theoretical as the National Archives receive for custody only records which are more than 50 years old. Moreover under the National Archives Act "any head of an executive department may for limited periods not exceeding in duration his tenure of that office exempt for examination and consultation—such confidential matter transferred from his department—as he may deem wise".

In moving the resolution tabled by him Dr. Bisheshwar Prasad observed that since there was a National Government at the Centre more research facilities should be given and the Central and Crown records should be thrown open up to 1901. He would suggest 1919, but as that may not be administratively desirable he was inclined to put a 50-year limit.

The Chairman pointed out that the "Secretary's Note" on the proposal seemed to go against it and it would be better if this was excluded when the full proceedings were forwarded to the Government of India.

The Secretary stated that the situation was not so bad as Dr. Bisheshwar Prasad's resolution had made it. In 1939 the Government of India and His Excellency the Crown Representative threw open to bonafide research students all records from the earliest times to 1880. That did not mean that records of a subsequent date could not in any case be examined by non official scholars. If any one wanted to study post-1880 records all that he had to do was to apply to the Department of the Government of India concerned. In the course of the last seven years only two students had wanted to consult records of the Commerce and Railway Departments beyond 1880 and they were permitted to do so. Another fact that should be taken into consideration was that no records belonging to the Political and Defence, etc., Departments after 1880 had been transferred to the custody of the Imperial Record Department. In every country a distinction is for obvious reasons made between current records and historical records and papers relating to living persons are usually considered to be outside the scope of historical investigation.

Dr. N. K. Sinha observed that he had seen among Calcutta High Court records of 1882 uncharitable references to persons who were still alive and accordingly he thought that it would not be fair to pass the resolution as it stood.

Professor K. A. Nilakanta Sastri referred to the Vellore Mutiny records (1806) at Madras access to which was thrice refused to him as they were labelled confidential. He wanted to ascertain the attitude of the Commission in a case like this.

The Secretary explained that so far as the Central Government was concerned the Mutiny records were not confidential. Any bonafide scholar could have access to them. The position regarding Vellore papers was unknown to him as these belonged to the provincial Government. The Central Government could not give any directive to provincial Governments in a case like this as they were autonomous. The rules framed by the Government of India applied only to such records in the custody of the provinces as belonged to the Government of India or His Excellency the Crown Representative. The resolutions of the Commission were moreover recommendatory and not mandatory. All that the Centre could do was to forward them to the provinces and the States for their consideration.

Dewan Bahadur C. S. Srinivasachari cited some examples of difficulties experienced by him.

The Chairman enquired whether a consolidated resolution could not be moved.

Mr. S. M. Jaffar said that personal feeling of private individuals should not influence the rules regulating access to official records. If papers concerning living personages were withheld from bonafide students, descendants of persons long deceased might also argue that any uncomplimentary reference to their ancestors would hurt their feeling.

Dr. I. H. Qureshi supported Mr. Jaffar and suggested that the records of the Political, External Affairs, etc. Departments up to 1901 might be transferred to the Imperial Record Department.

Dr. K. N. V. Sastri and Mr. K. R. V. Ayyar suggested that the State archives should also be included in the general plan.

The Secretary observed that His Excellency the Crown Representative had accepted the rules regulating access to the records of the Central Government and had issued instructions to the various Residencies to adopt them.

The Chairman pointed out that the Commission had no power to compel the States, provincial or the Central Government

Mahamahopadhyaya D. V. Potdar said that throwing open of records did not mean publishing them.

Mr. S. M. Jaffar suggested that the resolution should also apply to the provinces.

Resolution III.—This Committee recommends that the records of the Government of India and the provincial Governments prior to 1901 be thrown open to bonafide research students and that the Governments concerned may be moved to transfer all records including Crown records up to 1901 to the custody of the record offices under them.

6. Resolution on certain legislation by Dr. Bisheswar Prasad.

Resolved that the Government of India be now pleased to undertake suitable legislation for preventing unwarranted destruction and export of historical documents and manuscripts from India, as recommended in the post-war reconstruction scheme approved by the Indian Historical Records Commission at its Udaipur Session in 1944.

Explanatory note:—At the Udaipur session of the Indian Historical Records Commission a post-war reconstruction scheme was adopted and it was the general feeling then that unwarranted destruction of historical documents should be prevented. It is also felt that if the export of such document is not prevented valuable papers might leave the shores of India for other countries. For this purpose legislation by the Government is essentially necessary for no amount of propaganda or private efforts can check this evil. The Commission must now therefore reiterate its demand of the Government to make law for the purpose.

Secretary's note.—Efforts in this direction have been made by the Commission in the past. In 1930 the Commission recommended (Resolution VIII, p. 180, I.H.R.C. Proceedings, Volume XIII) that legislation similar to that in existence in England for the preservation, destruction, etc. of public documents should be introduced in India. During the Trivandrum Session in 1942 an identical proposal was moved by Dewan Bahadur (then Rao Bahadur) C. S. Srinivasachari in a more concrete form. He suggested that Section 5 of Act No. III of 1879, Government of India Act should be suitably amended to provide for the control of unwarranted destruction of historical documents and the Commission made a definite recommendation on the subject (Resolution VII, p. 27, Part I, I.H.R.C. Proceedings Volume XIX). But in view of the situation then created by war the Government of India did not consider it opportune to go in for an amendment to the existing legislation. It may be stated that all civilised countries have laws controlling destruction and export of records on their statute books.

Dr. Bisheswar Prasad moved and Dr. I. H. Qureshi seconded the Resolution which was carried *nem con.*

Resolution IV.—Resolved that the Government of India be now pleased to undertake suitable legislation for preventing unwarranted destruction and export of historical documents and manuscripts from India, as recommended in the post-war reconstruction scheme approved by the Indian Historical Records Commission at its Udaipur Session.

7. Resolution on the reduction of prices of some of the publications of the Imperial Record Department by Dr. N. K. Sinha.

This Commission recommends that the Index to the Press-List of Public Department Proceedings (1748-1800) be made available for sale at a low price and Volumes X—XVII of the Press-List of Public Department Proceedings be also made available for sale.

Explanatory note.—In Appendix E of Volume XVI of the Proceedings of the Indian Historical Records Commission we find that the price of the Index to the Press-List is still Rs. 32-12-0 per copy and Volumes X—XVII of the Press List are not available for sale. This Index volume is almost indispensable for research work on the history of India in the eighteenth century. Mr. Schölfield's Press-List is a Calendar rather than a Press-List and the Index is most helpful as a guide to place names and personal names occurring in the series. The price of the Index volume should be such as to make it possible for every research student working on the history of India in the eighteenth century to have a copy of his own. It may be argued that from experience it has been found that there is no demand for these publications. But conditions should be made as congenial for research work as possible irrespective of demand. The Imperial Record Department having accepted the principle that publications should be cheap as also available an exception should not be made in this case.

Secretary's note.—In 1939 the Government of India decided to place on sale some old publications of the Imperial Record Department at one-fourth of the original price. The Index to Press-List referred to in the resolution above did not fall under this category as it was already out of print then. In response to Resolution III of Seventeenth Meeting (I.H.R.C. Proceedings Volume XVII, Part III, pages 9—10) a complete list of Imperial Record Department publications showing the publications available for sale at a reduced or normal rates or out of stock, was printed in the Proceedings of the Indian Historical Records Commission Volume XVI and obviously a reference to the Index to the Press-List had to be included although it was no longer available for sale. Even if this volume is reprinted now it cannot be placed on sale at any concessional price.

Dr. N. K. Sinha observed that the question had two aspects: (1) non-availability of important publications as they were out of print and (2) prohibitive prices in many cases. The more important publications should be reprinted and at least the Index to the Press-List which was indispensable to the scholars should be republished if possible at a low price.

To an enquiry by Professor Nilakanta Sastri the Secretary replied that the Index Volumes when first published were widely distributed and they were available at all provincial headquarters. They have been marked 'not available for sale' in the list of the Imperial Record Department publications as they were out of stock and they have so limited a demand in the market that it would not be an economic proposal to reprint them.

The Chairman enquired whether some of these publications now out of print could not be republished at a low price.

The Secretary replied that the price was necessarily determined by the printing expenses and the number of copies printed and so far as he could see there was no likelihood of these publications having a large sale.

Mahamahopadhyaya D. V. Potdar said that in view of the new publication programme it might not be practicable to undertake the work of reprinting in general.

Professor K. A. Nilakanta Sastri stated that the archaeological and archives publications issued by the Government of India were printed in such a small number that they soon went out of print. He pleaded that an adequate number of copies should be made available for sale to meet the demands of the scholars for 20 to 30 years.

After some discussion Dr. N. K. Sinha withdrew the resolution that stood in his name and the following resolution was passed:—

Resolution V.—This Committee recommends that all future publications of the Government of India be printed in sufficient number (at least 500) so as to meet possible demands for a period of 20 to 30 years.

8. Regional Survey of historical records.

During the year under review the work under this head has increased enormously. Twenty-eight Committees set up in the provinces and various Indian States have done substantial survey work in their respective regions and brought to light many interesting and valuable finds. The Committees in the provinces were however handicapped for want of funds. The position has since been improved and the members will be glad to learn that in response to Resolution VI of the Udaipur Session of the Research and Publication Committee the Government of India sanctioned a sum of Rs. 6,500 for the year 1946-47 to meet the requirements of the *ad-hoc* Committees in the provinces. The Secretary, who was authorised to make payments disbursed the amount to 9 *ad-hoc* Committees. He was also authorised to make payments to the Committees in future years and have accordingly invited estimates from the *ad-hoc* Committees.

(Please see in this connection Conspectus page 91).

Publicity through Radio.—Another important facility offered by the Government of India to the Regional Survey Committees is to permit them to make propaganda for their work through the Central machinery of Radio and Press. Attention of the members is invited in this connection to Conspectus, page 112, Part III, Indian Historical Records Commission Proceedings Vol. XXII. A set of instruction drawn up by the Secretary was issued to the Conveners of the Committees in the provinces and States availing of the publicity facilities. A copy is laid on the table (Appendix I, page 157). Members will be glad to know that first inaugural talk from the Centre was made by Sir Maurice Gwyer, Vice-Chancellor, Delhi University on the 24th August 1946 on behalf of the Indian Historical Records Commission. This was followed, as arranged, by talks from Madras, Lahore, Peshawar, and Bombay by Dewan Bahadur C. S. Srinivasachari, Professor G. S. Tabassum, Mr. S. M. Jaffar, Dr. Y. K. Deshpande, respectively. For purpose of uniformity all these talks were included under one heading "The Raw Materials of Indian History." It is expected that talks from other units of the All India Radio will follow soon. The Conveners and the members of the provinces, it is hoped will avail themselves of this opportunity and approach the general mass through the medium of Radio for their co-operation. The Committees in the State should similarly utilise the State machinery or should seek help from the neighbouring Committees in British India.

Publicity through Press.—As regards publicity through the press, materials have been received from the Committees of Madras, Bihar, Jodhpur and Cooh Behar, and these have been made over to the Press Information Bureau, Government of India for wide publicity through newspapers and journals. It has also been decided to send to the Bureau the broadcast materials from the talkers after these have been delivered. Besides this the 'Archives Journal', the issue of which was recommended by the Indian Historical Records Commission in its Mysore Session and which is expected to come out shortly, will focus the activities of all the Survey Committees.

Annual Reports.—In addition the Indian Historical Records Commission includes in its annual proceedings volume, the annual reports of the Committees. The Nagpur and the Patna Universities' offer to publish in their journals notes of the Survey Committees still stands. It will thus appear that so far the fundamental requirements of creating public interest in the historical records are concerned, the Government of India have offered their help most liberally. But it is regretted that the response from the Committees

themselves in this respect had not always been very encouraging though some of them did valuable work. During the last two years only the Committees of the Punjab, Bengal and Assam, Central Province and Berar, Kalahandi and Pudukkottai have submitted their annual reports. This year only two reports have been received so far from Bihar and Central Provinces & Berar. These are laid on the table. It is needless to add that much has yet to be done to make the whole scheme a success and its purpose will be defeated if the Committees do not bring to light the result of their survey work for the general information of the interested public.

Permanent Committees.—Attention of the members is invited to the Resolution VI passed by the Research and Publication Committee at its Eighth Meeting held at Delhi in March 1916 (Conspectus page 94). Now that the war is over the Committee felt that the provincial Governments would establish permanent Survey Committees in their area and take the entire responsibilities, financial and otherwise of the Committee. The recommendation, if accepted by them, will go a long way in solving many difficulties that the provincial Committees are facing in executing their functions.

After some discussion on the question of appointment of permanent Committees it was agreed that it might be considered later when the replies of the provincial Governments were available.

9. Resolutions by Dr. Y. K. Deshpande.

(a) It is resolved that the provincial Governments should be requested to publish the list of members of the provincial Regional Survey Committees for public information in the provincial Gazette.

Explanatory note.—It is necessary for the successful working of the Regional Survey Committees that the provincial Governments should give co-operation and help to the Committee through its revenue and educational officers and also facilities for the publication in the provincial Gazette.

(b) It is resolved that in order to create interest amongst the members of the Regional Survey Committees who desire to attend the session of Indian Historical Records Commission other than the local members of the Commission, should be allowed to attend the session of the Record Commission as a visitor and the facilities for accommodation and boarding, etc., should be given to them as it is done in the case of the members of the Records Commission.

Explanatory note.—The members of the Regional Survey Committees should get a chance, if they desire to attend the session of the Records Commission, as a visitor. By their attendance they will be in direct touch with the working of the Records Commission and will thus get inspiration and initiative to work in the field of research.

Secretary's note.—(a) Please read the reply from the Government of India on the subject in Conspectus page 91 on Resolution XIV of the Fifth Meeting of the Research and Publication Committee held at Udaipur. It is understood that Dr. Deshpande approached the Government of Central Provinces & Berar on the subject and they agreed to do the needful. The Government of India did not apparently forward the Resolution XIV to the provincial Governments for expression of their independent opinion. A uniform policy ought to be adopted for the whole country.

(b) The members of the Survey Committees who are not members of the Research and Publication Committee or the Indian Historical Records Commission cannot, as a rule, attend these meetings in the absence of any provision in the Indian Historical Records Commission's Constitution, and it is not contemplated to revise the constitution now. They can attend the session as visitors but it may be pointed out for information that 28 Survey Committees have so far been created in the provinces and Indian States and some more

may be brought into being in the near future. The present total strength of members on all these Committees together exceeds 200. If one or two members want to attend the meeting as visitors there may not be much difficulty but in case all or most of them want to do so it will be extremely difficult for the hosts to find accommodation and food for them.

Dr. Y. K. Deshpande moved the resolution which was supported by Dr. H. N. Sinha. It was however agreed that the *ad hoc* Committees should also be included and the following resolution was passed:—

Resolution VI.—This Committee recommends that the provincial Governments should be requested to publish the list of members of the provincial and *ad hoc* Regional Survey Committees in the provincial Gazette for public information.

(b) After some discussion on item 9(b) the resolution was withdrawn.

10. Report on Tanjore records.

Intimation was received in April 1946 that a considerable collection of valuable manuscripts records in Marathi (Modi script), Telegu and Tamil in Tanjore was proposed to be destroyed by the authorities concerned as no value. Suitable measure was taken to prevent any unwarranted destruction. A report on the subject will be found in the Appendix F, pages 148—149 and the attention of the members is invited to it for consideration.

After some discussion the following resolutions were passed:—

Resolution VII.—(a) This Committee appreciates the services of the Collector of Tanjore, Mr. T. S. Ramachandran, Mr. K. R. Srinivasan and the Honorary Secretary, Tanjore Saraswati Mahal Library in rescuing the Tanjore records from destruction and conveys its thanks to those gentlemen.

(b) The Committee also recommends that these records should be moved to the custody of the Tanjore Saraswati Mahal Library.

(c) The Committee further recommends that an adequate grant be made for indexing and cataloguing these records and that the Madras Government consider the matter sympathetically.

The meeting concluded with a vote of thanks to the Chair moved by Dewan Bahadur C. S. Srinivasachari and seconded by Mahamahopadhyaya D. V. Potdar.

Research and Publication Committee—Conspectus of action taken

Third Meeting, Aligarh, 1948

Resolution V.—This Commission recommends that *ad hoc* Regional Survey Committees consisting of all grades of members of the Commission residing in the area concerned be set up in the provinces with power to co-opt and that the provincial Governments, Indian States and Universities be requested to grant them such facilities in the shape of leave, access to archives, official recognition, etc., as may facilitate the object which these Committees have in view. Such Indian States as may desire to act on these lines may set up similar Committees. The following gentlemen may kindly act as Conveners of the *ad hoc* Committees in the provinces mentioned against their names.

Madras.—Rao Bahadur C. S. Srinivasachari.

Bombay and Sind.—Prof. D. V. Potdar.

Bengal and Assam.—Dr. R. C. Majumdar.

U.P.—Dr. Tara Chand.

Bihar.—Dr. K. K. Datta.

C. P. and Berar.—Dr. Y. K. Deshpande.

Orissa and Eastern States Agency —Mr. G. S. Das.

N. W. F. P.—Mr. S. M. Jaffar.

Delhi.—Dr. S. N. Sen.

1. U. P.—The following gentlemen have been appointed as members of the Aligarh circle of the Regional Survey Committee for the United Provinces—

The Collector of Aligarh District—*President*.

The District and Sessions Judge, Aligarh.

Prof. A. B. A. Haleem, B.A. (Oxon.), Bar.-at-Law—*Vice President*.

Nawab Sadr Yar Jung Bahadur.

Dr. Habibur Rahman Khan Sherwani—*Vice-President*.

Prof. Muhammad Habib, B.A. (Oxon), Bar.-at-Law—*Vice-President*.

Khan Bahadur Ubaidur Rahman Khan Sherwani, M.L.A., U.P.

Mr. Anwar Adil, M.A., P.C.S.

Mr. Ahmaduddin, M.A., Vice-Principal, Etawa College.

Shaikh Abdur Rashid, M.A., LL.B., Lecturer in History, Muslim University, Aligarh.

Dr. S. Moimul Haq, M.A., Ph.D., Lecturer in History, Muslim University, Aligarh.

Dr. M. Aziz Ahmad, M.A., Ph.D., Lecturer in History, Muslim University, Aligarh.

Dr. Muhammed Salim, M.A., Ph.D., Lecturer in History, Muslim University, Aligarh.

Lt. A. Waheed Quraishy, M.A., Lecturer in History, Muslim University, Aligarh

Pandit Ram Swarup Shastri, Lecturer in Sanskrit, Muslim University.

Maulana Abdul Aziz Memon, Professor of Arabic, Muslim University.

Dr. Ghulam Sarwar, M.A., Ph.D., Lecturer in Persian, Muslim University.

Dr. A. Halim, M.A., Ph.D.,—*Secretary and Convener*.

2. The Jodhpur Government have established a Regional Survey Committee in the State with the following gentlemen as its members—

Mahamahopadhyaya Pt. Bisheshawar Nath Reu, Superintendent, Archaeological Dept.—*Convener*.

Thakur Aidansinghji of Pal—*Member*.

Pandit Laxminarain Purohit, Ex-Superintendent, Political Section, Mehkma Khas—*Member*.

Mr. Pashang Shah Kothawala Daroga, Dastri Office—*Member*.

Munshi Prataplalji, B.A., Mir Munshi—*Member*.

Fifth Meeting, Udaipur, 1944

Resolution III.—This Committee recommends that the Secretary should supply to individual Conveners with a specified number of copies of instruction when necessary.

The Government of India have authorised the Secretary to print 500 copies of the "General Instructions for the guidance of the Regional Survey Committees".

Remarks.—The instruction has been printed and copies supplied to the Regional Survey Committees in the provinces and States.

Resolution VI.—This Committee recommends that Conveners should communicate their minimum financial needs to meet their office expenses to the Secretary to enable the Chairman to move the Government of India in the matter.

Please see Conspectus pages 111-112, Part III, Indian Historical Records Commission Proceedings, Volume XXII. The Government of India have sanctioned for the year 1946-47, a grant of Rs. 6,500 for the nine *ad hoc* Regional Survey Committees of the Indian Historical Records Commission set up in the provinces (excepting the Punjab) and authorised the Secretary to make payments to the Committees. The Government of India are also pleased to authorise him to make payments to the Committees in future years, after satisfying himself of the adequacy of the demand within the limits of the budget provision made and subject to the fulfilment of the conditions mentioned below.

The Regional Survey Committees should be asked to keep regular accounts of the expenditure met out of these grants and any amount or amounts not spent by them during any financial year should be surrendered to the Government of India in the usual way. The payment of future grants to these Committees will be subject to the production by the Committees of satisfactory accounts for the previous year which should be duly notified by the Secretary, Indian Historical Records Commission as correct.

Resolution X.—This Committee recommends that the Secretary should be authorised (i) to give necessary publicity to the answers already received, (ii) to work as the agent of the Commission in a general way and to persuade the provinces and States to take such steps as may improve the prevailing archives arrangement if it is not quite up-to-date and (iii) to report to the Commission such fresh action as the provinces and States may take from time to time.

The decision of the Government of India is still awaited. Reminders were issued.

Resolution XIV.—This Committee recommends that the names of such private owners of valuable historical records who may co-operate with Regional Committee be published in India and provincial Gazettes if they have no objection.

The Government of India inform that they do not consider the names of private owners of historical documents who co-operate with the Regional Committees need be included in the official Gazettes; the objective of the Committee could perhaps be achieved by the issue of a press communiqué, should the importance of the documents concerned so warrant.

Seventh Meeting, Peshawar, 1945.

Resolution I.—Resolved that the action taken (in appointing Professor J. D. Ward, M.A. as the Honorary Editor in place of Dr. N. L. Chatterjee), be approved.

Recorded.

Resolution II.—This Committee recommends to the Government of India to use paper of the best quality procurable for the publications planned by the Committee and to make paper of the same quality available to other institutions undertaking the same work.

The Government of India inform that paper of good quality would be made available for Government publications planned by the Research and Publication Committee provided the Controller of Printing and Stationery is informed

of the requirements of good quality paper in each case, well in advance, so that forward arrangements could be made, if necessary.

As regards the supply of good quality of paper to the learned institutions undertaking the publication programme of the Indian Historical Records Commission, the provincial Governments and Indian States are being asked to provide them with such assistance as is possible in the procurement of the required quality of paper upto the limit of their admissible consumption under the provisions of the Paper Control (Economy) Order, 1945. The institutions concerned should be asked to get in touch with provincial authorities in the matter.

Remarks.—Please see the reply from the Government of India against Resolution II of the 6th Meeting of the Research and Publication Committee and action taken on the resolution (Conspectus page 114, Part III, Volume XXII). Arrangement is being made to secure paper of good quality for the printing of publications of the Imperial Record Department.

As regards para. 2 of the order from the Government of India the various institutions, who have undertaken the work under the Publication Programme of the Imperial Record Department have been instructed to get in touch with the provincial authorities in the matter.

Resolution III.—Resolved that the following persons be appointed to edit the next four volumes of the East India House Correspondence:

1. Rev. Father H. Heras, S.J., M.A., Bombay.
2. Mr. Y. J. Taraporewala, M.A., Muzaffarpur.
3. Khan Sahib S. H. Askari, M.A., B.L., Patna.
4. Dr. A. G. Pawar, M.A., LL.B., Ph.D., Bar-at-Law, Kolhapur.

Forwarded to the Governments of Bombay, Bihar and Kolhapur.

The Government of India have appointed Rev. Father H. Heras, Mr. Y. J. Taraporewala, Khan Sahib S. H. Askari and Dr. A. G. Pawar as Honorary Editors for Volumes XV—XVIII of the Fort William—India House Correspondence to be published under the Five-year Publication Programme of the Imperial Record Department.

Resolution IV.—Resolved that the Secretary be requested to write to appropriate institutions and authorities for undertaking items 2, 3 and 4.

The Secretary, Indian Historical Records Commission, addressed the Gwalior Government and the Universities of the Nagpur and the Punjab to take up the editing and the printing of the works under items 2, 3 and 4 of the Scheme III(b) of the Five-year Publication Programme.

The relevant manuscripts have been examined by their accredited representatives and it is expected that the negotiations will be concluded successfully.

Resolution V.—Resolved that the Twenty-year Publication Programme for the Imperial Record Department be approved.

The Government of India inform that they agree generally with the Twenty-year Publication Programme as drawn up by the Research and Publication Committee and approved by the Indian Historical Records Commission, but they desire that the present Five-year Publication Programme should be fully implemented before the new programme is finally sanctioned and adopted.

Resolution VI.—Resolved that this Committee requests the Commission to move the provincial Governments and the Indian States to take up now the various items of work recommended by the Commission which they approved but kept in abeyance on account of the war emergency.

Forwarded by the Government of India to all the provincial Governments.

1. The Punjab Government state that:—

(i) The question of drawing up a Five-year Programme for the publication of records is under consideration.

(ii) They have provincial committee known as the Punjab Regional Committee for the survey of historical records. It is constituted substantially on the lines suggested in the resolution.

(iv) The Punjab Historical Record Office substantially safeguards the interest of historical study and will grow into a Central Record Office in course of time through the acquisition of administrative and District records, when possible.

(ix) Steps will be taken at an early date for the preparation of a Provincial Handbook descriptive of the contents of the Punjab Historical Record Office.

Resolution VII.—This Committee recommends that *ad hoc* Regional Survey Committee for Madras Presidency may nominate Sub-Committees of scholars who will pay periodical visits to Temples and Maths and other religious institutions with a view to examine, classify and index the old and historical records in the custody of the religious institutions.

Forwarded to the Government of India for necessary action.

Eighth Meeting, New Delhi, March 1946.

Resolution I.—This Committee mourns the sad demise of Rao Bahadur C. Hayavadana Rao and records its deep sense of loss. It authorises the Secretary to convey to the bereaved family its sincere sympathy and condolence.

The resolution of condolence was forwarded by the Secretary to the bereaved family.

Mrs. Hayavadana Rao has communicated her thanks to the members of the Commission for the sympathy expressed by them in her bereavement.

Resolution II.—This Committee recommends that a Sub-Committee be set up with Sir John Sargent as the Chairman and Dr. R. C. Majumdar, Professor D. V. Potdar, Rao Bahadur C. S. Srinivasachari, Dr. B. A. Saletore, Dr. Yusuf Husain Khan and Dr. S. N. Sen as members to consider the resolutions tabled by Dr. Majumdar and Dr. Saletore. The Sub-Committee should take into consideration the financial, administrative and legal implications of the resolutions.

The Government of India inform that in view of the fact that the proposal will be placed before the next session of the Indian Historical Records Commission, they do not propose to take any action at present on the Resolution. They have noted it.

Item 4 of the Proceedings re: the co-ordination of functions of the three Research Institutes in Assam:—

As decided by the Research and Publication Committee, the Chairman addressed the Chief Secretary to the Assam Government on the subject stressing the need for the establishment of a Central Record Office in the province.

The reply of the Assam Government is awaited.

Resolution III.—Resolved that now that normal conditions have been restored the provincial Governments be requested to grant all reasonable facilities to bonafide research scholars for their work among official records in provincial custody.

Forwarded to the provincial Governments

1. The Government of Bombay inform that they have no objection to granting all reasonable facilities to bonafide research scholars for access to official records in their custody on the usual conditions.

Resolution IV.—This Committee recommends that the Regional Survey Committee be directed to encourage the examination of old historical records, whether in private or official custody, and the local Governments be requested to give all facilities to the Committee to fulfil this duty.

Forwarded to all the provincial Governments. etc.

Resolution V.—This Committee recommends that the Regional Survey Committees in the provinces and States be given facilities to carry on their work in and to have easy access to the adjoining places and to take impressions, photos, etc., wherever necessary. The members of the Survey Committees be given facilities to utilise Dak-Bungalows and to secure provisions and transport at reasonable costs.

Forwarded to the Government of India for necessary action.

Resolution VI.—Resolved that the Government of India be requested to ask the provincial Governments and Indian States to set up permanent Regional Survey Committees in view of the altered position consequent on the cessation of hostilities.

Forwarded to the Government of India for necessary action.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MEETING OF THE INDIAN HISTORICAL RECORDS COMMISSION, TWENTY-THIRD SESSION, MEMBERS' MEETING, INDORE, 21ST DECEMBER 1946.

As the *ex-officio* President Shri C. Rajagapolachari was unavoidably delayed owing to some important business, the House voted Dr. R. C. Majumdar to the Chair and the business commenced punctually at 2-30 P.M.

1. Vote of condolence on the death of Sir Manubhai N. Mehta, Kt., C.I.E. and Prof. Henry Herbert Dodwell

Sir Manubhai Mehta was associated with the Indian Historical Records Commission since January 1942. He represented the Government of Gwalior, the first Indian State to invite the Indian Historical Records Commission to hold its 12th Session at its headquarters. At his instance an officer of the State was deputed for training in the Imperial Record Department. The Secretary has already sent a message of condolence to Lady Mehta. Prof. Dodwell was one of the foundation members of the Commission and rendered invaluable service to it in its early days. He was a scholar of world-wide reputation and one of the ablest exponents of Indo-British History and Culture.

Since the agenda was circulated, the Commission lost two of its distinguished ex-members by death. Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh was until recently its *ex-officio* President. His keen interest in our activities is well known to the members. Until 1941 Dewan Bahadur S. Krishnaswami Aiyangar was one of the most active members of the Commission.

Dr. R. C. Majumdar: You are all aware that since we met last we have lost some of our distinguished colleagues. They are Sir Manubhai N. Mehta, Professor H. H. Dodwell, Sir Jogendra Singh who was formerly *ex-officio* President of this Commission and finally Dr. S. K. Aiyangar who was a member of this Commission. We record our appreciation of their services and convey our sincere condolence to the members of the bereaved families.

Secretary: May I take the liberty to inform the House that I have already written to the members of the bereaved families on your behalf and that I have also received their replies.

The following resolution was moved from the Chair and passed unanimously, all members standing in silence:—

Resolution I.—This Commission deeply mourns the death of Sir Manubhai N. Mehta, Professor Henry Herbert Dodwell, Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh and Dewan Bahadur Dr. Krishnaswami Aiyangar and authorises the Secretary to convey to their relatives a message of sympathy and condolence on behalf of the Commission.

2. It is a matter of gratification that two of the senior members of the Indian Historical Records Commission, Professor D. V. Potdar and Professor C. S. Srinivasachari have been awarded the titles of Mahamahopadhyaya and Dewan Bahadur, respectively, on His Majesty the King Emperor's Birthday. Mahamahopadhyaya Potdar was first appointed a corresponding member in 1925 and the Dewan Bahadur in 1926. Both of them have been serving the Commission ungrudgingly for the last twenty years.

Another member of the Commission, Dr. Tara Chand, has been appointed Vice-Chancellor of the Allahabad University for a period up to December 10, 1946. Dr. Tara Chand has been an Associate Member of the Commission since its reconstitution in 1941.

The Chairman next moved a resolution congratulating two distinguished members of the Commission.

Resolution II.—The Commission warmly congratulates Mahamahopadhyaya D. V. Potdar and Dewan Bahadur C. S. Srinivasachari on the titles conferred on them on His Majesty the King Emperor's Birthday.

Hon'ble Shri C. Rajagopalachari arrived at this stage and took the Chair.

3. Review of action taken on the resolutions passed during the Twenty-second Meeting of the Indian Historical Records Commission held at Peshawar and also during some previous sessions.

(Please see Conspectus, pages 119—130.)

Mr. R. P. Patwardhan: I do not understand why Patna High Court replied through Orissa Government.

Secretary: Orissa being a new province has no High Court of its own as yet and accordingly some of the judicial papers relating to that province are probably under the administrative control of the Patna High Court. I believe the reply relates to the judicial records of Orissa.

Dr. R. C. Majumdar: (Please read the reply to Resolution III). The object of this resolution was that the Director of Archives should visit and inspect the Central records as also the records of the provinces. But the reply received from some of them show that they have carefully distinguished between the two. Our object was just that the Director of Archives should see that proper methods of preservation were adopted and facilities provided for the study of the records. What has the Secretary to say regarding this?

Secretary: The position is this. There are certain provinces which have got their own record offices. Others have none. Legally the provincial records form the property of the provinces; they are the legal owners. The Central Government is not legally competent to give them any directive about their records and therefore the Government of India is naturally shy of interfering with their rights. But what actually happened so far is that when what is technically termed Central and Crown records are inspected, then the provincial authorities also allow their records to be seen generally. The same is done by the State Governments also. I may also well inform you that already this work has been started. On my way here I inspected the records at Ajmer. I have also inspected records of the Residency here (Indore), and the U. P. and Bihar Governments also inform me that they have no objection to my inspection of the records at Patna, Allahabad and Lucknow. I have fixed dates with them for inspection. Let us wait and see the results of these efforts and probably you will be satisfied.

Dr. R. C. Majumdar: There are two or three points on which I would like to get information. The first is: long ago we formulated the scheme of giving microfilm copies to the students. What is the present state of affairs and is it possible to get microfilm of records?

Secretary: It is not possible to supply microfilm copies of the records at the present moment. We have got the machine and the men, but we have not got the space to install the machinery. We had to surrender all but two of our office rooms to the G.S.G.S. Probably those rooms are going to be released by the G.S.G.S. in the near future. But even then whether the necessary space will be available to the Imperial Record Department for installing the new machinery I am not in a position to say just now. The allocation of the rooms in that building is still under the Government's consideration. We had submitted a scheme for a separate building for the laboratory and the microstat and for years we have provided the money in the budget but the materials were not available and last year the Central Public Works Department informed us that even in the course of the next two years they would not be in a position to give us extra accommodation in the shape of new buildings. The only other alternative is to make the whole of the Imperial Record Department building available to us. But many years ago we had lent some of our rooms to the Director-General of Archaeology and he is also in need of accommodation. How his claims and the claims of the Imperial Record Department will be reconciled I am not in a position to say.

Dr. R. C. Majumdar: Here is a very interesting case. We have got a department which we charge with undertakings requiring the installation of certain machinery and working them. We have the machinery also. But during the war the department's building was occupied by the Army and the machinery could not be installed. We have got a claim on the President and appeal to him that the building which was intended for the Imperial Record Department should be restored to them for installing the machinery.

Chairman: If it is noted and pressed, I shall see to it.

Dr. R. C. Majumdar: The other point is about the Laboratory. It has to be properly expanded according to the scheme which was formulated and we would like to know the present position.

Secretary: The present position is that we have ordered new machinery from America.

Dr. R. C. Majumdar: Have you got the space to install them?

Secretary: I am not in a position to make a definite statement. We have deputed our Archival Chemist to America for training at Washington and he will be returning in about eight months' time. For lack of accommodation the laboratory could not so far be expanded; in fact what small equipment we have even that could not be fully exploited. We will try our best.

Dr. R. C. Majumdar: The state of things should be improved. Under the directions of this Commission all the Regional Committees have informed the owners of private records that if their records could be brought at one central place we can offer them technical assistance. But for want of room, we cannot extend that help. This is an important matter which should be looked into. Have we got sufficient money for the projects?

Secretary: Sufficient money has been provided in the budget. Actually the orders have been placed in America.

Dr. R. C. Majumdar: About the publication scheme, is it going on well and can we expect better results?

Secretary: There are several difficulties. We have got several volumes ready for the press. But we could not get any press to undertake the printing as they are all far too busy. This is one difficulty. The other difficulty is, if you want to expand the work you have to increase the staff. Well, although I have not got any definite information on the subject yet we know more or less positively that our post-war scheme has been accepted. We have asked for increased staff but here again we have to face the problem of accommodation.

Dr. R. C. Majumdar: My object is only to press our point and we can look forward to your (President's) assistance for more accommodation so that all the projects may be fully worked and not held up merely for lack of accommodation.

Chairman: Unfortunately all the offices are concentrated in Delhi where the housing shortage has created a very difficult situation. Your Member cannot get the thing done unless the other members co-operate.

Dr. R. C. Majumdar: Our case is very strong.

Mahamahopadhyaya D. V. Potdar: We want our lost space.

Chairman: Kachha buildings won't do for these things?

Secretary: For microfilming air-conditioned rooms and dark-rooms are necessary.

Chairman: Unfortunately the question of accommodation in Delhi is very acute but I am sure the new Government in Delhi is very much interested in this type of work.

4. Recommendations of the Research and Publication Committee during the Indore Session

Secretary then read out the resolutions passed by the Research and Publication Committee and these were approved.

Resolution III.—This Commission approves the recommendations of the Research and Publication Committee and commends them to the Government of India.

Resolution 1.—This Committee approves the action taken on the resolutions passed by the Research and Publication Committee at its Seventh and Eighth Meetings held at Peshawar and New Delhi, respectively.

Resolution 2.—(a) This Committee recommends that the following gentlemen be appointed to edit the last 3 volumes under Scheme I of the Five-year Publication Programme:—

1. Brigadier H. Bullock, O.B.E., Simla.
2. Principal Sita Ram Kohli, M.A., F.R. Hist.S., Jind State.
3. Dr. Yusuf Husain Khan, D.Litt. (Paris), Hyderabad-Deccan.

(b) The Committee further recommends that the following gentlemen be appointed to edit the volumes returned by two editors previously appointed:—

1. Dr. S. N. Das Gupta, M.A., D.Litt., Lucknow.
2. Dr. Indu Bhusan Banerjee, M.A., Ph.D., Calcutta.

Resolution 3.—This Committee recommends that the records of the Government of India and the provincial Governments prior to 1901 be thrown open to bonafide research students and that the Governments concerned may be moved to transfer all records including Crown records up to 1901 to the custody of the record offices under them.

Resolution 4.—Resolved that the Government of India be now pleased to undertake suitable legislation for preventing unwarranted destruction and export of historical documents and manuscripts from India, as recommended in the post-war reconstruction scheme approved by the Indian Historical Records Commission at its Udaipur Session.

Resolution 5.—This committee recommends that all future publications of Government of India be printed in sufficient number (at least 500) so as to meet possible demands for a period of 20 to 30 years.

Resolution 6.—This Committee recommends that the provincial Governments should be requested to publish the list of members of the provincial and *ad hoc* Regional Survey Committees in the provincial Gazette for public information.

Resolution 7.—(a) This Committee appreciates the services of the Collector of Tanjore, Mr. T. S. Ramachandran, Mr. K. R. Srinivasan and the Honorary Secretary, Tanjore, Saraswati Mahal Library in rescuing the Tanjore records from destruction and conveys its thanks to those gentlemen.

(b) The Committee also recommends that these records should be removed to the custody of the Tanjore Sarāswati Mahal Library.

(c) The Committee further recommends that an adequate grant be made for indexing and cataloguing these records and that the Madras Government consider the matter sympathetically.

5. Wider research facilities and better preservation of official records in India.

(Extract from the Proceedings of the Eighth Meeting of the Research and Publication Committee held at New Delhi on the 2nd March 1946.)

Resolution by Dr. R. C. Majumdar.

That all the pre-Mutiny records in the custody of the local Governments be placed in charge of the Imperial Record Department and be made a central subject for the purpose of administration.

Explanatory Note.—It would be a matter of convenience to all if the records which are not necessary for the present day administration but are important for historical purposes be placed under the supervision of a Central authority. This would ensure a uniform method of preservation and equal facilities of inspection. At present some local Governments are very indifferent to the proper preservation of these records and the Government of India have no means of controlling them. It should be remembered that the old records are now of general historical importance and concern India as a whole rather than the particular province where they are kept, and they should not be left at the tender mercy of any local Government which might not realise their importance and their own duty in respect to them.

In the absence of Dr. Majumdar the resolution was formally moved by Dr. N. K. Sinha.

The **Chairman** remarked that the subject involved important issues and did require careful examination.

The **Secretary** observed that he had already discussed informally some of the implications of the proposal with the Solicitor to the Government of India. The latter was of opinion that most of the provincial records were the legal property of the provincial Governments but a workable understanding could be arrived at by mutual agreement between the Centre and the provinces.

The **Secretary** then placed before the meeting the following note by Dr. K. K. Datta who could not attend the meeting:

“It would be advisable to circulate Resolution No. 2 to all Provincial Governments for their opinions regarding it before it is considered by the Commission.”

Professor Potdar suggested that items No. 2 and 6 should be considered together as they were interrelated to a certain extent. He was further of the opinion that many of the difficulties which were impeding the work of research scholars could be avoided if the provinces set up Records Commissions of their own on the lines of the Indian Historical Records Commission.

Professor D. N. Banerjee suggested that a clause providing that the records were to be treated as a central subject should be included in the proposed new constitution for India.

Dr. N. K. Sinha stated that the resolution did not aim at the physical transfer of the provincial records to the Imperial capital. Its main object, so far as he could see, was to place the historical records under Central control, just as the ancient monuments had been made a Central subject, with a view to ensuring a uniform policy all over the country with regard to official archives.

The **Chairman** also observed that he did not interpret the resolution as aiming at the transfer of provincial records bodily to Delhi.

The **Secretary** said that he had a talk with Dr. Majumdar before the resolution was tabled and he was in a position to state that the mover's intention had been correctly interpreted by the Chairman and Dr. Sinha. In spite of repeated requests from the Commission most of the provinces failed to provide for the preservation of their records and to extend to research scholars facilities available at New Delhi. Better results were expected if the initiative was taken by the Central Government.

The **Chairman** then called upon Dr. Salefore to explain the implications of the resolution that stood in his name.

Resolution by Dr. B. A. Saletore.

It is suggested that the Imperial Government may be requested by the Indian Historical Records Commission to approach His Majesty the Emperor with a request that His Majesty may be graciously pleased to confer upon the Commission a Royal Charter and the Secretary of the Commission may be authorised to take such steps as may be necessary for the purpose.

Dr. Saletore observed that in placing the resolution before the Committee he had been guided by no other motive than that of securing for the Commission a status similar to that enjoyed by the Royal Society in England and of enhancing the prestige in official as well as public estimation. He pointed out that the Commission had been in existence for over 27 years and had passed more than 250 resolutions on various vital problem relating to archives but in many instances without any tangible effect. He was definitely of the view that the receipt of a Royal Charter would not only enhance the prestige of the Commission but also secure for it a better hearing from the Governments concerned.

The resolution was seconded by **Dr. Bisheshwar Prasad**, who called attention to para. 12 of the Seventh Schedule of the Government of India Act 1935 (p. 391) and observed that that para. did provide for the establishment of an effective control on all matters relating to the administration of historical records and conduct of research among records in the provinces.

Professor Potdar, Dr. K. N. V. Sastri, Dr. Duarte, Professor J. C. Taluqdar Dr. Bisheshwar Prasad and Dr. Saletore participated in the discussion that followed.

Resolution II.—This Committee recommends that a Sub-Committee be set up with Sir John Sargent as the Chairman and Dr. R. C. Majumdar, Professor D. V. Potdar, Rao Bahadur C. S. Srinivasachari, Dr. B. A. Saletore, Dr. Yusuf Husain Khan and Dr. S. N. Sen as members to consider the resolutions tabled by Dr. Majumdar and Dr. Saletore. The Sub-Committee should take into consideration the financial, administrative and legal implications of the resolutions.

A note by Mahamahopadhyaya D. V. Potdar.

The question raised by Dr. R. C. Majumdar is really a very important one and deserves to be examined in a spirit of thoroughness. He rightly emphasises the necessity of "a uniform method of preservation" and "equal facilities of inspection". His complaint that some local Governments, who have control of important records "are very indifferent to the proper preservation of these records" will also be amply borne out.

The remedy suggested by him namely that "all pre-Mutiny records in the custody of local Governments be placed in charge of the Imperial Record Department and be made a central subject for purposes of administration" needs however a further and a closer examination.

That the Central Government, especially of late years has been following a very liberal policy, which deserves the grateful thanks from all students of history, constitutes no ground, whatsoever for assuming that the same policy will be continued in future. At present, the Central or Imperial Records are entirely controlled by the Executive of the Government of India. Scholars of history have no guaranteed control over the policy that the Executive may follow. Hence it is in the first place of utmost importance for us to have a structure in which students and scholars vitally interested in the pre-Mutiny or rather the pre-World-War No. I records have a directive and controlling hand. The Indian Historical Records Commission has no doubt proved itself to be a very useful and valuable body and under the able guidance of Dr. S. N. Sen, the Director of Archives and the Hon'ble Dr. Sir John Sargent has developed its activities on sound and approved lines. Even so, it can not be

forgotten that that body is merely an Advisory Body. This is surely not enough. We must have an agency which can enforce its decisions and shape the policy in this behalf. The suggestion of a Royal Charter has some attraction in it from this point of view. But in view of the impending changes in the constitution of the future Government of India, a Royal Charter may not go very far. Instead a suitable legislative provision, raising the status of the Indian Historical Records Commission may go far enough to strengthen our position. Unless and until, therefore this most vital consideration is satisfactorily settled it would not be justifiable and desirable to agree to the entire transfer of control from provincial Governments.

(2) Concentration of all historical records at one place as suggested by some has few advantages and more disadvantages. The volume of material to be handled would be too stupendous and difficult to manage, though perhaps such a measure may prove more economical, both for the official and non-official sides. Such a concentration would easily expose itself to total destruction, either from elemental attacks like earthquakes and lightening or from human attacks like accidental or intentional fires and enemy bombing. Further it is a matter of common experience that those who are fortunate enough to be at or near the centre always get more attention and help and those separated by long distance are likely to be forgotten and neglected if not unjustly treated. We cannot afford to ignore such possibilities in any scheme we will have to consider.

(3) To ensure smooth and harmonious working we must be careful to avoid rousing provincial opposition or wounding provincial sentiments as far as possible and be just and fair to all interests concerned.

(4) It must be clearly realised that we are on the verge of constitutional changes of a vast magnitude and of a vital nature. The present distribution of provinces and their delimitation will not continue for long. Be that, as it may, so far as historical records are concerned let us press our claims for certain fundamental and urgent reforms for *immediate adoption*.

The following are some of the reforms of this kind:—

I. A legal status and recognition for a body like the Indian Historical Records Commission, with suitable powers of control and initiative.

II. Recognition of the Diploma of Archivism as at present instituted at the Imperial Record Department. Its development into a regular school of Archivism. Provision of scholarships for further training in foreign countries like U.S.A.

III. Historical records to be immediately placed in charge of expert Archivists, preference being always given to recognised Chemist, Diploma holders who must also be well up in Indian History—Modern and Medieval.

IV. Provision for preservation on approved lines of record to be obligatory.

V. Full facilities of inspection of records by *bonafide* students and scholars, with permission for copying and publication.

VI. Classification and indexing of records to be carried out within a specified period.

VII. A publication programme to be framed and carried out according to means.

VIII. Publication of an Annual Report of working.

IX. No destruction of any records unless certified and sanctioned by known experts, and no destruction if other agencies are willing to receive the records free or at waste paper prices. And no destruction without intimation to the public.

X. Minimum financial provision to be a necessary charge on the Government concerned.

. XI. The above steps to be taken as early as possible. Some involving no expenditure worth mentioning to be carried out immediately and the others to be completed within a reasonable time limit, say five years.

XII. Defaulting Governments to forfeit their rights and the Central Board to take the required steps and to reimburse themselves from the revenues of the former. In the case of recognised deficit provinces necessary remissions or grants be given.

(5) It is difficult for the present to foresee the exact number and nature of the provincial units that may constitute the future Federal or Central Government of India. The question is still further complicated by the problem of the Indian States. The Devasthanas and Mathas and other religious and charitable endowments cannot be lost sight of in our view of the matter. Similarly the numerous Jehagirdars, Talookdars, Mirasdars, Inamdars and such others who are in the enjoyment of alienated lands and properties cannot also be left out of our purview. So far as historical materials are concerned including not only records but also places such as Palaces, Forts, Samadhies, Mosques, Ghats, Hamams, Churches, Schools, Madrassas, Pathshalas, etc. We cannot remain content with our eyes shut. Impatience, however, welcome, will not enable us to achieve the desired goal. If we take a practical view of the matter, let us first immediately concentrate our attention on what could be more easily achieved and what is relatively more important and urgent.

(6) Let us proceed to build our future structure laying our foundations broad and deep enough to sustain us for long time to come. Let us at the same time be practical and cautious to ensure success for our plans. Our united voice will not go in vain.

(7) The structure I have in view would be sufficiently elastic to admit of probable future adjustments. I would not complicate matters to start with consideration of such questions as the re-division or re-distribution of historical records to suit the requirements of linguistic and such other claims. These may be left over for adjustment with future after our first foundations are laid strong and broad enough for our main purpose.

(8) To proceed with the scheme, let me again state that I contemplate a new legal status, empowering enforcement of policy for the Central Board of Direction Research like the Indian Historical Records Commission. This is a pivotal point in my scheme which has to be studied against the whole background outlined so far and particularly keeping in mind the reforms suggested in 4 above from I to XII.

(9) In the Poona Session of the Indian Historical Records Commission in 1938 I had tabled a resolution suggesting the establishment of Provincial Records Commissions. I regret to say that, though it had the hearty approval of my old friend, Nabob Abdul Ali, the late Keeper of Imperial Records, it did not receive the consideration it deserved in my humble opinion. I now take this opportunity to repeat and elaborate the same idea as I feel that that would afford the best solution to many of our difficulties and would be greeted with popular welcome and support.

Provincial Historical Records Commissions.—Each province at least these which are in possession of considerable historical materials or records, should be called upon immediately to establish a Provincial Records Commission. Such a Commission, should consist of responsible officials in charge of records (i.e. Heads like Directors, Keepers or Superintendents) together with representative of Universities and learned societies and eminent scholars of history. Provision for the representation of Legislative Assemblies, District Boards and Municipalities should also be made. As this Commission is meant to be a Body of Experts, the members to be appointed, elected or selected, must be such as have considerable experience of handling historical records either for preservation or study. This Commission should hold at least three meetings

every year in different parts of its territorial jurisdiction. Their first duty and responsibility will be the inspection and preservation of historical records both in private and official custody (whatever the Department). Then it must attend to matters of classification, indexing and publication. It must provide for all facilities to bonafide students. It must publish an annual report of its work, especially in the language or languages recognised as regional.

The points I to XXI above applicable here need not be again detailed.

The Central Indian Historical Records Commission.—Perhaps the word 'Imperial' may not be found suitable for the future, hence I have called it as noted above. The Central Indian Historical Records Commission should have on it the elected representatives from Provincial Commissions together with their Secretaries and Chairmen as *ex-officio* members. The number of such representatives may be fixed in proportion to the importance and extent of the provincial records as also the interest shown by the provincial Governments in the subject as a whole.

Besides such representatives such Bodies as the Indian History Congress and the Indian Science Congress and the Inter-University Board should be given representation on the Central Commission.

In addition there should be on the Commission elected representatives of the Legislative Assemblies.

I have not dealt with the question of Indian States who in my opinion must be widely and warmly welcomed on both the provincial and Central Records Commission.

I welcome the suggestion of Dr. Bisheshwar Prasad that the subject of historical records may be put in the list of '*concurrent subject*.'

I have not worked out here the financial aspect of the question which concerned other allied matters may be further discussed and threshed out once the scheme in its main outlines has found acceptance.

The Central Commission as it will include representatives of the provinces and Indian States would be a fairly and truly representative body where the presence of provincial representatives will remove all grounds for suspicion and would secure justice and equity. Such a representative body ought to enjoy the full confidence and support of the provincial units.

Besides as my scheme leaves sufficient initiative to the provinces there is enough opportunity for them to go ahead. As pointed out above, provincial units not found willing or ready to do their duty, the Central Board will have power to take the question into their own hands and make the provinces pay amply their expected part.

I crave careful consideration of my proposals and take permission to express my hope that the solution suggested by me would indeed go a great way to bring about and ensure progress without creating unnecessary complication in the present structure.

Dr. R. C. Majumdar: This resolution was discussed last year in my absence and a literature has grown around it. The object of my resolution is to ensure uniformity of methods of preservation of historical records and equal facilities of inspection by *bonafide* research students. All the members are agreed on this point. There are grave defects and unsatisfactory arrangements in many provinces. Now the only question is what is the best method of remedying these defects. I have suggested that the pre-Mutiny records may be placed in charge of the Imperial Record Department. I would like to make it clear that it was never my intention that all the records be brought bodily to Delhi. I only want that the Director of Archives should have some control over these. The exact shape that this control should take, is a matter for further examination, but the object in view is that the treatment of old records of historical importance including the methods of preservation, arrangement

and availability for research, should be made uniform throughout the country instead of being left unco-ordinated and at the discretion of the local Governments. These records are national property like the archaeological monuments. For example the early records of the British rule, though located in Bengal do not in fact belong exclusively to that Government. In the case of archaeological monuments there is a central advisory authority which controls them and I propose a similar procedure in respect of historical records also. My friend Mahamahopadhyaya Potdar agrees with me that the Central Government should have some control over them, but he suggests a different organisation. Whether the Commission agrees in principle and, if it does, whether there should be some authority in the Records Department of the Central Government, are problems to be decided by the members. If necessary, they may introduce improvements and reforms in those cases of local Governments where the arrangements are unsatisfactory. It should be brought about by setting up Provincial Commissions and providing for legislation in the new constitution giving the Historical Records Commission statutory power to interfere. This Commission should be authorised to impose its will on the provincial Governments in this regard. We may place power in the Central Government and it is a part of their duty to see that these historical records, wherever they are situated to-day, are properly preserved. We may pass a resolution recommending that this may be considered at the time of the new constitution for India is framed and that the authorities could not divest themselves of their responsibility as in the matter of the archaeological monuments. We know there would be the question of local autonomy, but there are many things which the Central Government might do. I do not think every provincial Government will set aside the advice of the Central Government which might be in a better position to help the provincial Governments. I therefore feel that some amount of ultimate authority should be vested in the Director of Archives of the Central Government so that we can exercise some control over the provincial Governments.

Chairman: I wish to offer a few remarks. At present not only is there quarrel between the Centre and the provinces in regard to proprietorship and management, but probably also between groups and the Centre and groups and the provinces. Now the Centre's field of activity is very much limited. without making it too much of a political discussion. I may tell you that what you propose will take a little time to effect. Let us pass the resolution on its merits and leave it at that. If this Commission passes this resolution and if it meets with the approval of the Government of India, the question of jurisdiction can be settled by consent and that should not be difficult. I think this is the only remedy.

Dr. Bisheshwar Prasad: But a Sub-Committee was appointed to consider the question. Did it meet?

Secretary: No, because the Government of India wanted me to refer this question to the Indian Historical Records Commission.

Chairman: I would advise you now to adopt this resolution and leave it to be worked out by the Government. Are there any difficulties in adopting the resolution.

Dr. J. H. Qureshi: There are legal difficulties and other difficulties and to consider all the aspects of the question the Sub-Committee should meet.

Chairman: If we understand our mind and if the Commission as a whole expresses its desire that those records should be in the custody of the Central Organisation, whatever the law may be, and if the Government of India, as it stands to-day, think that all pre-Mutiny records should be in a single custody somewhere, whatever the difficulties may arise may be considered by the Government of the day. Why should you work out a complete legal catalogue?

Mahamahopadhyaya D. V. Potdar: To-day there is an Indian Historical Records Commission practically nominated by the Government. This Com-

mission does not possess any legal status. The opinion that might be expressed by the Commission is not binding on anybody. If we are here merely to record our opinion then we might as well not do it. I suggest that a body, in which there are representatives of provinces. Universities and learned bodies, should be created with a legal status to enforce its decisions.

Chairman: I do not really understand at all where the question of proprietorship comes in. It is merely the question of rights and privileges which are the subject for dispute and argumentation. What is the difficulty here where only preservation of records is concerned? Any province should be glad to transfer care and concern. If the principle is accepted and submitted to the Government of the day, it will perhaps serve our purpose.

Mahamahopadhyaya D. V. Potdar: In Delhi nobody knows Marathi and the importance of records in Marathi, say at Poona, may not be appreciated by the authorities in Delhi. I am just urging for proper organisation. There should be control from the Centre but that Central controlling body should be representative of the various provinces. I am not prepared to commit myself to such a vaguely worded resolution.

Professor K. A. N. Sastri: My objection to the resolution goes deeper than the objections so far raised. What is the object of the resolution? Is it to secure a uniform method of preservation, etc. all over India? Is concentration of all records the only means of securing this highly desirable objective? I doubt very much. That administration may be full of defects and then all the difficulties and confusion cannot be solved by transferring administrative control to the Records Department. Some provinces are very advanced others are not. In Madras we have a records office which is quite advanced and up-to-date. What I want to say is that it seems to me that the remedy suggested for the present difficulties does not appear to have been put on proper lines.

Chairman: It may be the case to-day but some time later provincial Records Commissions may be organised on the sample of the Indian Records Commission. We should not be in a hurry to thresh out all the details immediately but we can adopt this resolution now.

Dr. N. K. Sinha: The Regional Survey Committees can very well develop into Provincial Historical Records Commissions.

Dewan Bahadur C. S. Srinivasachari: My impression is that so much heat should not be imported to the resolution which is only recommendatory.

Chairman: There is doubt whether the Central Government should take charge all at once of the entire collection of records in India or whether this Commission as a body can do so. May I therefore suggest that the substance of the resolution should be accepted as a whole and that the Government of India should be moved to consider its legal and constitutional points?

Dr. I. H. Qureshi: It is desirable that records should be preserved, at the same time we must know that the method adopted is the best. Central advice will be acceptable but not Central control.

Chairman: What is done say in Poona, and in the Punjab should be brought together.

Dr. I. H. Qureshi: I am not opposed to the establishment of a Central Museum.

Mahamahopadhyaya D. V. Potdar: We refer to the same important point. There is a general agreement amongst the members of the Commission. We want a uniform system of preservation. We are in favour of equal facilities being granted to *bonafide* students everywhere. On the objects that Dr. Maiumdar seeks to gain there is no difference. At present there are various possession and they are not paying them the attention they should, nor are they throwing them open to *bonafide* students. We want to know how and in

what way they will take greater interest in these respects. We agree that some sort of general control from the Centre may be used. But we do not want that the provinces should be deprived of the initiative in this connection. There is no vital difference of opinion on the point but there is a difference of opinion whether a definite commitment should be made to-day which may be prejudicially interpreted to-morrow.

Mahamahopadhyaya B. N. Reu: There will be great difficulties so far as the States are concerned unless their case is also considered.

Chairman: I have included States.

Dr. N. K. Sinha: There is no compulsion indicated.

Chairman: This is purely a cultural matter.

Dr. I. H. Qureshi: I want the records to be preserved and thrown open to all *bonafide* students of history. At the same time there is difference of opinion on the question of control from the Centre.

Chairman: Is there any organisation to-day or in the offing which will take this question and the task and do all that is necessary in all parts of India with equal interest and care as the Government of India can do? Each province takes pride in itself, yet they have to be constantly prodded to take proper steps for the preservation of their historical documents. If the Government of India in its cultural function come to reasonable conclusions and offer help with due regard to the administrative rights of each province and State, that would not amount to unwelcome control. Here is an organisation which can do the needful. You pass the resolution. Nobody can object. There is no harm. The resolution of the Historical Records Commission will not give any power to the Government of India. It is only a recommendation. The Government of India will consult the provinces and States before taking any definite steps. Or would you prefer to appoint a Committee? Should you appoint a Committee the Government of India may have their advice. If the House think that the matter should be fully considered by the Sub-Committee before passing any resolution, they are at liberty to do so. Or do we pass the resolution now?

As the discussion was already lengthy the Chairman put the motion to vote. The result was as follows:—

Those who wanted to appoint a Committee....13

Those who wanted to adopt the Resolution...20.

Chairman: We have a majority for a general resolution; but that is not quite happy for a resolution of such importance. If you take my advice there is no hurry. I would recommend to you the appointment of a small committee for examining the matter once for all and sending it to the Government of India instead of waiting for our next meeting.

Then the following resolution was moved from the Chair and unanimously accepted:—

Resolution IV.—This Commission recommends that a Committee consisting of (1) Dr. R. C. Majumdar, (2) Mahamahopadhyaya D. V. Potdar, (3) Dr. I. H. Qureshi, (4) Professor K. A. Nilakanta Sastri, (5) Mahamahopadhyaya Pandit B.N. Reu, (6) Dr. K. N. V. Sastri and (7) Dr. S. N. Sen be appointed to consider and recommend to the Government of India the steps to be taken to conserve all the records of historic as distinguished from current importance which are in charge of various provincial Governments and States. This Committee is authorised to make recommendations to the Government of India direct with authority of this Commission should the Committee deem it desirable.

After this, the Hon'ble President was called away on some urgent business. Dr. R. C. Majumdar was again voted to the Chair.

6. Scope and function of the Research and Publication Committee *vis-a-vis* Indian Historical Records Commission.

The Research and Publication Committee was created as an adjunct of the Indian Historical Records Commission when it was re-constituted in 1941 with the definite object of relieving the Commission of a part of its burden. As stated under para. 5 (1) of the constitution the duties of the Committee are, briefly, (1) to further the research activities of the Records Offices of the Central and provincial Governments and Indian States, (2) to undertake or promote regional surveys for bringing manuscript records in private custody to public notice, and (3) to suggest ways and means for their preservation and publication whenever necessary.

The Committee usually holds two meetings every year—one in March and the second at the time of the annual meeting of the Commission. The proceedings of the spring meeting have so far been submitted direct to the Government of India while that of the winter session have been invariably placed before the Indian Historical Records Commission in the first instance for its consideration before being forwarded to the Government. This practice originated by an accident during the Mysore Session when the first meeting of this Committee was held and its resolutions were of such importance as to warrant a reference to the Commission. The constitution does not, however, make it obligatory that the recommendation of the Research and Publication Committee should in every or any case go through the Indian Historical Records Commission. The proceedings of the Local Records Sub-Committee which is another adjunct of the Indian Historical Records Commission are usually sent direct to the Government of India—only questions of exceptional importance being referred to the Commission for its views. It is to be considered whether the recommendation of the Research and Publication Committee should not ordinarily be placed before the Government independently of the Commission as in the case of the Local Records Sub-Committee. If every resolution of the Committee is to be considered by the Commission it will cause undue delay and the spring session of the Committee will for all practical purposes be rendered redundant.

Resolution V.—This Commission recommends that the Research and Publication Committee should function independently of the Indian Historical Records Commission and the Government of India should treat the minutes of the proceedings of its meetings as final. The Committee however reserves the right to refer to the Indian Historical Records Commission any matter that it may consider necessary.

7. Establishment of Foreign Relations.

Please read the reply from the Government of India on the Resolution IV of the Udaipur Session (Conspectus, page 119. The Burma Government have already been approached for revival of old relation interrupted by war and their reply is awaited. The Imperial Record Department for some time past has been in close touch with the National Archives of America, British Records Association and 20 leading Archives organisations in other countries and has been receiving from them invaluable help in technical and scientific matters relating to the preservation of records, building, equipments and allied subjects. It is therefore felt necessary to establish closer official relations with archives offices abroad in furtherance of common objectives. This may be achieved by conferring on the leading archivists of the countries concerned (France, U. S. A. and China) the status of corresponding members of the Commission. The same practice may be extended to Nepal, Ceylon, Iran and Afghanistan.

Resolution VI.—This Commission considers that the time is opportune for establishing cultural relations with foreign countries and recommends that the respective Governments in France, United States of America, China, Union of Soviet Socialist Republic, Australia, South Africa, Nepal, Ceylon, Iran and India be approached to co-operate with the activities of the Indian Historical Records Commission by nominating corresponding members.

8. Weeding of Records in Government Agencies.

(Extracts from the proceedings of the Tenth Meeting of the Local Records Sub-Committee held in March 1944 will be found in Appendix E, pages 144-47). The following resolution was passed:—

“Resolution IV.—The Sub-Committee suggests—

(a) that records marked for destruction after weeding by the Departments of origin should be sent to the Imperial Record Department for final disposal. The Imperial Record Department should scrutinise such records with a view to ascertaining their present and future historical value and provide for the preservation of such records, as are considered sufficiently important.

(b) As regards printed records, twenty sample original manuscripts with the corresponding printed proceedings should be obtained from various Departments and compared to find out whether any essential matter is omitted in the course of printing.”

The Government of India have circulated these rules to all the Departments under them. It is desirable that similar rules should be adopted by all the provinces and Indian States. If the Commission agrees to make a recommendation to the provincial and State Governments to this effect an additional rule may be framed as follows and added to those already circulated by the Government of India.

“4. The records marked for destruction after weeding by the Departments of origin should be sent to the respective archival heads of the Central, provincial and States Governments as the case may be for final disposal. The archival head should scrutinise such records with a view to ascertaining their present and future historical value and provide for the preservation of such records, as are considered sufficiently important.”

Resolution VII.—(a) This Commission has carefully examined the rules framed by the Local Records Sub-Committee and approved by the Government of India for weeding their records and are of opinion that the addenda to rules suggested in the Agenda should be embodied in the set of rules and be adopted by the Central Government, His Excellency the Crown Representative (in Centre and Residencies), provincial Governments and Indian States.

Resolution VII.—(b) The Commission further recommends that the present time is inopportune for weeding of records in the Government and State agencies and therefore strongly urges upon the authorities concerned that no weeding of any records should be undertaken till a definite legislation is passed on the future constitution of this country.

9. Expert Service in weeding High Court Records.

Please read replies on Resolution II of the Udaipur Session (Conspectus, page 119) regarding consulting experts in weeding of High and Chief Court records in India. Attention is invited in this connection to other replies on the subject contained in pages 125-126, Part III, Indian Historical Records Commission Proceedings, Volume XXI, Udaipur. As it appears that almost all the High Courts are inclined to accept the recommendation of the Commission, it seems desirable that the services of acknowledged experts should be made available to the High and Chief Courts. The nominess of the provincial Governments and the provincial Universities on the Commission ordinarily resident at the seat of the Court concerned may be recognised as official experts for the purpose of examining the High and Chief Court records marked for destruction. The Courts will no doubt welcome their co-operation and utilise their services. As the local members only are to be entrusted with the work the question of paying travelling, etc., expenses will not ordinarily arise.

Resolution VIII.—This Commission recommends in continuation of Resolution II of the 21st Session that all the High and Chief Courts may avail the services of the local members (Ordinary, Associate, or Corresponding) for advice in regard to weeding and in that case the question of paying travelling allowance or any other expenditure will not arise.

10. New Records Offices in the Provinces and States.

It may interest the members to know that as a result of the recommendations made by the Indian Historical Records Commission from time to time the following provincial Governments and Indian States have at last decided to establish Central Records Offices with qualified whole-time officers. At present, only two provinces, viz., Madras and Bengal have got fully organised Records Offices.

(1) **Bombay.**—Government have decided to proceed immediately with the question of establishing a Public Records Office and appoint a fully qualified Keeper of Records with high educational qualifications and expert knowledge.

(2) **N. W. F. P.**—Government have established a Central Record Office at Peshawar with Mr. S. M. Jaffar, B.A., M.R.A.S. (London)—the nominee of the provincial Government on the Research and Publication Committee of the Indian Historical Records Commission, as its first Keeper of Records and Director of Historical Research.

(3) **Rajputana States Agency, Mount Abu.**—The Hon'ble the Resident has placed his records in charge of a qualified officer, Dr. G. N. Saletore, M.A., Ph.D., a Diploma holder of the Imperial Record Department with a view to reorganise the historical records at Mount Abu.

(4) **Kolhapur State.**—A Historical Records Department for the State has been opened in July 1946 with Dr. A. G. Pawar, M.A., LL.B., Ph.D. (an Associate member of the Indian Historical Records Commission) as its Curator. Dr. Pawar has also been appointed the Chief Archivist of the State and will represent it in this capacity on the Indian Historical Records Commission. He is to organise the Record Office on scientific lines, prepare and publish Guide-Book, Hand-list, Catalogue, Calendar of the State records, revision of the State Gazetteer and to collect materials for an authoritative history of Kolhapur State.

(5) **Mewar State.**—The Government have appointed Mr. Motilal Menaria, M.A., as the Superintendent to the Saraswati Bhandar. All the historical records which belong to the State whether at the Centre or in various Departments, will be collected and centralised. In addition the Superintendent will also collect documents of historical importance in the possession of non-officials.

Recorded.

11. Resolution by Dr. Bisheshwar Prasad.

That the name of the "Imperial Record Department" be changed to that of the "Department of National Archives and History".

Resolution IX.—This Commission recommends that the name of the "Imperial Record Department" be changed to that of "National Archives of India".

12. Resolution on the establishment of a Central Records Office at United Provinces by Dr. Bisheshwar Prasad.

Resolved that the attention of the United Provinces Government be invited to the previous resolutions adopted by the Indian Historical Records Commission, and the correspondence between the Government of India and the United Provinces Government, on the subject of (1) maintaining the pre-Mutiny records at one central place to save them from neglect and destruction, and (2) establishment of a Central Records Office, where effective scientific measures for the preservation of old records could be adopted, where documents and manuscripts secured by the Regional Survey Committee could be preserved, and where adequate facilities for bonafide historical research could be provided; and the United Provinces Government be requested to re-consider the matter now that the war is over.

Explanatory Note.—This resolution reiterates the previous demands of the Indian Historical Records Commission relating to, firstly, the proper preservation at one central place of the pre-Mutiny records which are at present housed in the offices of some Divisional Commissioners and District Officers, and,

secondly, for the establishment of a properly equipped Central Records Office in the United Provinces. The question was first considered in 1922 (Indian Historical Records Commission, Volume IV, page 55) when a demand was made for establishing a proper records office. No action was taken by the United Provinces Government on this suggestion, hence a fresh resolution was passed in 1933 reminding the United Provinces Government; but no reply was received from them. In 1938 again I moved a resolution to the effect that the pre-Mutiny records should be kept at one central place and proper arrangements be made for their preservation and use by the research scholars. No reply being received from the United Provinces Government, in spite of reminders, the twin question of keeping the pre-Mutiny records at one place and having a Central Records Office was raised at subsequent meetings of the Records Commission. A specific resolution was passed (Indian Historical Records Commission Proceedings, Volume XVIII, Part III, pages 14 and 20-21) inviting the attention of the United Provinces Government to this matter. The United Provinces Government ultimately replied that there were two records offices one at Lucknow and the other at Allahabad and that therefore they did not feel the necessity of having one Central Records Office. They considered the proposal as impracticable. It was also the view of the United Provinces Government that owing to the exigencies of the war they could not then take up any scheme of that type. The Commission was, however, not satisfied with this plea for in 1941, in connection with the Post-War plan for reorganising the archives of India, the earlier demand in connection with the United Provinces Government was reiterated (Indian Historical Records Commission Proceedings Volume XXI, Part III, p. 117 and Appendix F. p. 29, para. 8).

But the position, however, remains that the pre-Mutiny records, which are valuable for historical purposes and contain some useful material for the economic and administrative history of the province, are still in the possession of the District or Divisional Officers and are closed to historical research. I am not sure that proper care is being taken for their preservation either. I had an occasion of inspecting the pre-Mutiny records in the Divisional Commissioner's office at Allahabad and I was really shocked at the neglect with which those papers were treated. Same may be the case in other Divisional or District offices of which no report is available. Those records are not of current value for the Divisional or District offices and as such no purpose is served by keeping them in the custody of those officers. If the United Provinces Government cannot do anything more, it must, in the interest of preserving those documents, transfer them from the district and divisional offices either to the Board of Revenue, Allahabad, or to the Civil Secretariat, Lucknow, or may hand them over to some University for proper preservation where they could be consulted by *bonafide* research students. But the difficulty of having two records offices, one at Allahabad and the other at Lucknow, from the point of view of historical research, is also great. In neither of these offices is there any adequate arrangement for scientific preservation and there is no trained archivist in charge of those records. The present arrangement might be satisfactory from the point of view of the Government but it is wholly inadequate if these records may be considered of value to historical research. It is therefore necessary, now, that the Commission should once again draw the attention of the popular Government of the United Provinces to the essential need of not only scientific preservation of the records but also to their proper utilisation for historical research.

Resolution X.—Resolved that the attention of the United Provinces Government be invited to the previous resolutions adopted by the Indian Historical Records Commission, and the correspondence between the Government of India and the United Provinces Government on the subject of (1) maintaining the pre-Mutiny records at one central place to save them from neglect and destruction, and (2) establishing a Central Records Office, where effective scientific measures for the preservation of old records could be adopted, where documents and

manuscripts secured by the Regional Survey Committee could be preserved, and where adequate facilities for *bonafide* historical research could be provided; and the United Provinces Government be requested to re-consider the matter now that the war is over.

13. Annual Reports of Records Offices.

Recommendation of the Local Records Sub-Committee

1. Para. 9 of the 1919-constitution of the Indian Historical Records Commission provided that "in order to enable the Commission to follow the progress of work in the various records offices, the Government of India desire that each officer in charge of a Records Office containing archives of historical interest, should submit annually, to the local Government concerned, a very brief report containing information as to the work done in respect of cataloguing, calendaring, reprinting, indexing and weeding of all old records and the use made by public of the facilities afforded by the Records Offices. If the Officer-in-Charge exercises supervision over District records also, a brief note on the results of that supervision may be added to his report."

2. The Government of India circulated the constitution to all local Governments and administration and thought that these reports should also be sent to the India Office. Resolution VI of the first meeting of the Commission on the same subject was then forwarded by the Government of India to all of them for necessary action. Since 1922 we have been receiving these reports. It will, however, appear that the Punjab, Bihar and Orissa, C. P. and Assam are regular defaulters. The three reports that we usually receive are again not free from defects. These are not drawn up in conformity with the principle recommended (Resolution VI, 1st meeting). For example, Bengal Report does not specify a list of research scholars and Madras does not regularly indicate the activities of the District records. Improvement in the present form of Imperial Record Department Report is also overdue.

3. Although the 1941-constitution does not specifically reiterate this subject, there is hardly any reason for discontinuing the useful practice. The Annual Reports do form an important source of information and accordingly their publication should be fully revived and modified in such a manner as may prove useful to the scholars and various archives agencies. The following statement will show the past practice, present difficulties and the changes suggested:—

	Difficulties	Suggestions
I. The Records Offices should submit an annual report in the form of a letter.	The Reports should be free from all official formalities and readable. The advantage is obvious.	The letter of transmittal should be on the first page and detached from the Report itself (as in the cases of Imperial Record Department and National Archives of America).
II. The Report is "for official use only".	Unless the scholars are able to know the activities of the archives agencies or the facilities available the entire purpose would be defeated. The object of the resolution has been to submit such reports to the Commission.	These should be by all means meant for <i>public use</i> .
III. The reports should specify: (1) any new accession.	At present only a list of such records are printed from which no idea can be formed as to what fresh problems they may create.	It should be in the form of a statement showing (a) Source, (b) Year and (c) Total bulk. These details if unwieldy may be printed in the form of an appendix. In the body of the Report however a brief note should be recorded giving a general survey of records received, about their state of preservation, the manner in

Difficulties	Suggestions
(2) whether catalogued, listed and the list printed.	The present arrangement is perhaps to keep a rough list of records received. This is not an ideal arrangement. Inventory of records should be maintained and it should be printed.
(3) progress done in calendaring, abstracting and indexing records.	The progress as shown seem to be defective. It should be in the form of a statement showing (1) the names of the Departments whose records are calendared, indexed, etc. (2) the year (3) the number of documents done in the calendar year.
(4) any publications dealing strictly with records that have issued.	At present only a list is embodied in the report. The position should be explained in three groups, (1) publications issued and some details about their editing, annotation, etc. (2) those which are in the press and (3) those which are in progress.
(5) the nature and quantity of documents mentioned, repaired and bound (date, conditions etc. to be described)	Rehabilitation is a complex process of flattening, treating, mending, repairing, etc. Please see Bengal Report. It does not convey any estimate of work done in various branches of the process. A comprehensive note should be embodied in the report dealing with the various problems of the year. The details should be furnished in the form of a statement showing (1) description of documents (2) nature and extent of damage (3) measures taken (4) total number of documents disposed.
(6) the number of search cases—(a) nature of applicants and (b) nature of information required should be given.	At present the information supplied on these subjects are inadequate and in a confused form. Scholars cannot make out from these reports as to who are working on what subject. Two students working on the same subject and period is not a rare instance. Information on archives service should be supplied separately in three groups: (1) for official use (2) public use and (3) <i>bonafide</i> research scholars. A list of names of the scholars and the subjects of their research should be appended to the reports.
(7) any changes or improvements made in the method of preserving, storing and housing of records.	Information on these points are usually very meagre. (These points have been dealt with elsewhere.)

4. In view of the position explained above, it seems desirable that the Annual Reports should be drawn up in future on certain principles. The following points are therefore suggested:—

- (1) The Annual Reports should be printed in a book form.
- (2) It should have a cover.
- (3) The letter of transmittal should be on the first page and detached from the Report itself.
- (4) It should be available for public use.
- (5) Printed copies should be distributed to all provincial Governments and their record rooms, important Indian States, Universities, learned institutions, leading archivists and archives offices in India and abroad.
- (6) The features of the Report should be dealt with in separate sections as follows:—
 - (i) Table of contents; (ii) Letter of transmittal; (iii) Administrative activities; (iv) General report on building, stack storage, etc.; (v) Annual accessions—(details in a statement form should be

appended); (vi) Cataloguing, listing, checking, etc.; (vii) Calendar-
ing, Indexing, etc.—(details in a statement form should be
appended); (viii) Publication of historical documents—(details of
these (1) issued, (2) ready and (3) in progress); (ix) Preservation
of documents—(a) description of documents; (b) nature and
extent of damage, (c) measure taken, (d) total number of docu-
ments repaired or renovated; (x) Information supplied to public
and Government; (xi) Report on work by research scholars—(list
of names and subjects of research and period should be appended);
(xii) Report on District records with an indication as to the
sources examined; (xiii) Weeding; (xiv) A resume of action taken
on the recommendations of the Indian Historical Records
Commission and Research and Publication Committee; (xv)
Appendices—(all statements in the report); (xvi) Index.

(7) The reports should be drawn up by all the records agencies in the
provinces and Indian States whether there exists a fully organised
Records Office or not.

(8) The reports should be printed and distributed by April or May each
year and a copy supplied to the Secretary, Indian Historical Records
Commission, in order to enable him to review them and place a
consolidated note on them before the annual session of the Indian
Historical Records Commission.

5. As this is an important subject it is for the Local Records Sub-Committee
to decide whether it should not be referred to the Indore Session of the Indian
Historical Records Commission.

Resolution XI.—This Commission considers it extremely desirable to modify
the existing procedure to draw up the Annual Reports of records agencies in India
and recommends to the Government of India, provincial Governments and
Indian States that the specification laid down by the Local Records Sub-Com-
mittee in para. 4 of its Minutes be accepted and put into force as quickly as
possible.

14. Date and Place of the 1947 and 1948 Meetings.

The Secretary informed the members that the Jaipur Government have
invited the Indian Historical Records Commission to Jaipur to hold its 24th
Session in 1947 and that the invitation has been accepted with thanks.

The meeting concluded with a vote of thanks to the Chair moved by Dewan
Bahdur C. S. Srinivasachari and seconded by Mahamahopadhyaya D. V. Potdar.

15. Papers on the following subjects are laid on the table:—

(i) Report of the Eighth Meeting of the Research and Publication Com-
mittee held at New Delhi in March 1946.

(ii) Reports of the Twelfth and Thirteenth Meetings of the Local Records
Sub-Committee held in February and November 1946.

(iii) General information regarding Diploma Course in Archives Keeping.

(iv) British Records Association—Draft Scheme for training Archivists and
for an Experimental shop and School for Instructions.

(v) Annual Reports of the—

(a) Imperial Record Department (1945).

(b) Madras Records Office (1944-45 & 1945-46).

(c) Bengal (1942-44).

(d) Coorg (1945).

(vi) Constitution of the Historical Records Commission of the Rewa State.

(vii) List of books and periodicals presented to the Indian Historical Records
Commission and/or the Imperial Record Department during 1946.

Presented by the authors—

1. Hindi Pustak Sahitya by Dr. Mataprasad Gupta, M.A., D. Litt.
2. Captain Manuel Deremao by Brig. H. Bullock, O.B.E.
3. Mystery of Henry Fitzclarence by Brig. H. Bullock, O.B.E.
4. Field Marshals of the Indian Army by Brig. H. Bullock, O.B.E.
5. The Eastern Frontier of British India, 2nd edn. revised and enlarged by Prof. A. C. Banerjee, M.A., P.R.S.
6. Indian Constitutional Documents, Vol. II, by Prof. A. C. Banerjee, M.A., P.R.S.
7. The Cabinet Mission in India, by Prof. A. C. Banerjee, M.A., P.R.S. & Mr. D. R. Bose.
8. Studies in Indo-British Economy Hundred Years Ago by Mr. Nirmal Chandra Sinha, M.A., P.R.S.
9. Vaishali By Muniraj Vijayendra Suri.
10. Peshawar Past and Present by Mr. S. M. Jaffar, B.A., M.R.A.S. (Lond.)
11. Vignettes from the History of the Walajahi Dynasty of the Carnatic (1744-1855), Parts I & II—By Dewan Bahadur C. S. Srinivasachari, M.A.

Presented by the individual persons—

1. Catalogue of the Archives of the Dutch Central Government of Coastal Ceylon, 1640—1796 (presented by Mr. Sourindra Nath Roy, M.A.).
2. Progs. of the Sixth All-India Library Conference held in Jaipur (presented by the Reception Committee 6th All-India Library Conference, Jaipur).
3. Interesting Historical Events, relative to the provinces of Bengal and the empire of Indostan by J. Z. Holwell, (presented by Col. R. H. Phillimore).
4. Historical Disquisition concerning the Knowledge which the Ancients had of India, by William Robertson, (presented by Col. R. H. Phillimore).
5. Considerations on Indian Affairs, particularly respecting the present state of Bengal and its dependencies by William Bolts, (presented by Col. R. H. Phillimore).
6. War Research Series, Pamphlet No. 9, (presented by Sir E. O. Wheeler, Surveyor General of India).
7. Geography of Rajputana (in Hindi) by Mr. Bhan Shekhar Saksena, M.A., B.Sc., L.T., (presented by Mr. D. P. Saksena, B.A. of Jaipur).
8. Geography of Rajputana (in Urdu) by Mr. Bhan Shekhar Saksena, M.A., B.Sc., L.T., (presented by Mr. D. P. Saksena, B.A. of Jaipur).
9. Historical Records of the Survey of India, Vol. 1—18th century by Col. R. H. Phillimore (presented by the author).

Presented by the Editor, Caravan, New Delhi—

1. Caravan, October 1946—containing an article "An Archivist's Job" by Dr. S. N. Sen, Director of Archives, Government of India.

Presented by the War Department (Historical Section), Simla—

The Journal of the United Service Institution of India, April 1946.

Presented by the Archæological Survey of India, New Delhi—

Ancient India, No. 2, July 1946.

Bulletin of the Archæological Survey of India.

Presented by the Annamalai University—

Maratha Rule in the Carnatic by Mr. C. K. Srinivasan M.A., B.L., M.Litt.

Presented by the Bharata Itihasa Samrodhaka Mandala, Poona—

Hingane Daftar, Part I by Mr. G. H. Khare.

Presented by the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal, Calcutta—

150th Jubilee of the R. A. S. B. (1784—1934) and the Bicentenary of Sir William Jones (1746—1946).

Presented by the Punjab Library Association, Lahore—

1. Post-War Reconstruction of Libraries in India by Rao Saheb S. R. Ranganathan.

2. The Bibliography of Indian Culture and its preparation by Mr. K. Nagaraja Rao.

Presented by Hargolal & Sons, Ambala Cantt.—

Concise Standard Catalogue of Science Apparatus and Chemicals, 29th edition.

Presented by the Kotah State, Kotah—

Kotah Raj Ka Itihasa, 2 Vols. by Dr. Mathura Lal Sharma, M.A., D.Litt.

Presented by the State Records Department, Baroda—

Persian Catalogue being a list of the Persian documents in the Archives of the Baroda Government.

Presented by the Archaeological Department, Government of Travancore—

Administration Report of the Archaeological Department, 1944-45.

Presented by the Baghelkhand Historical Records Commission—

'Virabhanudaya-Kavyam' of Madhava.

Presented by the French Information Bureau, New Delhi—

French Weekly (August—December 1946).

France Orient, August and September 1946.

Presented by Mlle. Suzanne Karpeles, New Delhi—

1. Bulletin de la Societe des Etudes Indo Chinoises (Nonvelle Serie, Tome XVIII, No. 4), 4e trimestre 1943.

2. Cochinchine, Terre Inconnue, by Louis Malleret, 3e trimestre, 1943.

3. Le Seminaire de Virampatram, Residence de L' Eveque d' Adran pres de Pondichery by Louis Malleret, 4e trimestre, 1943.

Presented by the Cochin State Govt., Ernadulam—

Records in Oriental Languages—Cochin State II. Letters from Cochin Rajas to Batavia.

Presented by the Ministry of Information, London—

Great Britain—The World's Best Customer, 1945.

Presented by the Illinois State Library, Illinois—

1. Illinois Libraries (Bulletins) 1939—1945.

2. Illinois Blue Book, 1939-40.

3. National Association of State Libraries. 1930

Presented by the National Archives, Washington—

4th, 5th & 6th Annual Reports of the Archivist of the United States, as to Franklin D. Roosevelt Library, 1943—45.

9th, 10th & 11th Annual Reports of the Archivist of the United States, 1942-43, 1943-44 & 1944-45.

Treatment of fire and water damaged records.

Staff Information Circulars—

1. February 1939—Report on Scientific Mission to German, Austrian & Swiss Archives, by Joseph Cuvelier.
2. June 1939—Repair and Preservation in the National Archives, by Arthur E. Kimberly.
3. July 1939—European Archival Practices in arranging records by Theodore R. Schellenberg.
4. April 1940—Microphotography in Archives, by Vernon D. Tate.
5. June 1946—The Appraisal of current and recent records, by G. Philip Bauer.

Manual of information about the National Archives for Government Officials, 1941.

Preliminary Inventory of the Council of National Defence Records, 1916—21.

How to dispose of Records—a manual for Federal Officials, 1945.

Hand-book of Federal World War agencies and their records, 1917—21. (1943).

List of Climatological Records in the National Archives, 1942.

Your Government's Records in the National Archives, 1946.

Presented by the U. S. Information Service (India)—

The United States and the War.

Presented by Dr. Joseph Broadman, M.D., New York—

1. Cellulose Acetate Sheetings as used for the preservation of permanent records—a critical study.
2. The Scientific Preservation of Perishable Papers.
3. Microfilms.

Presented by the Government Archivist, Govt. Archives, Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia—

1. The Matabele Journals of Robert Moffat, Vol. II, 1829—1860, Edited by Mr. J. P. R. Wallis.
2. The Matabele Mission of John Emily Moffat, Edited by Mr. J. P. R. Wallis.

Presented by the Commonwealth National Library, Canberra—

Trends in Archival Administration, by Mr. H. L. White, M.A.

Presented by the School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London—

1. Bulletin of the School of Oriental and African Studies, Vol. XI, Parts I—III, 1943-45.
2. School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London. Report of the Governing Body, Statement of Accounts and Departmental Reports for the year ending 31st July, 1945.

Presented by J. Glover & Sons Ltd., London—

Store more with Stormor Storage equipment

Presented by the Editor, M.S.N., The British Council, London—

Monthly Science News. Nos. 5-9, 1946.

Presented by the British Academy—

The British Academy Charter and Bye-Laws (revised edition).

Presented by Monsanto Chemical Co., Saint Louis Missouri, U.S.A.—
Santo Brite.

Presented by the Association of College and Reference Libraries, Chicago—
College and Research Libraries, June 1944.

Presented by the American Library Association, Chicago—

1. A. L. A. Bulletin, February 1944 and January 1945.
2. Floors and Floor Coverings by Cornelia D. Plaister.
3. Small Public Library Building.
4. College and University Library Buildings.
5. The College Library Buildings, its planning and equipment, by J. T. Gerould.

Presented by the American Historical Association—

Annual Report of the American Historical Association, Vol. 1.

Presented by Snead & Company, Virginia—

1. Snead Metal Library Bookstocks.
2. Snead Mobilwalls.

Presented by the Stanford University Press, U.S.A.—

1. A Hoover War Library in your Library.
2. The Hoover Library on War, Revolution and Peace.
3. A Tower to Peace by Harold H. Fisher..

Presented by the State Historical Society, Colorado State—

1. Division of State Archives, First Annual Report, 1944.
2. Second Annual Report, 1944-45.

Presented by the State Department of Archives and History, Alabama—

Alabama Historical Quarterly—

- (1) Fall Issue, 1946.
- (2) Fall and Winter Issue, 1941.
- (3) Spring Issue, 1945.

Presented by the East India Association, London—

The Asiatic Review, July 1946.

Presented by the North Carolina Historical Commission, Raleigh—

The North Carolina Historical Commission—Forty Years of Public Service, 1908—43.

Presented by the North Carolina State Department of Archives and History, Raleigh—

Twentieth Biennial Report of the North Carolina State Department of Archives and History, 1st July 1942—30th June 1944.

Presented by the American Association for State and Local History, Washington—

War Records Projects in the States, 1941—1943, by Lester J. Cappon.

Presented by the American Association for State and Local History, Raleigh—

Church Archives and History by Thomas H. Spence and others.

Presented by the Mississippi Department of Archives and History, Jackson, Mississippi—

Biennial Report of the Mississippi Department of Archives and History—

- (1) July 1, 1937 to June 30, 1939.
- (2) July 1, 1939 to June 30, 1941.
- (3) July 1, 1941 to June 30, 1943.
- (4) July 1, 1943 to June 30, 1945.

Presented by the Society of American Archivists, Washington—

Writings on Archives and Manuscripts—

- (1) July 1942 to June 1943.
- (2) July 1943 to June 1944.

Presented by the Department of Archives, Louisiana State University—

The Historical Records Survey: An outside view—by Wm. R. Hogan.

Presented by the York Microstate Corporation, New York—

Microfilm by Microstat.

Presented by the Public Archives of Canada, Ottawa—

The Activities of the Canadian Archives.

Presented by Mr. Gustave Lanctot, Canada—

Les Archives du Canada, 1926.

Presented by the Archives of the Union of South Africa—

(1) Archives Year Book of South African history 10 Volumes.

(2) The Public Archives of South Africa (1652-1910) by Graham Botha.

((viii) Reports of research work received from the following members:—

1. Rao Bahadur Dr. B. S. Baliga, M.A., Ph.D.
2. Mr. B. G. Khare, B.A.
3. Mr. T. S. Shejwalkar, M.A.
4. Dr. B. A. Saletore, M.A., Ph.D., D.Phil.
5. Mr. D. N. Banerjee, M.A.
6. Mr. Mohibbul Hasan Khan. B.A. Hons, (London).
7. Principal K. P. Mitra, M.A.
8. Dr. P. C. Gupta, M.A., Ph.D.
9. Mr. M. L. Roy Chowdhury, M.A., B.L., P.R.S., Sastri.
10. Dr. K. L. Chattterjee, M.A., Ph.D., D.Litt.
11. Dr. Bool Chand, M.A., Ph.D.
12. Dr. A. Halim, M.A., Ph.D.
13. Dr. K. K. Datta, M.A., P.R.S., Ph.D.
14. Mr. S. A. Shere, M.A. (Oxon.).
15. Khan Sahib S. H. Askari, M.A., B.L.
16. Mr. L. P. Pandeya, Kavya-Vinod.
17. Khan Bahadur Maulvi Zafar Hasan, O.B.E.
18. Mr. C. V. Joshi, M.A.
19. Mr. V. Rangacharya, M.A., M.E.S. (Retd.)
20. Mr. P. N. Kunjan Pillai, M.A.
21. Mr. R. V. Poduval, B.A.
22. Mahamahopadhyaya Pandit B. N. Reu.
23. Mr. S. N. Banerjee, M.A.
24. Mr. P. Acharya, B.Sc.
25. Mr. K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar, M.A., L.T.

- 26. Khan Choudhuri Amanatulla Ahmed
- 27. Mr. A. H. Nizami, M.A.
- 28. Mr. K. N. Mahapatra, B.A., D.Ed.
- 29. Mr. P. K. Mukherjee, M.A.

Indian Historical Records Commission—Conspectus of action taken.

Twenty-first Session at Udaipur—1944

Resolution II.—This Commission notes with satisfaction that the Calcutta High Court has agreed to utilise the services of experts nominated by the Indian Historical Records Commission for advice in regard to the weeding of old records and it recommends that similar procedure may be observed by other High Courts and Chief Courts in India with regard to their records.

1. *The Madras High Court.*—Inform that in future the members of the Commission who are available in Madras will be consulted with regard to all ancient records and records of any possible historical value, which may be found in the records weeded out for destruction in the High Court. One of the members available for such consultation happens to be the Curator, Madras Record Office, who is invariably consulted with regard to the preservation of all ancient historical records or records of the East India Company. It is therefore proposed for the sake of convenience, to consult him in the first instance and, if he considers it necessary, the other two members (Dewan Bahadur C. S. Srinivasachari and Professor K. A. Nilakanta Sastri) also.

2. *The Lahore High Court of Judicature* enquired whether.—(i) the services of the expert, if requisitioned, for advice in regard to the weeding out of old records, will involve the Court in any expenditure, and (ii) he would be permitted to see only those records, marked by the Court as ripe for destruction.

Remarks.—The Lahore Court was informed that (i) no expenditure on travelling allowance will be involved if the Court seeks the advice of the local expert members of the Indian Historical Records Commission e.g. Dr. G. L. Chopra, M.A., Ph.D. and Professor R. R. Sethi, both of whom are residents of Lahore (ii) The Indian Historical Records Commission recommended the inspection of only such records as are marked out by the High Courts for destruction. It is hoped that any recommendation made by the experts for the retention of paper of historical importance, if any, will be viewed by the High Court with sympathy.

3. *The Patna High Court of Judicature* inform (thro' the Government of Orissa) that the Court has agreed to utilise the services of an expert nominated by the Indian Historical Records Commission in respect of preservation of important records. They request that steps may be taken to nominate an expert for the purpose and inform the provincial Government of the probable cost in this respect.

Remarks.—The Government of Orissa was informed that the question of nominating an expert member for examining the High Court records will be placed before the 23rd Session of the Indian Historical Records Commission and the decision of the Commission will be communicated to them in due course. The probable cost in this respect will include the travelling allowance, halt etc. of the member.

Resolution IV.—This Commission considers the Resolution III passed at the fourth meeting of the Research and Publication Committee and recommends that suitable amendments be made in the Government of India Resolution (Education), Department of Education, Health and Lands, No. F. 92-9/40-E, dated the 16th September 1941 to enable Ceylon, Burma, Nepal and other neighbouring countries to participate in the activities of the Indian Historical Records Commission if they are so inclined.

The *Government of India* inform that they have accepted in principle the proposal but do not however consider it necessary to amend the constitution of the Commission for the reason that it will be necessary in each case to make a reference to the particular country. Any proposal that the Commission may like to make in this connection may be submitted to the Government of India in due course.

Remarks.—The Government of Burma have been moved through the Government of India to nominate a Corresponding Member to respect them on the Indian Historical Records Commission.

Resolution VIII.—This Commission recommends to the provincial Governments and States to institute scholarships to enable competent students to carry on original investigations in the Central and Provincial Records Offices and to finance the publication of the results of their research work when completed.

1. *The Government of Bombay* inform that they have already published documents of historical importance from the Peshawa's Daftar and from the Residency records. There is also a provision of scholarships for research carried on in history at the Deccan College, Post-graduate and Research Institute, Poona. This research involves, on occasions, a reference to records in the provincial Record Offices. In view of this, no further action seems to be necessary on the resolution.

2. *The Government of Assam* decided that no action is required.

3. *The Government of Central Provinces and Berar* state that the provincial Government propose to consider the resolution for the budget of 1947-48.

4. *The Government of Sind* inform that they have already taken action on the matter of research and collection of documents of Sind History. Dr. A. L. Duarte, the representative of the Government on the Commission was deputed to Rajkot for taking out extracts from such historical records as have bearing on the history of Sind.

5. *The Orissa Government* inform that they have already started the cataloguing and indexing of historical records which are likely to create some interest in the investigation of historical records in the province. They are also prepared to give one of the sanctioned research scholarships in order to enable a student to undertake research and investigation of historical records whenever a suitable candidate is available for the purpose.

6. *The Mysore Government* inform that the recommendation is acceptable to them. Necessary action will be taken by them in consultation with the University to institute scholarships as and when competent students become available to carry on original investigation.

7. *The Travancore State* inform that research scholarships have already been instituted in the Department of History and that there is provision in the law of the University for the award of grants for the publication of the result of research work.

8. *The Cochin Government* inform that they do not consider it necessary to institute scholarships for doing research work in their Central Record Office, but if any scholar produces a manuscript worthy of publication by competent authorities, the Government will be prepared to consider the question of financing its publication.

9. *The Mewar Government* propose to re-organize the Saraswati Bhandar and put a whole time officer in charge. His functions will be to collect all the historical records which belong to the State whether at the Centre or in the various Departments and those in the possession of private individuals.

10. *The Jodhpur Government* state that they have recently appointed a Regional Survey Committee to investigate the matter and the question of granting scholarships to competent students will be considered in due course.

11. *The Bikaner Government* state that the question is receiving their consideration and that preliminary steps are being taken in this connection. The institution of scholarships will be considered at the proper time.

12. *The Gwalior Darbar* intimate that appropriate and suitable help is given to competent students to carry on original investigation in the State Records Office.

13. *The Patiala Government* inform that they agree to the resolution in principle, but will determine the actual amount of scholarship on the merits of each particular case.

14. *The Kolhapur Darbar* inform that they have opened a Historical Research Department with effect from the 1st June 1945 and the Curator of the State Records who is the Head of the Department, has been empowered to look after the publication of state records.

15. *The Alwar Government* inform that they have deputed two candidates to the Imperial Record Department to receive training in Archives Keeping and on their return they will organize the State Records Department. As regards award of scholarships action will be taken by them when a suitable occasion arises.

16. *The Rampur Darbar* inform that they welcome the proposal and will be glad to implement it whenever it is possible to do so. They intimate that the State Library is itself equipped with a large collection of literary and historical manuscripts and facilities have been provided for scholars all over India to study them in connection with their research work.

The State is naturally interested in the idea of historical research being carried out in the Central and provincial Records Offices, and want to get hold of any publications, reports or catalogues of these offices. They consider that scholars will be able to utilise such information to great advantage.

Remarks.—The Darbar was informed that all the provinces have their printed publications on records and a contact with them was suggested. The State is on the distribution list of the Imperial Record Department publications.

17. *The Pudukottai Darbar* inform that they do not propose to take any action on the resolution in question since it has reference only to provinces and States that have Colleges training students in the post-graduate research course.

18—24. *The Miraj (Sr.), Miraj (Jr.) Kurundwad (jr.) Mudhol, Ramdurg, Sangli and Sawantwadi States* inform that they are unable to institute scholarships for historical research work.

25—27. *The Jamkhandi, Kurundwad (Sr.) and Savanur States* intimate that they have no material for historical research work.

28—30. *The Akalkot, Aundh and Jath Darbars* say that they will institute scholarships for historical research work if candidates are forthcoming.

31—38. *The Jaipur, Dholpur, Banswara, Idar, Dungarpur, Bundi, Bijaynagar and Sirohi States* propose to take action when a suitable occasion arises.

39. *The Bharatpur Government* state that they have deputed one Mr. Zahirul Hasan, a retired Tehsildar of the State, to examine the old records in the State Tosakhana and Dewan Daftar. A further communication will follow after 6 months, when Mr. Hasan submits his report in this respect.

40. *The Tonk Darbar* state that a scholarship of Rs. 50 will be awarded to any competent student of the State to carry on original investigations in the Central and provincial Records Offices. The publication of the results of his research work when completed, will be financed by the State.

41. *The Partabgarh Darbar* state that no suitable student interested in historical records, is forthcoming in their State.

42. *The Karauli Darbar* regret their inability to implement the resolution until the heavy stair placed on their revenues by other urgent local improvements of a more important nature, is removed.

43. *The Jhalawar Darbar* state that the State is of comparatively recent growth and that there does not appear to be much scope for the proposed investigation.

44. *The Danta Darbar* state that in view of the absence of any historical records or documents the question of implementing the recommendation is considered pre-mature. They have however taken a note of the proposal and will take action on the lines suggested as and when such an occasion arises.

45. *The Kotah Government* inform that the matter is still under their consideration and a further communication will follow in due course.

46. *The Palanpur Darbar* state that they would be prepared to give all assistance in the matter when a suitable candidate was forthcoming to carry on the work.

47. *The Jaisalmer Darbar* state that as owing to the general backwardness in the State there are no suitable students. The Darbar however appreciates the recommendation and will willingly act up to it when there is a demand.

48. *The Dhenkanal Darbar* state that they agree to act according to the resolution.

49. *The Kushalgarh Chiefship* informs that the consideration of the proposal has been held in abeyance.

50. *The Resident for Central India* inform that the replies of important States in the *Bundelkhand Agency* are to the effect that they have no competent students at present and otherwise also they are unable to help historical research, although they appreciate the Commission's recommendation.

Twenty-second Session at Peshawar, 1945.

Resolution I.—The Commission lends its whole-hearted support to the proposals of the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal in general and to that relating to the establishment of a Central Record Office at Calcutta in particular and invites attention of the authorities to the resolutions passed by the Commission on the subject in its previous sessions and recommends that a Central Records Office be established by the Government of Bengal as early as possible.

The Government of India inform that a copy of the resolution was forwarded to the Railway Department (Railway Board) for information in so far as it related to the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal's proposal for the establishment of a Traveller's Department in India.

Action taken on other proposals of the Society will be communicated in due course.

Resolution II.—Resolved that this Commission approves the recommendations of the Research and Publication Committee as detailed below:—

Resolution 1.—Resolved that the action taken be approved.

Resolution 2.—This Committee recommends to the Government of India to use paper of the best quality procurable for the publications planned by the Committee and to make paper of the same quality available to other institutions undertaking the same work.

Resolution 3.—Resolved that the following persons be appointed to edit the next four volumes of the East India House Correspondence:

1. Reverend Father H. Heras, S. J., M.A., Bombay.
2. Mr. Y. J. Taraporewala, M.A., Muzaffarpur.
3. Khan Sahib S. H. Askari, M.A., B.L., Patna.
4. Dr. A. G. Pawar, M.A., LL.B., Ph.D., Bar-at-Law, Kolhapur.

Resolution 4.—Resolved that the Secretary be requested to write to likely institutions and authorities for undertaking items 2, 3 and 4.

Resolution 5.—Resolved that the 20-Year Publication Programme for the Imperial Record Department be approved.

Resolution 6.—Resolved that this Committee requests the Commission to move the provincial Governments and the Indian States to take up now the various items of work recommended by the Commission which they approved but kept in abeyance on account of war emergency.

Resolution 7.—This Committee recommends that *ad hoc* Regional Survey Committee for Madras Presidency may nominate Sub-Committees of scholars who will pay periodical visits to Temples and Maths and other religious institutions with a view to examine, classify and index the old and historical records in the custody of the religious institutions.

For action taken please see Conspectus of the Seventh Meeting of the Research and Publication Committee (pages 91-93).

Resolution III.—This Commission is of opinion that it is desirable that the Director of Archives should visit each province once in three years and submit a report to the Government of India and to the Indian Historical Records Commission on the state of preservation in which the old historical records may be found with such suggestions as may lead to improvement in the existing state of things.

The Government of India have accepted the recommendation. They have intimated to the provincial Governments that the visit of the Director of Archives to the provinces to examine the "The Crown and Central Government records" in the provinces should be arranged in consultation with the provincial Governments. They have further expressed the hope that the provincial Governments will afford him (Director of Archives) such facilities as may be necessary in the matter.

The Government of the Punjab inform that they have no objection to the visit of the Director of Archives to examine "The Crown and Central Government records" in their province and that all reasonable facilities will be provided to him when he visits the Punjab Historical Records Office for that purpose.

Resolution IV.—This Commission recommends that the following among other measures be adopted to enlarge and perfect the map section of the Imperial Record Department.

(i) A vigorous attempt be made to secure the oldest editions of maps of villages, towns, forts, tehsils, taluks, districts and provinces of India for being deposited in the Imperial Record Department.

(ii) In securing maps as noted above efforts should be made to secure maps of all varieties such as geological, physiographical, & ca.

(iii) That maps to be secured should be of the largest scale available.

(iv) The older or pre-crown day maps should be kept separately as more useful for purposes of historical study.

(v) That the Surveyor General's Department, the Army Department as well as all other sources, provincial as well as central and Indian States be approached for search and help. These authorities may be requested to make available to the Imperial Record Department copies of maps in their possession for study.

(vi) That rare books of travel and journals, since out of print, should also be laid under contribution.

(vii) That micro-film copies of rare maps, including even Rennell's Maps, be made available to scholars and learned societies, organised record rooms at cost price.

(viii) That the map collection of the Imperial Record Department be completed by securing microfilmed copies of maps which may not be procured in the original for being deposited in the Imperial Record Department.

(ix) That a list of rare historical maps available in the Imperial Record Department be published or cyclostyled from time to time and supplied to members and learned institutions.

The Government of India inform that as a similar proposal has been included in the Post-War Re-organisation Scheme of the Imperial Record Department, they do not think that any separate action on this resolution is necessary. The matter will be considered along with the aforesaid scheme of the Imperial Record Department.

Resolution V.—This Commission recommends that such of the provincial Governments and Indian States as may possess Central Record Offices be requested to concentrate in them, after the war, such of their district or division records as may not be required for current administrative purposes and to see that they are properly looked after and made available for research. It also recommends that the provinces and Indian States which do not possess Central Record Offices these records be transferred to suitable institutions approved by the Governments and that where even this is not possible, the district or division officers be instructed to see that their record keepers receive a brief training in archives preservation and to throw open for research such of their records as may be unobjectionable.

1. The *Aundh State* inform that there are no historical records in the possession of the Darbar. Aundh was made capital of the State in 1850 or thereabout and all the previous records of the State was burnt by Babu Gokhale at Karad when there were skirmishes between the Pratinidhis and the Peshawas.

2. The *Sawaniwadi State* inform that there are no schemes of historical records of great importance framed by the Darbar and hence the information in respect of the same is blank.

3. The *Bonai State* inform that while appreciating very much the ideas contained in the resolution, they regret that they have no such records worth recommending for research purposes.

4. The *Bijawar Darbar* state that there is no such record in the State.

5. The *Datia State* inform that no historical records are being maintained by the State. The State Departments, however, maintain their official records.

6. The *Wadhwan State* inform that there is a Central Record Office in the State with a separate Record Keeper in charge of the records. The oldest of their records do not go beyond Col. Walker's Settlement (A.D. 1808) and under the circumstances no action remains to be taken in respect of the resolution.

7. The *Rajgarh State* have supplied the following information:—

(i) The State have their own Record Department which was established in 1908 and where the State records are satisfactorily preserved according to the prescribed procedure.

- (ii) There are wooden and steel racks and safes in the record rooms where the records are kept properly sorted according to importance after necessary entries in registers to facilitate quick reference.
- (iii) The rooms are properly cemented and tarcoaled to guard against damage by white-ants.
- (iv) Important papers are kept permanently while other records are destroyed after a prescribed time according to the rules prescribed by the State.

(Please also see the remarks against Resolution VII).

8. The *Daspalla State* inform that there is none in the State.

9. The *Keonjhar Darbar* state that they have no such records in their possession.

10. The *Narsingpur State*.—Please see the Darbar's remarks against Resolution VII.

11. The *Mayurbhanj State*.—Please see the State's remarks against Resolution VII.

12. The *Baramba Darbar* state that they have no objection to accept the recommendations.

13-14. The *Athgarh and Tigiria Darbars*.—Please see the Darbars' remarks against Resolution VII.

15. The *Limbdi State* inform that there is no other historical records traced here except genealogical tree of the State, which is kept in the record room.

16. The *Rajpipla State* inform that they have not in their records papers of any historical interest as such and whatever they have are primarily of local interest to the State only and as such they have nothing which could be transferred to other archives.

17. The *Jaiपुर Government* inform that the old historical records of the State are being organised and a lot of old papers, of historical importance, recently discovered, are being arranged and classified and that it would not be possible for them at this stage to furnish the information called for in Resolution VII.

18. The *Kharsawan Darbar* state that they have got only one record room which serves the purposes of a Central Record Office as in the British India. The Record Keeper, though not a trained hand, has been working in that capacity for more than 20 years and has acquired sufficient knowledge in archives preservation. There are a few records in the State record room for research work.

19. The *Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan* informs that there is no Central Record Office in Baluchistan and the administration is not therefore in a position to furnish the information asked for and to make any comments on the resolution.

20. The *Government of the Punjab* state that although there is a Historical Record Office in Lahore in which valuable old records are preserved, the provincial Government do not yet possess a Central Record Office. Certain old records of historical interest have already been transferred from District Offices in the Ambala Division to Lahore on the recommendations of the Punjab Regional Committee for the survey of historical records. The Jullundur Division was annexed in 1846 and the others three years later. The records preserved in District Offices therein are not, therefore, very old and are

not thus unlikely to be of use for current administrative purposes. Should, however, the members of the Punjab Regional Committee come across records in District Offices in these Divisions, which, in their opinion, should be transferred to Lahore, the question of their removal will be considered in consultation with the local officers.

Record Keepers in District Offices in the Punjab are liable to transfer to other posts in the same office. It would not, therefore, be practicable to attempt to give them a brief training in archive preservation. The Punjab Government consider that the present arrangement by which members of the Punjab Regional Committee offer suggestions for the better upkeep of District Records by inspecting them on the spot, is more suitable and should continue.

21. The *Government of N.W. F.P.* inform that the Provincial Government have started a Central Record Office and that it will take time to implement the resolutions.

22. The *Travancore Government* inform that the suggestion is being followed. There is a Central Records Office in Trivandrum, where the records of the State are preserved.

23. The *Mysore Government*.—Please see remarks of the Government against Resolution VII.

24. The *Bamra State* inform that the records in the possession of the Darbar are not of any historical interest but are of local interest. The subject in Resolution VII does not in the circumstances require any action.

25. The *Patna State* inform that the Government do not possess any list of records of historical interest.

26. The *Bastar Darbar* intimates that the number of records in the custody of the Darbar are few but well preserved. As there are no qualified persons in the State to report on the utility of these records to British Indian provinces and other States or to verify the gap or wanting papers, the Darbar do not propose to take any action for the present on Resolutions VI and VII.

27. The *Baramba Darbar* have forwarded the following list of records in their possession:—

- (1) Narsingpur Charter of Uddyot Keshari (2) Rajabansa Birudabali of Keonjhar, Mayurbhanj, Baud and Ghumsar (3) History of Taltcher by Ghanshyam Misra, Kabibhusan (4) The Golden Book of India (5) The Hunter's History (6) The life of Shri Sudhal Deb Bamra, C. C. Bondopadhyaya (7) The States' Manual and the History of Nobles (8) Ramakallo (an Oriya poem) by Raja Padmanav (9) Sangit Manjusa (an Oriya poem) by Raja Pindik Mangaraj (10) Radha Krishna Jugul Manas by Raja Gopinath (11) Radha Krishna Birah Sambad (Oriya poem) by B. Sumantra Patnaik. (12) Sulochana Haran, Harijanm and Bisnu Kriya Joga (Oriya poems) by Raja Biswambhar (13) Fakir Pattanayak's record (14) Stone inscription (under the feet of Lord Gopinath Deb, Barambagarh) (15) A gold coin of Prithi Deb (16) Image and Temples of Bhattarika. Singhnath, Ramchandi Ragadipara and Mahulia.

28. The *Bundi Government*.—Please see the remarks of the Darbar against Resolution VII.

29. The *Kotah Government*.—Please see the remarks of the Darbar against Resolution VII.

30. The *Bharatpur Government*.—Please see the remarks of the Darbar against Resolution VII.

Resolution VI.—This Commission requests the Government of India, provincial Governments and Indian States to transfer papers of historical interest in their custody, particularly the stray ones which are not of much local interest to them as they are to some other province or State, to the archives of the place primarily interested.

1. *The Aundh State.*—Please see remarks of the Darbar against Resolution V.
2. *The Sawantwadi State.*—Please see remarks of State against Resolution V.
3. *The Bonai State.*—Please see remarks of State against Resolution V.
4. *The Bijawar Darbar.*—Please see remarks of State against Resolution V.
5. *The Datia State.*—Please see remarks of State against Resolution V.
6. *The Wadhawan State.*—Please see remarks of State against Resolution V.
7. *The Rajgarh State.*—Please see remarks of the State against Resolutions V and VII.
8. *The Daspalla State.*—Please see remarks of the Darbar against Resolution V.
9. *The Keonjhar Darbar.*—Please see remarks of the Darbar against Resolution V.
10. *The Narsingpur State.*—Please see remarks against Resolution VII.
11. *The Mayurbhanj State.*—Please see remarks against Resolution VII.
- 12-13. *The Athgarh & Tigiria Darbars.*—Please see remarks against Resolution VII.
14. *The Baramba Darbar.*—Please see remarks against Resolution VII.
15. *The Limbdi State.*—Please see remarks against Resolution V.
16. *The Rappipla State.*—Please see remarks against Resolution V.
17. *The Jaipur Government.*—Please see remarks against Resolution V.
18. *The Kharaswan Darbar.*—Please see remarks against Resolution V.
19. *The Agent to the Governor-General, Baluchistan.*—Please see the remarks of the Administration against Resolution V.
20. *The Chief Commissioner, Coorg.*—The papers of historical interest in the custody of the Administration are of local interest and there are none which are of interest to any other province or State. Hence the question of transfer of such records does not arise.
21. *The Travancore Government* inform that the resolution is not acceptable, as they are of the view that the records of each State should be preserved in its own archives.
22. *The Mysore Government.*—Please see remarks of the State against Resolution VII.
23. *The Bamra Darbar.*—Please see remarks of the Darbar against Resolution V.

24. The *Patnā State*.—Please see the remarks of the State against Resolution V.

25. The *Bastar Darbar*.—Please see the remarks of the Darbar against Resolution V.

26. The *Barambar Darbar*.—Please see the remarks of the Darbar against Resolution V.

27. The *Bundi Government*.—Please see the remarks of the Darbar against Resolution VII.

28. The *Kotah Government*.—Please see the remarks of the Darbar against Resolution VII.

29. The *Bharatpur Government*.—Please see the remarks of the Darbar against Resolution VII.

Resolution VII.—This Commission requests the provincial Governments and Indian States to furnish the Imperial Record Department with a list of different series of records in their possession showing the gaps or wanting papers in such series.

1. The *Aundh State*.—Please see the remarks of the Darbar against Resolution V.

2. The *Swantwadi State*.—Please see the remarks of the Darbar against Resolution V.

3. The *Bonai State*.—Please see the remarks of the Darbar against Resolution V.

4. The *Bijawar Darbar*.—Please see the remarks of the Darbar against Resolution V.

5. The *Datia State*.—Please see the remarks of the Darbar against Resolution V.

6. The *Wadhwan State*.—Please see the remarks of the Darbar against Resolution V.

7. The *Rajgarh State* inform that the records of the State are not of much historical importance. They relate to papers regarding the (i) portion of villages between the States of Rajgarh and Narsingarh, (ii) genealogical tables of the rulers, (iii) correspondence, about the construction of the Agra-Bombay Road, (iv) successions of the Rulers of the State, (v) payment of Tanka to Gwalior and (vi) Raghunathgarh Jagir.

The important records are kept in a steel safe, the key of which is kept by a member of the State Council.

There is no necessity of transfer of these records.

Remarks.—(Please also see the remarks of the Darbar against Resolution V).

8. The *Daspalla State*.—Please see the remarks of the Darbar against Resolution V.

9. The *Kalahandi State* submitted the following list of records to be preserved.—(i) Originals or copies of old copper plate charters issued by the Rulers of the State (ii) Originals or copies of palm leaf grants made by the former Rulers of the State (iii) Originals or true copies of judgments delivered by the Rulers, P.A.'s Commissioners, etc., having historical significance (iv) Correspondence passing between the Ruling family with the paramount power or the Bhonsla Raja of Nagpur (v) Originals or copies of treaties and engagements made by the Ruling family with foreign powers (Rulers) and the subordinate ruling zamindar families of the Kalahandi State (vi) Records relating

to land tenure prevailing in different periods i.e., Moghul, Mahratta and British (vii) Old Mafi records relating to Brahmottra, Debottar, Babuani, Rajabari, Nalia etc. (viii) Records relating to important decisions made regarding social and religious affairs of the State (ix) Records relating to old time-honoured customs and usages, in vogue in the State from time immemorial.

10. The *Narsingpur State* inform that they possess no such records as recommended in the resolution to be sent to the Central Government.

11. The *Mayurbhanj State* inform that the records of the State were destroyed long before the establishment of the records rooms in the State and regret that no useful records which could fill up the gaps in the records of the Central Government could be supplied by them.

12. The *Keonjhar State* inform that they have no such records in their possession.

13. The *Athgarh and Tigiria Darbars* inform that they have no information to furnish on Resolution VII.

14. The *Baramba Darbar*.—Please see Darbar's remarks against Resolution V.

15. The *Chief Commissioner of Coorg*.—Please see the remarks of the administration against Resolution VI.

16. The *Limbdi State*.—Please see the remarks of the State against Resolution V.

17. The *Rajpipla State*.—Please see the remarks of the State against Resolution V.

18. The *Jaipur Government*.—Please see the remarks of the State against Resolution V.

19. The *Kharasawan Darbar*.—Please see the remarks of the State against Resolution V.

20. The *Agent to the Governor-General, Baluchistan*.—Please see remarks of the Administration against Resolution V.

21. The *Chief Commissioner, Coorg* inform that the list of records of historical interest to Coorg is contained in the "Manual of Rules Regulating Access to Archives in India and Europe (IRD)" and in the lists subsequently supplied to the Imperial Record Department.

22. The *Travancore Government* inform that they have accepted the suggestions.

23. The *Mysore Government* regret that the list asked for in the resolution cannot be furnished, as such lists are not at present maintained by them.

24. The *Bamra Darbar*.—Please see remarks of the Darbar against Resolution V.

25. The *Patna State*.—Please see remarks of the State against Resolution V.

26. The *Bastar Darbar*.—Please see remarks of the State against Resolution V.

27. The *Baramba Darbar*.—Please see remarks of the Darbar against Resolution V.

28. The *Bundi Government* state that they have no Central Records Office but that all historical records are securely kept in the Mahkma Khas or Saraswati Bhandar. They add that the organisation of such a new office is under their consideration.

29. The *Kotah Government* state that the archives of the State are being examined and re-arranged and a list is under preparation. The list can be supplied when prepared.

30. The *Bharatpur Government* state that in spite of a thorough search made in the old records nothing of any importance has been traced. They add that their participation in the scheme may under the circumstances be considered as closed.

Resolution VIII.—This Commission recommends that in respect of scrutiny of excerpts submitted by research scholars no distinction between scholars from British India and Indian State should be made and that the rules which apply to scholars from British India should also apply to scholars from Indian States in all respects.

The proposal was placed before the 12th Meeting of the Local Records Sub-Committee held in February 1946. In reply to the recommendation (Resolution II) made by the Sub-Committee—

The *Government of India* inform that while every effort will continue to be made to release as early as possible, the excerpts of historical records required by the subjects of Indian States, they do not consider that any change in the method of scrutiny of excerpts is necessary.

Resolution IX.—This Commission recommends to the Indian Universities that under their schemes of popular and extension lectures, Keepers and Curators of Records Offices and scholars engaged in editing old records (Imperial, provincial or States) be requested to deliver courses of lectures in different provincial centres on the nature and subject matter of the records that they have examined and edited.

1. The *Patna University* informs that the recommendation has been noted.

2. The *Nagpur University* states that the scheme of extension lectures at the University has been suspended for financial reasons. The University will however be glad to avail itself of the advantage of lectures by the Keepers and Curators of Records when they pass via Nagpur for other work and requests it to be informed from time to time about their programme in the South of India.

3. The *Allahabad University* informs that it is in general agreement with the principle laid down in the resolution.

4. The *Lucknow University* informs that the recommendation has been noted and they will keep it in view when persons are invited to deliver extension lectures.

APPENDIX A

(Government of India Resolution regarding the terms of appointment of members of the Indian Historical Records Commission.)

F. 92-22/46-E.I.

18th January 1947

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
RESOLUTION

The Indian Historical Records Commission consisting of Ordinary, Corresponding and Associate Members was reconstituted in the late Education, Health and Lands Department Resolution No. F. 92-9/40-E, dated the 16th September 1941. In para. 7 thereof, it was laid down that the Ordinary Members of the Indian Historical Records Commission and Members of the Research and Publication Committee (other than *ex-officio* Ordinary Members of the Commission and *ex-officio* members of the Research and Publication Committee), as also all Corresponding Members of the Commission will be appointed for a term of 5 years, but that they will be eligible for re-appointment. Accordingly vacancies in the offices of these Members had been filled piece-meal, for full term of 5 years, as and when they occurred. It has, however, been realised that this procedure of filling the vacancies piece-meal as and when they occur, leads to difficulties, and is not conducive to expedition. In order to overcome these procedural difficulties, the Government of India have, after consultation with the Provincial Governments and local Administrations, decided to modify the orders contained in the said Resolution as follows :—

(i) all appointments and re-appointments for full term of 5 years will be made *en-bloc* with effect from the same date, but on the expiry of their terms the members concerned will be eligible for re-appointment;

(ii) the terms of all existing members (other than the *ex-officio* members referred to above) will terminate with effect from the 1st April 1947;

(iii) all fresh appointments for the next term of 5 years will be made with effect from April 1st 1947;

(iv) vacancies due to resignation or otherwise which may occur within the 5 years fixed under clause (i) above will not be filled for a full term of 5 years but only for the unexpired portion of the term of 5 years.

Ordered.—Ordered that this Resolution be published in the Gazette of India.

Ordered also that this Resolution be communicated to all Provincial Governments and Local Administrations, the several Departments of the Government of India, the Political Department, the Secretary, Governor-General (Public), the Secretary, Governor-General (Reforms) and the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy, the Vice-Chancellors of Indian Universities, the Secretary Indian Historical Records Commission and the Director of Archives, Government of India.

D. M. SEN,

Deputy Secretary.

APPENDIX B(I)

Report of the Twelfth Meeting of the Local Records Sub-Committee held on the 16th February, 1946

PRESENT :

Captain P. J. Keen, M.B.E.—Member in the Chair.
 Dr. I. H. Qureshi, M.A., Ph.D. (Cantab.)—Member.
 Dr. S. N. Sen, M.A., Ph.D., B.Litt. (Oxon.)—Member.

ABSENT :

Dr. Sir John Sargent, M.A., D.Litt., C.I.E.—Chairman.

REPORT

I. Revival of the normal printing programme of the Imperial Record Department.

Resolution 1.—The Sub-Committee recommends that in view of the improved paper situation printing-facilities should be granted in the following order of priority :—

(1)(a) 150 extra copies of the *Indian Historical Records Commission Proceedings* should be printed in response to increased demand;

(b) "comments on papers" should be printed in the proceedings as in 1942;

(c) the printing and binding as well as the quality of paper of the proceedings volumes should be improved.

(2) The printing and publication of "Annual Report of the Imperial Record Department" should be resumed.

(3)(a) "Summary of Papers" and (b) "Research Reports" should be printed as in pre-war days.

(4) "Manual on the Repair and Preservation of Records" should be revised and a new edition should be brought out.

(5) The pre-war size of *Indian Historical Records Commission Proceedings Volume* should be registered.

(6) The "Manual of Rules Regulating Access to Archives in India and Europe" should be split into two parts and the Indian portion should be revised in the light of up-to-date information about continental archives as and when it is available. A Chapter on the American Archives should be added to this part. Part II need not be printed immediately.

II. Amendment to Imperial Record Department (Historical Research) Rules.

Resolution 2.—The Sub-Committee recommends that paras. 3(a), 3(b) and (c) should stand as they are. The Political Department may consider whether it is possible to expedite (a) the release of excerpts submitted by subjects of Indian States and (b) whether any change in the method of scrutiny may conveniently be made.

III. Post-War Reorganisation of the Imperial Record Department.

Resolution 3.—The Sub-Committee recommends that the Director of Archives be authorised to address direct the Departments of the Government of India, provincial Governments etc. to collect necessary information and to collect relevant data for his own office so that the Department may be in a position to start work under the post-war reorganisation scheme as soon as it is called upon to do so.

IV. Storage and Preservation of documentary motion picture films of the Information and Broadcasting and the War Departments by the Imperial Record Department.

Resolution 4.—The Sub-Committee recommends that a technical Sub-Committee consisting of one member each from the Information and Broadcasting Department, Director of Public Relations (War Department: Historical Section) and Imperial Record Department be appointed to consider the creation of a Central Agency for the storage, preservation, etc., of documentary motion picture films of the Government of India.

V. Provision of Air-Conditioning Plants to the Imperial Record Department Microfilming Laboratory.

Resolution 5.—The Sub-Committee recommends that the microphotographic Laboratory of the Imperial Record Department be provided with an air-conditioning plant of suitable capacity (5,000 cu. ft.) to enable it to proceed with the work.

VI. The responsibility of the Imperial Record Department in respect of the records of such Government Agencies as have not transferred their archives to its custody.

Resolution 6.—The Sub-Committee recommends that the questionnaire mentioned in the agenda be circulated to elicit the information asked for as soon as possible.

Sd. P. J. Keen,
Member.

Sd. I. H. Qureshi,
Member

Sd. S. N. Sen,
Secretary.

Confirmed.

Sd. John Sargent,
Chairman.

20th February 1946.

APPENDIX B(II)

It was decided not to hold the Thirteenth Meeting of the Local Records Sub-Committee but circulate to members any items of interest. Accordingly the item on the "Annual Reports of the Records Offices" was circulated to the members of the Sub-Committee for opinion. They agreed that the matter should be referred to the Twenty-third Session of the Indian Historical Records Commission to be held at Indore in December 1946. This was done as will be seen from pages 111-113, Part III of this volume.

APPENDIX B(III)

Conspectus of action taken on the resolutions passed at the 11th and 12th Meetings of the Local Records Sub-Committee.

Eleventh Meeting held on the 10th February, 1945.

Resolution I.—The Sub-Committee is of opinion that it is desirable that the Director of Archives should visit each province once in three years and submit a report to the Government of India on the state of preservation in which the old historical records may be found with suggestions as may lead to the improvement of the existing state of things.

Action taken.—At the instance of the Government of India the resolution of the Sub-Committee was placed before the Peshawar Session of the Indian Historical Records Commission held on December 1945 and was approved by it (*vide* Resolution III). The Government of India thereafter accepted the recommendation and in accordance with their decision the Director of Archives inspected in December 1946 and January 1947 the Crown records in the custody of the Chief Commissioner at Ajmer, the Resident at Central India at Indore and those of the Governments of Bihar and United Provinces. His report of inspection has been submitted to the Government of India and His Excellency the Crown Representative.

Resolution II.—The Sub-Committee endorses the principle that the pre-Mutiny records of the Government of India should be published for the benefit of the students of history. The records selected for publication may, if they so desire, be scrutinised by the Departments concerned before they are released. The scheme may be placed before the next meeting of the Research and Publication Committee.

Action taken.—As proposed by the Sub-Committee a comprehensive scheme of publication, which will cover a period of twenty years, was drawn up and placed before the Sixth Meeting of the Research and Publication Committee held at New Delhi in March 1945. The Research and Publication Committee appointed a small Sub-Committee to examine the Twenty-year Publication Programme. The findings of the Sub-Committee were placed before the Peshawar Meeting of the Research and Publication Committee and were approved by them (*vide* Resolution V). The Government of India accepted the proposal in general but desired that the Five-year Publication Programme now in hand should be fully implemented first before the Twenty-year Programme could be finally sanctioned by them.

Resolution III.—Resolved that the title "Indian Records Series" be used for all items of work under the Publication Programme excepting Scheme III(a) for which the title "Records in Oriental Languages" be continued.

Resolved further that the implementing of Scheme III(b) be left entirely to private enterprise.

Action taken.—The Government of India have accepted the recommendation in the resolution.

Resolution IV.—Resolved that the Government of India be moved to authorise the Director of Archives to sign agreements on behalf of the Governor-General in Council with private parties who may undertake to edit and publish historical documents of the Government of India under Scheme III(b) of the Publication Programme. The agreement may be on the lines already adopted in the case of Scheme III(a).

Action taken.—A revised draft of the Memorandum of Agreement which was forwarded to the Government of India for approval was approved by them.

Twelfth Meeting held on the 16th February, 1946.

Resolution 1.—The Sub-Committee recommends that in view of the improved paper situation printing facilities should be granted in the following order of priority :—

(1)(a) 150 extra copies of the Indian Historical Records Commission Proceedings should be printed in response to increased demand;

(b) "comments on papers" should be printed in the proceedings as in 1942;

(c) the printing and binding as well as the quality of paper of the proceedings volumes should be improved.

(2) The printing and publication of "Annual Report of the Imperial Record Department" should be resumed.

(3)(a) "Summary of Papers" and (b) "Research Reports" should be printed as in pre-war days.

(4) "Manual on the Repair and Preservation of Records" should be revised and a new edition should be brought out.

(5) The pre-war size of Indian Historical Records Commission Proceedings Volume should be restored.

(6) The "Manual of Rules Regulating Access to Archives in India and Europe" should be split into two parts and the Indian portion may be printed now and the European portion should be revised in the light of up-to-date information about continental archives as and when it is available. A chapter on the American Archives should be added to this part. Part II need not be printed immediately.

Action taken.—The Government of India have sanctioned printing of 150 extra copies of the Indian Historical Records Commission Proceedings. The ban on printing has also been removed with certain restrictions and it will not therefore be possible to revive pre-war practice immediately. Only essential items can be printed now.

Resolution 2.—The Sub-Committee recommends that paras. 3(a) 3(b) and (c) should stand as they are. The Political Department may consider whether it is possible to expedite (a) the release of excerpts submitted by subjects of Indian States and (b) whether any change in the method of scrutiny may conveniently be made.

Action taken.—While every effort will continue to be made to release as early as possible the excerpts of Historical Records required by the subjects of Indian States, the Government of India do not consider that any change in the method of scrutiny of the excerpts submitted to them is necessary.

Resolution 3.—The Sub-Committee recommends that the Director of Archives be authorised to address direct the Departments of the Government of India, provincial Governments etc. to collect necessary information and to collect relevant data for his own office so that the Department may be in a position to start work under the post-war reorganisation scheme as soon as it is called upon to do so.

Action taken.—The Government of India have no objection to Director of Archives addressing directly the Departments of the Government of India, provincial Governments and Indian States provided the correspondence is confined to obtaining information on items directly bearing on the post-war reorganisation of the Imperial Record Department and a copy thereof is forwarded to the Education or Political Department as the case may be.

Resolution 4.—The Sub-Committee recommends that a technical Sub-Committee consisting of one member each from the Information and Broadcasting Department, Director of Public Relations (War Department: Historical Section) and Imperial Record Department be appointed to consider the creation of a Central Agency for the storage, preservation, etc. of documentary motion picture films of the Government of India.

Action taken.—Reply of the Government of India is awaited.

Resolution 5.—The Sub-Committee recommends that the microphotographic Laboratory of the Imperial Record Department be provided with an air-conditioning plant of suitable capacity (5,000 cu. ft.) to enable it to proceed with the work.

Action taken.—Reply of the Government of India is awaited.

Resolution 6.—The Sub-Committee recommends that the questionnaire mentioned in the agenda be circulated to elicit the information asked for as soon as possible.

Action taken.—Reply of the Government of India is awaited.

APPENDIX C

Reports of research work done by the members from the 1st April 1945 to the 31st March 1946

1. Rao Bahadur Dr. B. S. Baliga, M.A., Ph.D. (London), Madras.

Published the following :—

Revised edition of J. J. Cotton's List of Inscriptions on Tombs and Monuments—Volume I.

The work of preparing selections from the Judicial Records of the Madras Government (1801-1857) has been brought down to the year 1814.

2. Mr. G. H. Khare, B.A., Poona.

Wrote the following papers and books :—

(1) Some new information about Shahaji (in Marathi-Sahyadri, May 1945).

(2) A guide to historical places in the Bhore State (in Marathi, Booklet 1945).

(3) Life of Sir Aurel Stein (in Marathi-Chitramayajagat, May 1945).

(4) An Adilshahi fayman—Corrections (Annals of the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Volume XX, Part IV 1945).

(5) Mir Khusrav or Farrukhshah—a rejoinder (*Ibid*).

(6) A phase of the North Indian policy of the Marathas (Poona Orientalist, Volume X, Nos. 1 and 2, 1945).

(7) Hingane Daftar Vol. I (a collection of 219 Marathi documents from the Hingane family, many members of which served as the Maratha envoys at the Delhi Court).

(8) A letter of assurance by Ali Adilshah I—974 A.H. (1566 A.D.) (I.H.R.C. Procs. Vol. XXII).

Visited Bhore, Rajgad, Prachandagadh, Rohida, Rayareshtvara, Kolhapur, Bid etc. and studied the remains there *in situ*.

Examined more than 600 Persian documents and prepared copies of 200 out of them.

Listed 125 manuscripts from the B.I.S. Mandala.

Examined more than 600 coins.

Read 8 papers before the fortnightly and other meetings of the B.I.S. Mandala

3. Mr. T. S. Shejwalkar, M.A., Poona.

Studied certain Persian Akhbars for the Panipat Campaign of 1760-61, the results of which have been included in his monograph "Panipat—1761" (published by the Deccan College Post-Graduate and Research Institute, Poona, 1946).

Studied letters of Haripant-Phadke, Baji Govind Joshi, Visaji, Kesheva Lele and others from the Parasnisi collection. Copied letters are being arranged for publication.

4. Dr. B. A. Saletore, M.A., Ph.D., D.Phil., Ahmedabad.

Wrote the following books and papers :—

1. Samudra Gupta's conquest of Kottura (Annals of the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, XXVI, 1946).

2. Acala Prakasa Pandita (to be published soon).

3. The Banas, the Ganges, the Kadambas and the other Contemporary Dynasties (being Chapter X of Vol. III of the All-India Modern History).

4. The Diamond Throne of Vijayanagara (1945 Session of the Indian History Congress).

5. The Art of Cutting off Noses (Journal of the University of Bombay, XIV, 1946).

6. The Sakatayana Problem (Indian Culture, XII, 1946).

7. History of the Farmer in Muslim India (being Part IV of the History of the Farmer in India).

Engaged in editing Volume IX of the Court Letters under the Five-year Publication Programme of the Imperial Record Department.

5. Mr. D. N. Banerjee, M.A., Dacca.

Wrote the following paper :—

Warren Hastings and the Suppression of Dacoity in Bengal: Purwanas and Instructions to Fouzdars (I.H.R.C. Procs. Vol. XXII).

Carried on researches into the early political institutions of the East India Company in Bengal.

6. Mr. Mahibbul Hasan Khan, B.A., Hons. (London), Calcutta.

Wrote the following papers :—

1. Tipu's attack on Nargund (Bengal Past and Present, Vol. LXIV, Jan.-Dec. 1944)

2. The French in the Second Anglo-Mysore War (to be published in Bengal Past and Present).

Engaged in writing the History of Tipu Sultan.

7. Mr. K. P. Mitra, M.A., Jessore.

Wrote the following papers :—

1. Currency in the Last Decade of the Nineteenth Century (in Dist. of Terhoot).

2. Currency in the Last Decade of the Nineteenth Century (Dist. of Saran, Bhagalpur and Shahabad).

(Both to be published shortly in the Bengal Past and Present.)

Conducted some researches on the Village Deities of Bengal.

8. Dr. P. C. Gupta, M.A., Ph.D., Calcutta.

Wrote the following paper :—

1. A note on the Early Proceedings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal (I.H.R.C. Procs. Vol. XXII).

Completed the editing of Polier's Manuscript on Shah Alam II and the Court of Delhi, (The book is in the press).

9. Mr. M. L. Roy Chowdhury, M.A., B.L., P.B.S., Sastri, Calcutta.

Wrote the following books and articles :—

1. Egypt in 1945 (published by the Calcutta University).

2. Misharer Diary (in Bengali) in 3 Vols.—(Deshbandhu Gupta Book Depot, Calcutta).

3. Banglar Manishi (in Bengali)—("Sahitya", Calcutta).

4. Youth movement in Egypt, Palestine, Syria (Amrita Bazar Patrika, Calcutta).

5. Trouble in Palestine (Hindustan Standard, Calcutta).

6. Non-Muslims in Arabia (Uthodhan, Calcutta).

7. Hindu contribution to Arabic Literature (to be published by the Calcutta University).

8. Gita in Arabic (Translation from Sanskrit) (under print).

9. The Stage Craft in Egypt (ancient and modern), (Rupamancha, Calcutta).

10. Influence of Islam on Indian Culture (Perspective).

10. Dr. N. L. Chatterjee, M.A., Ph.D., D.Litt., Lucknow.

Wrote the following papers :—

(i) The Bimetallic Scheme of Clive (Dr. R. K. Mukherjee Memorial Vol.).

(ii) Clive and the Company's Postal System (J.U.P.H.S. Vol. XVI, Part II).

(iii) The Preservation of Ancient Monuments (I.H.R.C. Procs. Vol. XXII)

(iv) Destruction of Wild animals in U.P. (I.H. Congress—8th Session at Annamalainagar).

(v) The Crisis in Modern Indian Culture (Prabuddha Bharata, Golden Jubilee Number 1945).

(vi) Cracks in San Francisco Front (Hindustan, Vol. VI, No. 57).

(vii) Religious Rapprochement in Medieval India (Concord, Vol. I, No. 3).

(viii) The European and the hubble bubble (Concord, Vol. I, No. 6).

(ix) A Multi-lingual Federation (Indian Listener, Sep. 7, 1945).

(x) The Panch Mahal at Sikri (Amrita Bazar Patrika, Puja Annual 1945).

(xi) The Golden Abode of Sikri (Orient Puja Annual, 1945).

(xii) The Swiss Constitution and India (Advance Puja Annual, 1945).

Is continuing his researches on the Administration of Clive in Bengal.

Has been studying the records preserved in the Record Room of the Court of the Deputy Commissioner of Lucknow under instructions from the U. P. Historical Research Society.

Is serving on the Editorial Board of the Journal of the U.P. Historical Society.

Is engaged in collecting materials on Oudh History from local families.

Has been guiding the researches of the Ph.D. and M.A. students of the Lucknow University.

11. Dr. Bool Chand, M.A., Ph.D., Bombay.

Wrote the following papers and books :—

1. Jainism in Kalingadesa (Bulletin No. 7) (Jain Cultural Research Society, Benares),
2. Mahavira—His life and Teachings (in the press).
3. Legislative Council of India 1854-61 (Minerva Bookshop, Lahore).
4. Regional Planning (in 15 years ahead), Bombay.

Is engaged in researches on "The Great Indian Revolt", which will form a chapter in the new History of India to be published by Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, Bombay.

12. Dr. A. Halim, M.A., Ph.D., Aligarh.

Wrote the following papers :—

(i) Music and Musicians of the Court of Shahjahan (Islamic Culture, Hyderabad-Deccan, October 1945).

(ii) A Farman of Emperor Akbar (I.H.R.C. Procs. Vol. XX).

(iii) Relation of the Syad Kings with the rulers of the Provincial Dynasties (8th Session of the Indian History Congress, Annamalainagar, December 1945).

(iv) Mir Gesu Khan—Akbar's Faujdar of Koil (Aligarh)—(being an extension lecture at the Muslim University, Aligarh, November 1945).

Contributed a chapter on the History of the Syad Kings of India to the 3th Volume of the History of India being compiled by the Indian History Congress.

Is engaged in carrying researches on :—

(i) the History of Sharqi Dynasty of Jaunpur for writing a chapter for the Fifth Volume of the History of India being compiled by the Indian History Congress.

(ii) the Social, Economic, Cultural and Religious conditions of India during the 15th Century for his thesis.

13. Dr. K. K. Datta, M.A., P.R.S., Ph.D., Patna.

Wrote the following papers :—

(1) Siraj-ud-daullah and the English (6th Session of the Indian History Congress, 1945).

(2) A note on Admiral Watson (Ditto).

(3) Warren Hastings and the French Menace in 1778-79 (I.H.R.C. Procs. Vol. XXII).

(4) First Parliamentary Enactment for Military Discipline in India (Patna University Journal).

Has collected some additional materials for his thesis on "Shah Alam II and the English".

Delivered a lecture on "Raw Materials of Indian History and Bihar" at the Patna College.

14. Mr. S. A. Shere, M.A. (Oxon), Patna.

Wrote the following :—

1. Three interesting mediaeval sculptures from district Saran (Journal of the Bihar Research Society Vol. XX, Part III).

15. Khan Sahib S. H. Askari, M.A., B.L., Patna.

Wrote the following papers :—

1. Majmua-i-Yusufi—A Newly Discovered work of the Historian Yusuf Ali Khan (I.H.R.C. Procs. Vol. XXII).

2. Durrani—Rajput relations (8th Session of the Indian History Congress, Annamalainagar, December 1945).

3. Bihar in the time of Akbar—2nd instalment (Bengal Past and Present).

4. Bihar in the time of Aurangzeb (published in 3 instalments in J.B.O.R.S., Patna).

5. Khulasatul Amsab—by Hafiz Rahmat Khan (Maasir, Patna).

Discovered and scrutinised the contents of some new Persian manuscripts and a number of Farmans, Sanads, Parwanahs and Hasbulhukms. Taken copies of some photographic copy of a Sanad of Raja Man Singh. Dated 999 A.H.

16. Mr. L. P. Pandeya, Kavya Vinod, Bilaspur, (C.P.).

(1) Has obtained three big copper plates, with a fairly large circular seal. The inscriptions on them is in box-headed characters. (It is the third charter which the Mahakosala Historical Society, Bilaspur, has been able to bring to light; the first charter, quite identical in all respects, is the *matrar plates*, already published in the "Epigraphica Indica" and

the second is the *Lodhia plates* of Mahasivagupta Balarjuna). The present charter was issued in the 9th regular year of King Mahasivagupta Balarjuna, son of Harsh Gupta. This charter mentions a district called Kosir-Nandpur, which still exists by the same name and is a big, old village in the Chandrapur Tract beyond the Mahanadi in the Bilaspur District, C.P. It records the grant of a village to Brahmans engaged in the study of different *Vedas*. The seal has a trident, conch and a bull and *Kamandulu* (water-jar). Below the legend, in two lines, is an expanded lotus. It will be published in the "Epigraphica Indica" in due course.

(2) Traced a long inscription in Sanskrit written in beautiful Nagri Script on a stone slab in a broken temple at village Koni near Masturi Police Station in the Bilaspur District. It is dated in Chedi era 900 (1149 A.D.) in the reign of Haihaya Prince Prithvideva II of Ratnapur (Mahakosala). The record mentions him as 'Tummanesha', Lord of Tumman Kingdom. His father Ratnadeva II is styled as 'Kosalapati', Lord of South Kosala. Some geographical names occur in the inscription as :—

Khimindi-mandak (present day Khemandi in Ganjam),

Takahari-mandak (near Ratanpur proper),

Dandpur (not known now),

Khinjing (in the present Bandh State, Orissa).

A quite new name Harvong finds place in the inscription, about which nothing can be said just now. The object of the eulogy was the construction of big temples by the family of the Brahman ministers of the Haihaya rulers.

(3) Has examined the biggest copper coin (thin plate) of Jajalladeva II with a lion type, found by him at Janjgir village in the Bilaspur District. It is in possession of Mr. Ratan Singh, B.A., LL.B., Advocate, Janjgir.

Has also found another unique tiny silver coin. It is attributed to Prithvideva II of Ratnapur line of the Haihaya kings.

17. Khan Bahadur Maulvi Zafar Hasan, O.B.E., Delhi.

Completed the editing and publication of *Waqiat-i-Alamgiri* (published by the Aligarh Historical Institute).

Prepared a descriptive catalogue of the Persian and Arabian manuscripts and the Mughal Official documents in the personal custody. The collection comprises 11 works in Arabic, 105 in Persian and one in Urdu :—

The Arabic works are mostly the *Qur'an Sharif*, some of which possess great historical and artistic importance. One of them dates back to 1108 A.H. (1696-97 A.D.), and transcribed by Emperor Aurangzeb.

The Persian works include (a) 11 books on religion and Sufism (b) 46 on history (c) 7 on biography and Tajkara (d) 28 on Insha and ornate prose (e) 5 of poetry, and (f) 8 miscellaneous.

The work in Urdu relates to the Kabul expedition of the year 1839 A.D.

The collection of Mughal Official Documents includes (i) 8 Farmans, one of which being that of Emperor Humayun (ii) 12 Sanads (iii) 5 Parwanajat-i-Taqqarruri (iv) 1 Parwana-i-Rahdari (v) 1 Tashih Nama (vi) 1 Rookar (vii) 1 Dastak (viii) 1 Ibra Nama (ix) 1 Tashiha, and (x) 1 Sale-Deed.

18. Mr. G. V. Joshi, M.A., Baroda.

Wrote the following paper :—

Rani Gahinabai of Baroda (I.H.R.C. Procs. Vol. XXII).

Is still engaged in editing original letters from a daftar of Gangadhar Shastri Patwardhan (1812-37).

19. Mr. V. Rangacharya, M.A., M.E.S., Trivandrum.

Engaged in writing a detailed History of Travancore in 2 Vols.—the History of South Indian Sri Vaishnavism (to be published by the Travancore University).

Edited the work of a research student on a History of the Dutch in Malabar and Mediaeval History of Travancore.

Editing the Journal of Indian History, which has been taken over by the Travancore University.

20 Mr. P. N. Kunjan Pillai, M.A., Trivandrum.

Is engaged in the study of the Devaswam records of the State, especially those relating to the Tiruvattar temple.

21. Mr. R. V. Poduval, B.A., Trivandrum.

Prepared an exhaustive list of inscriptions in Travancore.

Examined over 280 punch marked coins discovered in the State.

22. Mahamahopadhyaya Pt. B. N. Reu, Jodhpur.

Examined four old documents which are in the possession of Bhattarak Rajavaidya Guran Udayachandraji of Chanod, a well known physician of Jodhpur, out of which two are connected with his predecessors and two with Jain institutions of Ahmedabad.

1. A Farman granted by Emperor Mohammadshah in his 22nd regnal year (1152 A.H.) (or the 8th March 1740 A.D.) to the predecessors of Bhattarak Udayachandraji.

2. A Sanad issued under the seal of Maharaja Bijaya Singhji (1752-93) of Jodhpur in favour of the predecessors of Bhattarak Guran Udayachandraji of Chanod.

3. A Farman dated 29th Moharam in the 30th regnal year of Shahjahan Badshah (corresponding to the year 7th November 1656 A.D.).

4. A Farman of Emperor Shahjahan—Copy said to have been prepared from the original in 1210 Hijri 9th Moharam (26th July 1795 A.D.).

Wrote the following paper :—

Journey from Marwar to Fataipur beyond Jalalabad in the 17th century A.D. (I.L.R.U. Procs. Vol. XXII).

23. Mr. S. N. Banerjee, M.A., Patiala.

Is still engaged in writing the History of Patiala and doing research work connected therewith.

24. Mr. P. Acharya, B.Sc., Mayurbhanj.

Wrote the following papers :—

1. Raja Man Singh from some Oriya and Persian Records of Orissa (I.H.R.C. Procs. Vol. XXII).

2. A note on the Bhum countries of Eastern India (Indian Culture, October—December 1945).

3. The Bonai Copper plate of Udaya-Varahadeva (Journal of Bihar Research Society, Vol. XXXI, Part III, 1945).

4. Jainagar and its identification from original sources (8th Session of the I.H. Congress Annamalainagar, December 1945).

25. Mr. K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar, B.A., L.T., Pudukkottai.

Wrote the following papers :—

1. A note on a Tanjore Nayak Copper Plate in the Pudukkottai State Museum (I.H.R.C. Procs. Vol. XXII).

2. A chronological note on the reign of Kampavarman Pallava (Eighth Session of the I. H. Congress, Annamalainagar, December 1945).

3. 'Nammagan' Sema Pillai (Dr. Kunhan Raja Presentation Vol.).

Is still engaged in editing the Pudukkottai Palace Records.

Has discovered and deciphered Tamil Copper Plates (15th Century) at Sattanur, Pudukkottai State.

Has discovered and deciphered some records in the library of His Holiness Sri Sankaracharya of the Kamakotipitham, Kumbakonam.

26. Khan Chaudhuri Amanatulla Ahmad, Cooch Behar.

Discovered a copper plate inscription dedicated to the temple of Srikanta (Vishnu) by Maharaja Harendra Narayan Bhup Bahadur in 314 Raj Sac (1823 A.D.).

Has been able to persuade the Cooch Behar Government to preserve the historical relics such as—arms, coins, inscriptions, old manuscripts and puthis, metal statues etc

27. Mr. A. H. Nizami, M.A., Rewa.

Conducted researches on "The Baghela Dynasty of Rewa".

28. Mr. K. N. Mahapatra, B.A., D.Ed., Kalahandi.

Has conducted researches on the following :—

1. Acquired 52 manuscripts on behalf of the State Archaeological Department, of which 23 are in Sanskrit written in old Oriya script and the remaining 29 are in old Oriya language. Of the latter, nearly 10 are still unpublished and a research among these has been undertaken.

with a view to bring to light the development of Oriya literature in and outside the Kalahandi State in the pre-British period.

2. Undertaken compilation of an authentic and systematic history of the ruling Naga family of the Kalahandi State since their immigration to that territory from Chotanagpur, based on old records, copper-plates, stone inscriptions, reports, genealogical tables and annals of the Naga Royal families. An elaborate and authentic history of the Kalahandi State under the Naga family from the middle of the 17th century has already been compiled. Further research is being carried out to trace its early history.

3. Attempts are being made to trace the connected history of the Sanavamie Kings of Sripur (in Raipur District, C.P.) and Sonepur (traditionally known as Keshari Kings) who ruled in the valley of Tela from the 6th to the 11th century by close and proper study of the ruins of the monuments built by the rulers of his family. Research has also been carried on the ruins at Rajapudar, which is of much historical importance and furnish reliable contemporary evidence about the glorious history of the Sanavamie Kings.

29. **Mr. P. K. Mukherjee, M.A., Patna State, Bolangir.**

Wrote the following articles :—

1. The Historicity of the Kanchi-Kaveri Tradition of Orissa (The Indian Historical Quarterly, Vol. XXI).

2. Chronology of the Imperial Gangas (The Journal of the Kalinga Historical Society June 1946).

3. Kapilendra Gajapati (The Journal of the Bihar Research Society, Vol. XXXII, Part I, 1946).

Engaged in writing a thesis on "History of the Gajapati Kings of Orissa" for submission to the Utkal University in 1947 for the Doctorate Degree.

A NOTE ON SOME HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS IN THE POSSESSION OF BHATTARAK RAJAVAIIDYA GURAN UDAYACHANDRAJI OF CHANOD, JODHPUR.

[By Mahamahopadhyaya Pt. Bisheshwar Nath Reu, Jodhpur.]

During the year 1945-46 A.D. I examined 4 old documents which are in the possession of Bhattarak Rajavaidya Guran Udayachandraji of Chanod, a well known physician of Jodhpur, out of which 2 are connected with his predecessors and 2 with the Jain institutions of Ahmedabad. They show that the Mohamedan Emperors had a great respect even for the Jain priests and Jain institutions.

Below is given a brief account of them.

1. A Farman granted by Emperor Mohammadshah in his 22nd regnal year (1152 A.H.) (or the 8th March 1740 A.D.) to the predecessors of Bhattarak Udayachandraji.

Shri Babaji Shri Gyan Sagar, Syamiji and? Savami were granted the privilege of taking on every crop one rupee and a cocoanut from every house belonging to any Hindu or Muslim in the Suba of Ajmer and particularly from every Bania and Jati of the aforesaid Suba. This privilege was extended to generation after generation, and it is also granted by Mohamad Shah Badshah Ghazni on the 20th Zilhij in the 22nd regnal year (The seal bears 1138 A.H.).

2. A sanad issued under the seal of Maharaja Bijaya Singhji (1752-1793) of Jodhpur in favour of the predecessors of Bhattarak Rajavaidya Guran Udayachandraji of Chanod.

According to the orders contained in all the Imperial Farmans of Emperor Aurangzeb, Mohamad Farrukhsiyar, Mohamad Shah and Ahmad Shah, etc., all the honours and treatment accorded to Jagat guru Acharaj Shri Jin Chandra Deo Suri, Shri Jin Sukh Suri, Shri Jinraj Suri, Shri Jin Ratnasuri, Shri Kamlasagar Suri and Shri Jin Senji Deo, who, at the time of giving audience, were honoured with 'Dandot, Salutations, Takhat-i-Khas, Takhat-i-Ravan, Chhatar, Sayagir, Khasa, Palki, Morchhal, Chanvar, gold and silver Chharis and Singhasan—(golden chair). Their honours and privileges should be kept continued. All castes of Hindus and Mohammadans, etc., should give them welcome by 'Pagmandas' (spreading of carpet on their way) on their arrival in the city and show their respect by doing Dandot and Salutations. People should not disobey these orders and should continue to pay one rupee and one cocoanut as an annual present from each house on every crop and every year. This custom of India should be kept in force without fail. Particularly all castes of Hindus and Mohammadans, etc., should pay respect to Shri Jagat Guru and regard him as their teacher and if any of the above castes commit any fault, the respected Guru is at liberty to punish him according to his religious laws or he may even pardon him. All the Rajas of ancient times, viz., Raja Vikramaditya and Salivahan, etc. all Chakravati Rajas, Maharajas, like Shri Jai Chand, who had under his command great armies and Maharaja..... Chauhan and all the Rajas, big and small, who used to have due regards for the Guru of their own accord paid greater respect to their Guru. Maharaja Ajit Singhji and Shri Maharaja Abhaya Singhji and Shri Bada Maharaji* had also accorded the same honour and respect as mentioned in the Badshahi Farmans to both Jagatguru Shri Binaya Sagarji and Jagat Guru Shri Hem Rajji Deo and Parvanas and Khas Ruggas be issued to this effect stipulating that they should be implicitly obeyed. The Junior Chela should obey the orders of the Senior Chela.

3. A Farman dated 29th Moharam in the 30th regnal year of Shahjahan Badshah (corresponding the year 7th November, 1656 A.D.).

Saindass reported that in the village Palitana, where there is a shrine named Shatrunjaya, where people from far and near come for a pilgrimage. We have given him the above village as a reward from the next Kharif crops. It is hereby ordered that nobody should interfere in this place of pilgrimage.

This has been reported here from a copy of the Farman, which was prepared on the 29th Moharam S. 1210 Hijri (15th August 1795 A.D.) at the house of Nathu Shah, the Nagar Seth of Ahmedabad and found in possession of Guran Saheb Udayachandraji.

4. A Farman of Emperor Shahjahan.

Shahjahan Badshah ordered, on the 21st Azar Mah Ilahi San 2, that 3 Poshals in Ahmedabad, 4 in Cambayat,† 1 in Surat, and 1 in Radhanpur in possession of Saindas may be kept free from any body staying there, because they have been given to him free. They may be allowed to recite their religious books.

This has also been reported here from the copy, which was prepared from the original Farman in the year 1210 Hijri, 9th Moharam (26th July 1795 A.D.) at the house of Nathu Shah, the Nagar Seth of Ahmedabad and is in the possession of said Guran Sahab.

*Maharaja Bakhtsinghji.

†Cambay.

APPENDIX D

ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE REGIONAL SURVEY COMMITTEES IN THE PROVINCES AND STATES

Bihar.—Professor K. K. Datta, on behalf of the Bihar Committee examined the records of the Chotanagpur Division and Ranchi District both preserved at Ranchi and those of the Santal Pargana District at Dumka. At Ranchi he came across correspondence and statements regarding the Mutiny of 1857-59. At Dumka he found plenty of early 19th century documents of local administrative interest.

Central Provinces and Berar.—Professor H. N. Sinha, and Dr. Y. K. Deshpande have been entrusted by the C.P. and Berar Committee to survey and explore the records in this province. Dr. Sinha is engaged in inspecting the Government records while Dr. Deshpande is engaged in reporting on the private archives. In the report for 1945-46, Dr. Deshpande mentions the following important finds: (1) three original grants of the 17th century by members of Raja Udaram Family of Mahur found in the archives of Balaji Temple of Basim; (2) the original decision of the Nizamshahi Vazir over a dispute about Patelki rights of Sakharkhelda in Berar; (3) a copy of statement by Mudhoji Appasaheb Bhonsla of Nagpur which throws light on the battle of Sitabuldi; (4) family archives of the Joshis of Mangrul-Pir in Berar including a Farman of Shahjehan; (5) family archives of the Jagirdar—Deshmukh of Parwa in Berar containing very important document in Persian and Marathi throwing light on the history of the Gond Rajas of Chanda, dispute between Kanhoji Bhonsla and Raghuji Bhonsla, the administration of Berar under the Nizam and the early British administration of Berar; and (6) records of the Bhonsla Estates preserved in the Kothi Mahal (old Secretariat Building of the Bhonslas). Much information on the political, social and economic history of the Bhonsla period besides references to British Residency is available in these documents. Dr. Deshpande is ably assisted in his survey by Pandit L. P. Pandeya, Mr. S. G. Chatte, Mr. D. G. Mahajan and Mr. D. B. Mahajan who are all interested in antiquaries and ancient manuscripts.

Bengal and Assam.—The Regional Survey Committee for Bengal and Assam have Sir Jadunath Sarkar as President, Dr. R. C. Mazumdar as Convener and Dr. N. K. Sinha as Secretary. The Committee devoted the entire year 1945 to devising a systematic plan for survey and exploration and a great deal of time had to be spent in formal and informal meetings, preliminary correspondence and 'in spade work in select localities'. They persuaded the Government of Bengal to issue a circular to all District Magistrates for granting facilities to the members of the Committee in their work. They appealed through the Press to the public for full co-operation in bringing to light documents lying unnoticed. Advertisements were inserted in the leading papers of Calcutta inviting owners of important documents to grant access to their collections. Two Surveys were conducted in 1946; one was in the District of Murshidabad and the other in the High Court of Calcutta. The archival collections of the Nawab family, the Collectorate and the various ancient houses of this District attracted the notice of the Committee at the very outset and they gave it priority. Some important finds discovered with the help of Professor Nirmalya Bagchi of the local college are reported. A letter of Maharaja Nand Kumar and two grants of Rani Bhavani are among the interesting finds at Murshidabad. Dr. N. K. Sinha with the help of Dr. P. C. Gupta surveyed the old records in the custody of the Calcutta High Court and inspected documents for the period 1749-1779 during the second half of 1946. They intend to inspect the records till 1800. Dr. Sinha reports that recently he came across Omichand's Will written in Nagri character in the High Court collections. The whole Will has been translated in the printed report of the Bengal and Assam Committee.

North-West Frontier Province.—Mr. S. M. Jaffar, Keeper of N.-W.F.P. Government Records, is the Convener of the Regional Survey Committee of this province. The Committee consist of 20 members representative of various classes and interest. Publicity for the survey work was done through newspapers, broadcast talks from the local Radio Station, and public lectures on the importance of old documents, their preservation etc. The finds include Farman of the Mughal Emperors and Durrani Kings, Sanads, deeds, pedigree tables, letters and miscellaneous documents relating to the Muslim, Sikh and British periods, and a large number of manuscripts dealing with religious subject such as *Fiqh*, *Hadith*, *Tafsir*, etc. The Committee is engaged in drawing up a comprehensive list of these finds.

Delhi.—The Delhi Regional Committee consist of eight members with Dr. S. N. Sen as the Convener, Khan Bahadur Maulvi Zafar Hasan and Professor I. H. Qureshi as members and with representatives of two ancient families and a representative of the Archaeological Department as co-opted members. The Chief Commissioner, Delhi Province, has agreed to grant facilities to bonafide students for investigations in the records in his custody and has agreed to permit a member of the Committee to inspect these records. The manuscript collections in the custody of the Archaeological Survey are henceforth to be subjected to

joint inspection of the Archaeological Survey and the Regional Committee. Khan Bahadur Zafar Hasan has prepared a descriptive catalogue of his personal collection of Persian and Arabic manuscripts and Mughal official documents; this will be published shortly. It is also expected that through the efforts of leading citizens like Mirza Khairuddin and Masihul Mulk-Hakim Mohamad Jamil Khan many private collections will be brought to light.

Jodhpur.—Mahamahopadhyaya Bisheshwarnath Rev, the Convener reports that a Persian scholar has been engaged to prepare a list of the Persian documents in the state Munshigiri Office and that the officer-in-charge Dastri Office is also preparing a list of documents in his custody. Information about the collections of the Jodhpur Sirdars, State Officials and ancient families is also being sought.

APPENDIX E

WEEDING RULES FRAMED BY THE INDIAN HISTORICAL RECORDS COMMISSION FOR RECORDS IN THE CUSTODY OF CENTRAL AND PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS, LOCAL ADMINISTRATIONS, ETC.

Extract from the Proceedings of the 10th Meeting of the Local Records Sub-Committee held on the 2nd March 1944.

V. Weeding of Central Government Records.

In their Nineteenth Meeting held at Trivandram in 1942, the Indian Historical Records Commission recommended to the Government of India that the Destruction of Records Act should be suitably amended to prevent the loss of historical material. But the Government of India considered the present time to be inopportune for any preventive legislation and accordingly addressed to the provincial Governments and appeal to arrange to have their old records scrutinised by competent experts before destruction. The Government of India also asked for the opinion of the Secretary, Indian Historical Records Commission regarding the weeding of Central Government records. The Secretary has been permitted by them to refer the matter to the Sub-Committee since the same question e.g., weeding of pre and post-Mutiny records was considered by the then Records Committee in 1923 and by the Indian Historical Records Commission in 1923 and 1939. The following self-explanatory note embodies the proposal:

2. **Pre-Mutiny Records.**—Prior to the transfer of the records from Calcutta to Delhi the Government of India considered the desirability of weeding them with a view to eliminating such documents as were of no importance, so that unnecessary encumbrance of shelf space and transport charges might be avoided. The weeding was to be done in respect of both printed records as well as manuscript documents, and a set of rules were framed for that purpose after mature deliberations by competent representatives of the various Departments. The question of weeding the pre-Mutiny records which are all in manuscript was referred to the Indian Historical Records Commission and in accordance with their recommendation the records were examined and classified into three categories, A, B and C. Documents containing materials for political, social or economic history being classed as A, those of biographic or anti-quarian interest as B, and all other papers as C. The A and B papers are for permanent preservation and as regards the C papers, the Government of India decided on the recommendation of the Indian Historical Records Commission (*vide* Resolution III, Indian Historical Records Commission Proceedings, Volume XVI) to preserve them in the Imperial Record Department, New Delhi. There is thus no chance of any pre-Mutiny papers among the archives of the Government of India being destroyed by way of weeding.

3. **Post-Mutiny Records.**—The pre-Mutiny records were already available for historical research and the Government of India and His Excellency the Crown Representative have recently been pleased to throw open their post-Mutiny records down to the year 1880 for the same purpose. These are regarded as historical records and on that ground none of them stands any risk of destruction by weeding. In fact these records consist only of A and B classes of papers as described above and do not contain any non-essential documents, as they have already been weeded in course of the general weeding operation carried out in Calcutta during 1913 and subsequent years, when all post-Mutiny records, apparently up to the year 1905, were weeded by Departmental weeders.

4. **Current Records.**—The weeding was done in a systematic way in conformity with a set of rules framed on that occasion by the Government of India in the Department of Education and generally adopted by other Departments. The Rules are fairly comprehensive; they specify what classes of papers are to be preserved and what classes to be destroyed and are based on the broad principle that "no papers which are likely to be of any value at any time, shall be destroyed, nor those retained which have ceased to be useful for any purpose whatsoever and which unnecessarily encumber record shelves." The enumeration of the classes of papers to be preserved or destroyed can hardly be exhaustive; it tends only to a mechanical process, mere application of which is likely to exclude the exercise of judgment and individual discretion cannot be standardised even under the most meticulously framed rules. About "current" records it may be said that their archival character is in a formative stage. What now seems to be an unimportant question or event may appear to be of historical or antiquarian interest in the retrospective view of future generations. Proper weeding will always depend upon the correct judgment of the weeder who, while examining the papers to be weeded, ought to have a constant mental grasp of all aspects of history so as to be able to judge whether a particular paper is likely to be of any value at any time. If the rules be slightly modified and the weeding work be conducted under proper and unified supervision by technically qualified persons there will be ample safeguard against documents of any importance being destroyed.

5. **Printed Records.**—The rules 5(4) and 5(6) relating to the weeding of printed collections and their original manuscripts deserve notice. The Calcutta series of printed collections were weeded to the extent of two copies generally being preserved and the rest destroyed.

As a separate set of those collections were kept at Simla, the reduction in the number of Calcutta copies should still have left a sufficient number for preservation. In connection with the separation of one copy each of the printed collections for the purpose of dispersal in case of emergency we however found that in many cases only one copy had been preserved in the bundles. As it is understood that at present only a limited number of copies of the important proceedings are printed it is desirable that all the copies should be preserved, so that at least two copies might be reserved as "historical records" and the rest used for reference in connection with the Departmental business. This is all the more necessary because the paper on which the proceedings are printed is not of the best quality and is liable to decay and become brittle on account of ageing and frequent handling.

6. **Originals of Printed Records.**—It has been noticed in some instances that one copy out of a number of printed collections has been marked "Original". Obviously the idea is that that copy is to be considered authentic and authoritative for purposes of reference in case any necessity arises for verification of any doubtful points. It may be pointed out, however, that the manuscripts of the proceedings to be printed are edited before being sent to the press and portions considered useless by the editor are excluded from the so called originals. The printed collections are not therefore, strictly speaking, true copies of the originals. A cautious research scholar will always look to the original sources for authentication of facts. Moreover casual marginal notes are sometimes helpful not only in tracing connected papers but also in the better understanding of subjects. It cannot thus be taken for granted that notes and similar parts deleted from the manuscript prepared for the press would be altogether valueless. In the circumstances, it is desirable that originals of all printed collections should be preserved in their entirety.

7. **Proposed New Rules.**—In the light of the preceding observations the following rules are proposed in amendment of those framed in 1913.

Rules to guide the weeders in weeding the records of the Government of India

1. The broad principle to be followed in weeding records is that no papers which are important or are likely to become important in future, however indirectly, as sources of information on any aspect of history, whether political, military, social, economic, etc., or which is or may in future prove to be of biographical or antiquarian interest, shall be destroyed. In the two succeeding paragraphs are enumerated, in a general way, the classes of papers to be preserved or destroyed. The enumeration is by no means exhaustive, it is merely indicative.

2. Ordinarily the following classes of documents are to be preserved in accordance with the principle enunciated above :

- (i) Manuscripts of all printed proceedings collections.
- (ii) Originals of Despatches from and to the Secretary of State.
- (iii) Originals of legal documents or documents of legal value.
- (iv) Holograph and Autograph letters and Originals of Minutes of Viceroys, Members of Council, Commanders-in-Chief and other eminent personages or manuscripts of notes by them on important matters.
- (v) Originals of notes recorded on important files which have been circulated to Hon'ble Members,
- (vi) Discussions relating to important public services.
- (vii) Papers relating to appointment of Viceroys, Governors, Members of Council, Commanders-in-Chief and other Heads of Administrations.
- (viii) Papers containing discussions of important principles of policies.

3. Ordinarily the following classes of papers may be destroyed :—

- (i) Registers, such as Receipt and Issue Registers, Diaries, list of despatches to the Secretary to State, spare copy registers and other registers of ephemeral interest and not only surplus copies of registers.
- (ii) Printed departmental proceedings volumes, when there are more than two copies of them—the bound volumes being retained in preference to the unbound monthly ones.
- (iii) Spare copies of printed papers.
- (iv) Printed A, B or Deposit Proceedings Collections in excess of six copies. Two of the six copies retained shall be reserved as "historical records", the rest being used for reference in connection with departmental business.
- (v) Local Governments Proceedings Volumes in excess of one copy.
- (vi) Departmental Administration reports in excess of two copies.

8. **Records of Recent Years.**—All records of the Government of India subsequent to 1880 are considered as "Current Records". As stated above, such of these records as had been in Calcutta were weeded by Departmental weeders during 1913 and subsequent years apparently under the comprehensive rules referred to above. It is not, however, known how far the rules of 1913 have been followed in the weeding done after the general weeding operation of that period. As a matter of fact many papers were destroyed during Departmental weeding for want of proper guidance, which leads one to apprehend that the 1913 rules have sometimes been lost sight of. In any case the weeding done by the Department is apt to be restricted as it is apprehended that the weeders would always have the Departmental interest uppermost in their minds at the time of weeding.

9. **Proposed Measure to check weeding of Recent Records.**—The new rules, however, circumspective, may not, therefore, ensure the desired object under the existing arrangement for weeding. It is, therefore, proposed that in the matter of destruction of records the experience of the Keeper of the Records of the Government of India (now Director of Archives) should be availed of particularly in view of the fact that responsible officers cannot devote sufficient time and attention to the weeding of records due to other pre-occupations. The proposal is not difficult to adopt. Each Department should send annually the papers marked for destruction to the Keeper of the Records of the Government of India for examination from the archival point of view. This will of course increase the burden of work of the Keeper of Records as there are at present as many as twenty Departments, leaving out the many Attached and Subordinate Departments including those created under the exigency of the war. This does not imply that the current records of the various departments should either be transferred to the Imperial Record Department for custody or be thrown open for historical research. They may continue to be kept in the custody of the departments of their origin as at present. It has been found from the past experience that the Imperial Record Department will have to examine annually at least 60,000 documents, that is, roughly 5,000 documents per month. A man of the calibre of a Junior Technical Assistant in the Imperial Record Department possessing the academic qualification as required under the orders of the Government of India will under the Keeper of Records' guidance, be quite competent for the proposed work. It is, therefore, the Keeper of Records' considered opinion that if the Government of India and His Excellency the Crown Representative desire to prevent any unwarranted and wilful destruction of historical materials in course of weeding of the records in their custody, the entire weeding should be checked by their Keeper of Records.

Rules for the guidance of weeders in weeding the records of the Government of India (1913)

1. **Pre-Mutiny records.**—Records appertaining to the period previous to the Mutiny will not be weeded. All such records will be transferred intact to the Imperial Record Office, as soon as it is in a position to receive them.

2. **Post-Mutiny records.**—These begin from 1858. All these records with the exception of those of the last 10 years, counting from the date on which the weeding operations terminate, will be weeded.

3. **Principles on which weeding will be done.**—The broad principle is that no papers which are likely to be of any value, at any time, shall be destroyed, nor those retained which have ceased to be useful for any purpose whatsoever, and which unnecessarily encumber the record shelves. The lists in the two succeeding paragraphs give samples of papers which may ordinarily be preserved or destroyed. These lists, however, do not exhaustively enumerate the classes of papers which have to be dealt with. They are merely intended to indicate in a general way to the weeders the plan on which they are expected to work. In all doubtful matters, it will be the duty of the weeders to refer to the Officer in Charge of the weeding operations and his orders shall be final in respect of the work being done in the Home, Education and Revenue and Agriculture Departments. As regards the work in other Departments, the weeders as well as the Officer in Charge of the operations will be guided by such orders as those Departments may give.

4. **Classes of Papers to be preserved.**—Ordinarily these will be :—

(i) Originals of despatches from Secretary of State. These would be removed from files and bound up in separate volumes. The file will be completed by copies of the despatches.

(ii) Originals of legal documents or documents of legal value.

(iii) Originals of Minutes of Viceroys and Members of Council and Commanders-in-Chief or manuscripts of notes by them on important matters that make history.

(iv) Originals of notes recorded on important files which have been circulated to Honourable Members.

(v) Discussions relating to important public services.

(vi) Papers which are important or are likely to become important in the future, from a historical, biographical or other important point of view.

(vii) Papers relating to appointment of Viceroys, Governors, Lieutenant-Governors, Members of Council and Commander-in-Chief.

(viii) Papers containing discussions of important principles of policy.

5. **Glasses of Papers to be destroyed.**—Ordinarily these will be :—

(i) Papers not falling under any of the heads mentioned in paragraph 4 above.

(ii) Registers, such as Receipt and Issue Registers, Diaries, List of Despatches to the Secretary of State, spare copy registers and other registers of ephemeral interest, and not only surplus copies of registers.

(iii) Printed departmental Proceedings Volumes, when there are more than two copies of them—the bound volumes being retained in preference to the unbound monthly ones.

(iv) Manuscripts of all printed papers, except such as are mentioned in paragraph 4 above.

(v) Spare copies of printed papers.

(vi) Unimportant printed A, B or Deposit Proceedings Collections. Generally only two copies to be retained, but in very important cases all the Collection copies would be kept.

(vii) Local Governments Proceedings Volumes in excess of one copy.

(viii) Departmental Administration Reports in excess of one copy.

APPENDIX F.

TANJORE RAJ RECORDS

In April 1946, Mr. K. R. Srinivasan, M.A., Assistant Superintendent of the Southern Circle of the Archaeological Survey Office, brought to the notice of the Secretary, IHRC, that a considerable collection of valuable manuscript records in Marathi (modi) Tenggu and Tamil scripts housed in the old Srikeel's Office of the Tanjore Palace, was proposed to be destroyed by the authorities. As it was considered likely that these collections might contain valuable information regarding the administration of the past Rajas and also useful material relating to the History, Music and Literature of nearly two centuries, the Secretary at once moved the Madras Government, through the Government of India, to arrange for their re-examination by the nominees of the provincial Government before the records are weeded out. It was also suggested to remove for safe custody, such of the records as are found to be of historical value, to the Oriental Mss. Library or some other suitable place. The Convener, Regional Survey Committee for Madras Presidency was also informed about the matter and was requested to make necessary enquiries. The Government of Madras however replied in July last to the effect that there were no records in Srikeel's Office, but "the Agency Records Room" contained some old records in Modi scripts. They, however, denied that there was any proposal to destroy those records. On the other hand the question of examining them and dealing with them properly has been under the consideration of the provincial Government for more than six years. In fact, considerable progress has already been made towards that direction. Madras Government have, however, promised a further report on the subject which is being awaited. Mr. T. N. Ramachandran, Superintendent of Archaeology, who is also a member of the Madras Regional Survey Committee in the meantime paid a visit to the palace with the Collector of Tanjore and after inspecting the records moved the Education Department of the Madras Government to take necessary steps for the preservation of those documents. His findings and suggestions are as follows :—

(1) The records are kept on the ground floor of a part of Palace, buildings adjoining the Tanjore Saraswati Mahal Library.

(2) The present Collector has taken precaution against damage by white ants.

(3) The room in which these records are housed is full of dust and a huge heap of crumbled records damaged by white ants and beyond repair are lying there.

(4) The room is always locked and there is no arrangements to clean it.

(5) No Modi scholar was available for cataloguing these records.

(6) These records should be removed to the custody of Tanjore Saraswati Mahal Library.

(7) Suggested that a scholar may be appointed for the work on an honorarium of Rs. 60 per month and an Assistant and a peon may be appointed on Rs. 30 and 15 respectively. It is hoped that the Madras Government will consider the proposal favourably.

The question was discussed in details at the Ninth Meeting of the Research and Publication Committee held at Indore in December 1946 and the Committee passed the following resolutions on the subject—

"Resolution VII (a).—This Committee appreciates the services of the Collector of Tanjore, Mr. T. S. Ramachandran, Mr. K. R. Srinivasan and the Honorary Secretary, Tanjore Saraswati Mahal Library in rescuing the Tanjore records from destruction and conveys its thanks to those gentlemen.

(b) The Committee also recommends that these records should be removed to the custody of the Tanjore Saraswati Mahal Library.

(c) The Committee further recommends that an adequate grant be made for indexing and cataloguing these records and that the Madras Government consider the matter sympathetically."

In the meantime the Government of Madras moved His Excellency the Crown Representative to permit their expert Rao Bahadur Dr. B. S. Baliga, Curator of the Madras Records Office to assess the historical value of the Tanjore records and to suggest ways and means for their preservation, the essential expenditure for which should be a charge upon the Crown Representative. His Excellency the Crown Representative agreed to the above proposal and the following official order from the Governor of Madras was issued on behalf of the Crown Representative :—

Public (Political) Department.

G.O. No. Ms. 145, dated the 20th July 1947.

"Order :—In connection with the weeding out of the records, the Government of India in the Education Department have suggested that the collection of records in Modi, Mahrauti, and other scripts housed at present in a portion of the Tanjore Palace Buildings should be re-examined by competent experts with a view to assessing their historical and administrative value. The records in question are presumed to contain information relating to the ancestors of the present Tanjore Raj pensioners whose pensions are a charge upon

His Excellency the Crown Representative. The preservation and maintenance of those records are thus matters coming within the discretion of His Excellency the Crown Representative. His Excellency the Crown Representative has agreed that the Curator, Madras Records Office, Chittoor, who is the nominee of the Madras Government on the Indian Historical Records Commission should examine the records and assess their historical value.

2. The Curator, Madras Records Office, is accordingly requested to proceed with the examination of the records and submit to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras periodical reports on the progress of the work together with a list in quadruplicate in English in the form annexed to this order.

3. The Curator should get into touch with the Collector of Tanjore who will afford him all facilities.

4. The Curator is authorised to employ a person knowing the Modi and Mahratti languages and a peon for dealing with the bundles. Only reliable persons should be appointed and the pay proposed to be given to them should be reported to Government for sanction. The expenditure on the staff employed on the work and the travelling allowance of the Curator and his staff for his journey to and from Tanjore in connection with this work should be debited to the head—'33. Payments to Crown Representative—Agencies and Residencies—Political Agencies'."

ANNEXURE

Serial No. of bundles	Old disposal No. and date with corresponding Christian era	Language of the record	Brief Summary	Curator's remarks	Recommendations to be preserved or not
1	2	3	4	5	6

APPENDIX C

GENERAL INFORMATION REGARDING DIPLOMA COURSE IN ARCHIVES
KEEPING

The Imperial Record Department, New Delhi, provides facilities for training a limited number of students in scientific methods of (i) storage, preservation and repair of records and (ii) historical research. Preference will be given to candidates deputed by provincial Governments, Indian States, Universities and learned institutions. Exceptional cases are left to the discretion of the Director of Archives.

The programme of the training is indicated below :

Two years' course.—All candidates for the full course of training should ordinarily possess an M.A. Degree in History of an Indian University and in no case will an undergraduate be eligible for this course.

One year's course.—All candidates for one year's course should be at least graduates in history of an Indian University. Undergraduates are not admitted. The short course is on any two subjects but if Librarianship is selected, Preservation is compulsory.

Six months' course.—This short course is on Preservation only. Graduates in Science are given preference as such trainees will be able to do necessary laboratory work as well as to learn microfilming and other highly scientific methods of preservation. But students having no degree in science will also be admitted and given lessons in all other methods excepting those requiring knowledge of Chemistry and Physics. This course is also open to menders, records personnel of offices and institutions and students interested in that particular subject. To the latter category of trainees, certificates are given on completion of the course.

Application.—All applications should be made in the form available from the Director of Archives, Government of India (Imperial Record Department, Queensway, New Delhi). Private candidates should get their applications recommended by the Head of the Institution last attended. Applications for two years' and one year's course are received up to the 15th June, each year and those for six months' course up to 15th June and 15th December each year. The classes commence on the 1st July and 2nd January each year.

Expenses.—No fees are charged for any of the courses, but candidates will have to meet their personal expenses.

Diploma.—Written tests are held after completion of the course and successful candidates are awarded a Diploma by the Government of India.

SCHEDULE OF COURSES

I. ARCHIVAL ADMINISTRATION (Six Months).

(A) Principles.—(1) Definition of archives—archives, documents and historical manuscripts, nomenclatures. (2) Evolution of archives—archives-originating bodies and problems relating to them. (3) Classification—public, private and semi-public archives, central and local archives, business and institutional archives, active and dead archives, current and non-current files. (4) Problems of custody—concentration of records and connected matters. (5) The archivist: (i) his duties towards past records—(a) physical defence—problem of repository, filing, packing and shelving, (b) moral defence—reception, accessioning, numbering, labelling, alteration of reference, archival arrangement—principle of 'fonds', 'provenance' and 'registry'—main and subsidiary series—'ordre primitif' and 'pièces isolées'—'generalia' and artificial collections—transcripts, misplaced and missing records,—special types of archives, weeding, cataloguing and inventory-making, transcribing, (c) servicing—the archivist and the administrator—the archivist and the public—supply of requisitions—organisation of reference service—compilation of reference mediums, (d) editing and publishing, (ii) duties towards the archives of the future—archive-making, filing technique—control of overproduction of documents.

(B) History of archives administration and archival practices in India and abroad.

(C) Practical training in archives administration and utilisation of historical materials.

II. PRESERVATION OF ARCHIVES (Six Months).

1. Theoretical study of modern methods of storage, repair and preservation :—

(a) Preservation of paper records—materials and process of manufacture—retarding natural ageing—other causes of paper deterioration.

(b) Effects of light dust and atmospheric impurities on record materials.

(c) Good house keeping i.e., dusting, etc., and use of insect repellent in the stack areas.

- (d) Archives buildings boxing, shelving and office equipment
- (e) Air-conditioning of archives buildings.
- (f) Specifications for writing paper of maximum purity for permanent records
- (g) Inks—composition, etc.,—its effect on paper.
- (h) Repairing of palm leaf manuscripts.
- (i) Repairing materials, comparative prices and costing of repair jobs.
- (j) *Photographic reproduction*.—(1) Microfilming (2) Enlarging (3) Reading (4) Density measurements (5) Processing (6) Use of filters (7) Special techniques (8) Splicing (9) Storage (10) Editing and Indexing of films.

2. Repair of loose papers :—

- * (1) Vacuum Fumigation * (2) Air Cleaning * (3) Humidifying (in humidification chamber)
- (4) Flattening (5) Washing and Stain removal (6) Methods of reinforcing paper : (a) Minor repairs (b) Repairing with Japanese tissue (c) Chiffoning (d) Inlaying (e) Mounting or full pasting (f) Sizing * (g) Laminating *i.e.*, repairing with transparent sheets without adhesive * (h) Skilled Lamination (i) Half-margin repairing.

3. Binding and Preservation and repair of bindings :—

- (1) Guarding * (2) Guarding of laminated sheets (3) Gathering (4) Binding—leather, paper and cloth binding (5) Application of leather preservative mixture.

4. Special Problems :—

- (1) Repair of maps and charts (2) Charred and discoloured records (3) Water-soaked records (4) Preserving seals (5) Treatment of faded documents :—(a) Chemical methods of reviving writing (b) Physical methods (c) Examination of documents (6) Foxing and treatment of mildewed records (7) Fumigation of insect infested records (8) Testing of repairing materials in the Chemical Laboratory—Testing of physical properties such as tensile strength, folding endurance (9) Preparation of dextrine paste.

III. CALENDARING AND INDEXING (Three Months each),

- (a) *Calendaring*.—(i) Principles—listing, descriptive cataloguing, precis writing and calendaring—different methods of calendaring, collation and establishment of the texts, elimination of non-essential elements, identification of names, compilation of topographical, biographical and historical notes, use of typographical conventions, preparation of introduction and special explanatory notes, chronology and conversion of dates (ii) Practical training.

- (b) *Indexing*.—Theoretical—(i) General principles of Indexing—indexing of records, arrangements—main entries and sub-entries, chronological, alphabetical and subject grouping of sub-entries, punctuation and spacing, typographical conventions, treatment of personal and place names, subject indexing, pitfalls in indexing, editing (ii) Practical training.

IV. LIBRARIANSHIP (Six Months).

1. Classification :—

- (1) Theory and Rules (2) Nature and purpose of Classification (3) Principal classification schemes : their history (4) Critical Study of Dewey Scheme of Classification (5) Colon Classification.

2. Practical Course in Classification.

3. Cataloguing :—

- (1) Objects and purposes of Cataloguing (2) Forms and Kinds of Catalogue (3) Study of the Anglo-American Rules for entries of various kinds.

4. Practical Course in Cataloguing.

5. Library Organisation Administration and Routine Work :—

- (1) Principles of Library Planning (2) Arrangement of Furniture (3) Fittings and Book Stock (4) Problems of Storage, etc., (5) Ordering and Preparing Books for the shelves, (6) Administrative Records (7) Book Issue Methods and Restoration, (8) Stock-Taking (9) Purposes and Functions of different types of Libraries (10) Office Routine.

6. Book-Selection, Bibliography and Reference Work :—

- (1) Theory of Book-Selections (2) Functions (3) Methods and Organisation for Book-Selection, (4) Aids in Selection (5) Various forms of Bibliography (6) Examination of books (7) Description of Books (8) Planning and Compilation of Bibliographies (9) Representative books on various subjects (10) Reference-Work (11) Lending Library Assistance (12) General Knowledge and Current Literary information.

*Training in these subjects will be imparted as soon as the machinery are installed.

(Application form for admission to the Training in Archives Keeping in the Imperial Record Department)

To

The Director of Archives,
Government of India, New Delhi

Sir, . . .

I beg to apply for admission in the training course in Archives Keeping in the Imperial Record Department. I promise to comply with the rules and conditions in force there.

1. Name (in block letters)
 2. Address (in full)
 3. Educational Qualifications
 4. Age
 5. Profession
 6. Domicile
 7. Period of Training
 8. Subjects
 - *9. Recommended by
 10. Signature and Date
 11. Reason for exceptional case, if any
-

*Not necessary in the cases of nominees of the provincial Governments, Indian States and Universities.

APPENDIX H

An Outline of Requirements for a Training School for Archivists (with Syllabus for the Course) under the British Records Association—By Hilary Jenkinson.

1. **Aim.**—To turn out trustworthy Archivists soundly versed in the principles of Archive Science, having reached one of certain agreed standards of proficiency in the theory and practice of Archive work and with some actual experience of Archive Repositories and their administration.

2. **Candidates.**—The candidate for training should have an adequate educational background, and in any case have preliminary qualifications in the appropriate subjects.

3. **Length of Training.**—The Course should take not less than one year, plus practical training at a Repository and in Repair Work: but normally the length should be two years if medieval Latin and French has to be learnt, plus the practical work.

4. **Syllabus of Course.**—The Syllabus should include :—

- (i) Palaeography of English Archives :
 - (a) Medieval; and
 - (b) Post-Medieval.
- (ii) Languages :—
 - (a) Latin (Medieval);
 - (b) French (Anglo-Norman); and
 - (c) English (16th and 17th centuries).
- (iii) Transcription and Translation (Principles of and Practice in).
- (iv) Outline of English Constitutional and Administrative History including Local and Ecclesiastical Administration; and the Legal Basis of Records.
- (v) Diplomatic of English Documents; including modern Documentary Form: main classes of Archives; Seals.
- (vi) Principles and Methods of Sorting, Listing and Indexing.
- (vii) Research Methods.
- (viii) Printing and Publishing of Archives: Methods of Reproduction, including Micro-photography.
- (ix) Organisation and Administration of an Archive Office.
- (x) Materials of Archives; Methods of Make-up; Treatment for Mildew and Animal Pests; Storage.
- (xi) Archives of other countries: systems and organisation.
- (xii) Practical Work in a Repository: Training in Repair Work including Binding.

The Course will include not only Lectures but also Visits and Demonstrations.

5. **Standards to be reached.**—It is not suggested that the subjects enumerated above should necessarily be treated separately; or that the student should have detailed training in all. The extent to which they were dealt with would naturally vary and be governed by the special purposes of the course; some requiring only a single lecture or even part of a lecture, while others would need all the time that could be given to them. To obtain a full Diploma students should be required to show genuine proficiency in all: but a 'Pass' might be contemplated for students who displayed some knowledge of all subjects; and there would be definite provision for a Diploma (Second Class) for students who had not qualified in i. (a) and ii. (a) and (b). In certain sections (notably xii) a certificate from the Instructor or Demonstrator should replace examination.

6. **Accommodation.**—It is presumed that the School would be attached to and housed in a College or University and would require in addition to the ordinary facilities open to all students, a Lecture Room, a Lecturer's private room and possibly accommodation for a Repair Shop.

7. **Administration.**—There must be one full-time Lecturer,* who should also be a practical Archivist; and the occasional services of Special Experts would be required for the more technical subjects and possibly for those of History and Law. The special Lecturers would presumably be furnished for the most part from the teaching staff of the College or University to which the School was attached. Extramural Demonstrations by members of the Public Record Office staff and other Institutions would also need to be provided.

*This represents what is ideally and ultimately required. But there might initially be some difficulty in filling the post and in that case the equivalent, e.g., two part-time Lecturers would have to be accepted.

8. **Scope.**—The Training School should aim to become a centre for information on all Archives and Collections and Documents within its area as well as for Research in technical questions of all kinds; and should offer opportunities for summary instruction in regard to Archives to various classes who have an incidental interest in such work—for example the Clergy, Law Students, Clerks, Library and Museum staffs, etc. The latter object might be effected by public lectures and by allowing persons not entered for the whole (Diploma) course to attend certain parts of it.

9. **Finance.**—Any School must ultimately form part of the organisation of an University or College, and be financed as such: but there are certain ways in which a special grant might be obtained to cover the initial cost of some parts of the School machinery* and give it an opportunity to demonstrate both its usefulness and its ability to be more or less self-supporting.

10. It is essential that all Plans and Procedure should be pursued in the closest connexion with the Public Record Office and the British Records Association and should conform to their standard of requirements.

*Notably those of a small Repair Centre; but other parts of the scheme might also be covered.

Summary of requirements for a small Experimental Repair Shop and School of Instruction. Accommodation.

Large Work Room (size according to number of benches proposed), with **Gas** and **Electric Light** (as below); **Water** (cold certainly and hot if available); **Central Heating** (preferably) or open grate; and good **Natural Light**.

Opening out of this or immediately adjacent **Small Room** with lock up **Fire-proof Door** (iron or asbestos-lined) and suitably secured window, to act as **Strong Room**. It would probably be convenient for the larger of the Presses named below and the Sizing Rack to be installed in this: also if possible the Store-Cupboards.

Cloak-Room and Lavatory accommodation.

The accommodation must be in a building which has the services of a **Night-Watchman**, to whom instructions could be given for saving contents of **Strong Room** if necessary.

Staff.—One experienced **Foreman Repairer** to act as **Instructor** and take charge: one **Sub-Foreman**: **Learners** acting as **Apprentice Workers**.

Note.—**Sewing** and **Filing** could be done in the Rooms and by the Staff, described above; but not **Binding**. The latter would require the services of a **Trained Binder** (either extra to above or possibly substituted for the Sub-Foreman) and further accommodation and equipment.

Fittings.

Gas.—Rings etc., sufficient for making simultaneously **Paste** or size and boiling water. (If the Room had an open grate this could be used for part but not all of the above.)

Electricity.—One general light, switching from the doorway; and one adjustable overhead light and one point for each bench.

Water.—Sink, with running cold (and, if available, hot water).

Furniture.

Benches.—Record Office glass-topped pattern (6' 0" x 3' 0") with drawers below for Tools etc.: one per worker.

Desk for Foreman: one or two **Chairs** and some high **Stools** (but Repairers generally work standing): fair-sized **Table** for store in **Strong Room**.

Cupboards.—Two standard-pattern steel cupboards (7' 0" x 3' 0" = 6" x 20") for Stores.

Presses.—One large Iron Press (34" x 26" plate) (? in **Strong Room**) with wooden **Pressing Boards** (three pairs).

One Binder's Nipping Press and one 'Copying' Press (18" x 12") in **Work Room**: stands for these and for Christy Cutter (2'-0" knife).

Sizing Rack.—(Large wooden or steel cupboard, wired).

Tools and Equipment.

Two **Saucepans** (gallon capacity: one to be a double saucepan) for making **Paste** and **Size**.

One **Kettle** ($\frac{1}{2}$ gallon capacity).

One **Grindstone**.

Two **Steel Straight-Edges**.

Cartridge Paper, Absorbent for Pressing: Half Ream.

Earthenware Bowls (two per person) for **Water** and **Paste**.

Brushes: Camel's Hair for Sizing; Two **Paste Brushes**, one per person

Sponges; one per person.

Paring and Cutting Knives; one per person.

Bone Folders; one per person.

Shears (6" blades); one per person.

Bodkins, **Needles**, **Thread**, **Soft Rubber**, **Pencils**, **Dusters**, similar supply.

Materials.

Repairing Paper (Linen-Rag, Hand-made): one Ream.

Parchment; two dozen **Skins**.

Silk Gauze;

Waxed Tissue Paper; one Ream.

Straw-board;

Binder's Cloth;

Whip-cord;

Second-quality Paper; Half Ream

} For making Guards and File cases etc.

Flour and Alum for Paste.

Boxes, Leather board for filed Papers.

Dental Mechanic's Plaster.

Shellac and Methylated Spirit.

Play-Wax.

Bee's-Wax and Colouring.

} for Seal Repairs etc., if desired. As requisite.

BRITISH RECORDS ASSOCIATION

Draft Schemes for training Archivists and for an Experimental Repair Shop and School for Instruction.

Introductory Note.

At the Conference held in November 1941 the possibility of developing a Repair Service for English Archives was discussed and the question remitted to the Council for further consideration. Thereupon a Committee for this purpose was appointed and presented an Interim Report in 1942, sketching the possible lines of development as seen by the Committee. Owing to war-time pre-occupations no further progress was made. In 1943 the Council of the Association decided to amalgamate certain of its Committees, including the one on a Repair service etc., to form the Committee on Reconstruction, especially commending to it further investigations into the practical means of establishing a Repair Service.

The original Committee in its Interim Report had expressed the opinion that the question of facilities for repair and training in repair work could not in the long run be divorced from its proper setting in connexion with Archive Science and the training of Archivists, so that if a Repair Service were started first, of which it was quite in favour, it should be of a flexible nature and capable of expansion to fit in with future developments in Archive training. (See Tenth Report of Council 1942, p. 5.).

With this point in mind the Committee on Reconstruction made enquiries as to whether the Library Association training and that of the School of Librarianship at University College, London, were likely to be resumed and what possibilities there were of increasing the Archive side of the training in these courses. A further impetus was given when the Committee realised that it might be possible for facilities for training in Archive Science to be included in some of the post-war plans under consideration by Universities and if such were the case some guidance from the British Records Association as to what was required might be welcomed.

It was in response therefore to these promptings that the Committee felt bound to endeavour to put on paper a Scheme, however tentative, for training in Archive Science and, linked with it, a Scheme for setting up an Experimental Repair Shop and School of Instruction.

The schemes were submitted to council with the recommendation that if the Council were able to agree in principle to the schemes proposed, before plans were promulgated steps should be taken to ascertain the opinion of bodies likely to be interested and in particular that of historians, and the matter then referred back to Council for further action to be taken.

APPENDIX I.

Points for the guidance of the Regional Committees availing of the publicity facilities offered by the Government of India.

1. The materials to be published or broadcast should in the first instance be compiled and edited by the Regional Committees. The co-operation of the local members of the Indian Historical Records Commission as well as persons actively interested in the survey programme may be enlisted in this behalf.

2. The notes and talks should deal generally with the aims and activities of the Committee special emphasis being laid on the new finds and their historical or topical importance. The writers and speakers may also dwell on such topics of archival interest as (1) the importance to the nation of the old documents and letters in private possession, and the need of preserving them (2) the value of institutional and business archives (3) the danger of neglectful treatment of old records (4) the enemies of records and the strategy to be applied against them (5) the need of stopping unwarranted destruction of old documents, (6) the care and scientific treatment of books and records to mention only a few possible items.

3. In describing new finds, it will be necessary to point out the source from which and the circumstances under which they were obtained, their state of preservation and above all their importance. If these materials tell a story, it will be the duty of the speaker or the writer to tell it in as attractive a style as possible. Anything new in the way of historical facts as well as the general effect of the documents in altering existing opinion, should be pointed out. Attention may also be called to unusual turns of expression, strange words, customs, manners and in general, anything out of the ordinary that might appeal to the reading and the listening public.

Special points to be noted regarding publicity through press.

4. The notes and articles meant for publication should, when ready, be sent to the Secretary, Indian Historical Records Commission for submission to the Bureau of Public Information, which body will have the final discretion in selecting them. The Bureau of Public Information also retains the right to re-edit the articles when selected, and does not give any guarantee regarding their publication in all newspapers. The number of articles to be issued each month will also be settled by the Bureau.

5. The materials for publication should be supplied in typescript and in duplicate. All references to dates, years, place and personal names should be carefully checked before the notes are sent out.

6. Photographs of new finds wherever possible should be sent along with the notes.

7. Each Regional Committee should furnish materials for two not more than two articles each month, which should reach the Secretary by the first week. The materials for the first two articles should be sent to the Secretary by the end of December 1945.

8. A cutting from the newspaper or the journal which publishes the article should be kept in the office of the Regional Committees concerned for record and the Secretary Indian Historical Records Commission should be kept informed of such publication.

Points to be noted regarding the talks to be broadcast.

9. Broadcast talks will be arranged from All-India Radio Stations at Delhi, Madras, Trichinopoly, Bombay, Calcutta, Dacca, Lucknow, Lahore and Peshawar.

10. Only one talk can be broadcast per month from each Station.

11. Selection of speakers should be made in consultation with the All-India Radio Station Directors.

12. The Conveners should, put themselves in touch with the Station Directors only when the material for the talk is ready.

13. The date and duration of talks will be fixed by the All-India Radio.

14. The materials for the talks should be submitted to the Station Directors at least a fortnight in advance for approval.

15. An advance intimation of a talk should be given to the Secretary, Indian Historical Records Commission.

16. Remunerations of speakers are in the exclusive discretion of the All-India Radio.

17. The materials for the first talk to be broadcast should be submitted to the Secretary, Indian Historical Records Commission by the end of December 1945. Those for subsequent talks are to be furnished direct to the local Station Director.

APPENDIX J.

Standing Rules for the guidance of the Editors editing Records under Five-year Publication Programme of the Imperial Record Department.

1. Each volume is to contain the following sections :—

(a) **Foreword** written by the General Editor explaining the nature of the documents dealt with in the volume.

(b) **Introduction** containing (i) a survey of the contents of the letters reproduced in the volume special emphasis being laid on those topics which deserved detailed treatment; and (ii) a general survey of the entire period covered by the letters.

(c) **Text** consisting of 2 parts—

Part I.—Letters from the Court of Directors to the Fort William authorities.

Part II.—Letters from the Fort William authorities to the Court of Directors.

(d) **Appendix** containing miscellaneous documents relating to the period received from the Court of Directors.

(e) **Notes** consisting of 2 parts—

(A) **General notes** including (i) emendation of doubtful readings (ii) comments on obscure words and phrases, and technical terms and (iii) elucidation of historical allusions and chronological problems.

(B) **Topographical and Biographical notes.**—(Only comparatively unfamiliar names and those having a direct bearing on the history of the period are to be dealt with.)

(f) **Bibliography**—giving a complete list of the authorities used in preparing the Introduction and the Notes.

(g) **Glossary and Index.**

2. Each volume is also to contain suitable maps, plans and portraits illustrative of the text, as well as a facsimile reproduction of a specimen document or a page thereof. These are to be selected by the Editors of the individual volumes.

3. The first volume of the series will contain a **PREFATORY NOTE** from the General Editor which would serve as a General Introduction to the entire series and would contain a brief sketch of the evolution of the East India Coy. as well as a short resume of the activities of their servants on the Indian Theatre up to 1748, together with a brief note on the general nature of the records to be treated in the series.

4. The size of the **INTRODUCTION** is not ordinarily to exceed 100 foolscap pages of typescript.

5. The **INTRODUCTION** should be based as far as possible on contemporary documents and in this behalf every effort should be made by the Editors to consult all available raw materials of history. It should be self-contained and written in a manner likely to appeal to the lay reader. It should not at the same time discuss in detail any topic which has already been dealt with in a preceding volume unless it is felt that such discussion is central to the understanding of the Introduction as a whole.

Each Editor should prepare an outline of the introduction which he proposes to write for his volume and should furnish a copy of it to each of his colleagues as well as the General Editor.

6. Each letter is to be prefaced with a **short précis** ordinarily not exceeding two or three lines indicating the topics dealt with in it. In the case of a letter dealing with a great variety of topics, brief marginal notes indicative of these omitted in the Introductory Précis should be used.

7. The position of the Notes is to be at the end of the Text in each volume.

8. The words and phrases requiring elucidation should be indicated in the Text by means of a number put against each, and not by asterisks or other signs. Identical numbers are to be used in the Notes Section to indicate the words annotated. Thus if the word **Jaggree** is allotted the number 1 in the Text, the following entry in the notes section :

"1. Coarse brown sugar made from the juice of the **Khajur** or wild date (**Yule and Burnell—Hobson-Jobson**)" will be a sufficient indication that it is the very same word which is being annotated. Each letter is to have independent numbering for the purposes of annotation.

9. **Topographical and Biographical notes** are to be arranged alphabetically.

10. An Editor while annotating the text should as a rule omit such words as may already have been dealt with in an earlier volume, unless he is convinced that such omission would render the passage in question unintelligible to the general reader. To facilitate this work it is essential that each Editor should prepare in advance a list of names and words that require annotation in his volume and submit this list to the General Editor for consolidation with those sent by his colleagues. A copy of the consolidated list will be furnished to each of the Editors.

11. While omitting an important word from the notes the sources in which it occurs as well as the volume in the series in which it has been annotated should be indicated.

12. The names and words upon which no information can be obtained from printed publications may be referred to the Imperial Record Department. But an Editor making such a reference should satisfy himself that the information needed is not obtainable from a local record office or that none among his colleagues can enlighten him on the point. While making reference to the Imperial Record Department the exact context in which the relevant word or words occurred should be accurately indicated. (No. and date of the document as well as paragraph number is to be quoted).

13. The passages about the correctness of which the Editor is in doubt may be referred to the Imperial Record Department for verification and while amending a passage one should indicate the reading suggested by means of square brackets. Important emendations may be indicated in the notes section.

14. No attempt should be made to correct or modernise inaccurate or archaic spelling in the text. The cases wherein it is evident that the incorrect spelling is a genuine slip on the part of the writer or the copyist on the document should be indicated by inserting the adverb 'sic' in round brackets after the misspelt word. When the Editor is in doubt as to whether the word in question has been correctly transcribed by the typist, he should refer the matter to the General Editor for verification from the manuscript volumes.

15. The volumes are not to have any separate Glossary, which is to be included in the body of Index. Difficult words requiring detailed annotation, however, are to be dealt with in the notes section. Although the preparation of the Index is the responsibility of the Imperial Record Department, the Glossary is to be prepared by the Editors themselves and to be submitted to the Imperial Record Department for incorporation in the Index. While compiling the Glossary the source or sources in which the relevant words occur should be fully indicated.

16. The editing is to be completed in one year.

APPENDIX K (1)

CONSTITUTION OF THE BAGHELA (REWA) HISTORICAL COMMISSION

NOTIFICATION, REWA RAJ GAZETTE—20TH OCTOBER 1945.

His Highness's Government have accepted the new scheme of reorganization of the Indian Historical Records Commission of the Government of India and have already nominated a representative to it in the capacity of both an Ordinary and Associate Member. With a view to show further co-operation with the central organization, His Highness's Government are pleased to approve the constitution of a regional organization for Rewa State to be known as Baghelkhand Historical Records Commission, (vide State Council Resolution No. 975, dated 15th June 1945).

The Commission will be a purely consultative body of experts and of persons interested and likely to be helpful in the work of historical research. The function of the Commission will be to adopt measures to make official records in the State archives available to students of history and to provide facilities for the scientific study and publication of Rewa history in general and that of the Baghela dynasty in particular. The Commission would make inquiries and recommendations regarding (1) treatment of archives for purposes of cataloguing, calendaring and reprinting (2) the necessary funds for encouraging research and publication of unpublished documents and original manuscripts pertaining to Rewa History (3) translation and publication of old inscriptions and (4) collection of documents of historical interest pertaining to the State.

The Commission will consist of members of the following categories :—

A. Ordinary Members :—

- (1) Minister in-charge Education—Ex-Officio Chairman
- (2) Not more than five experts appointed by the Chairman on account of their specialised knowledge of Rewa History.
- (3) Secretary.

B. Co-opted Members :—Persons, not exceeding 20 in number, either directly interested in the History of Rewa or those who can be of help in historical research, including members of learned societies.

There will be a Research and Publication Committee to advise the Officer in-charge record offices in the State on matters connected with the preservation and scientific keeping of records, to undertake or promote regional surveys for bringing manuscript records in private custody to public notice as well as to suggest ways and means for preservation and publication, whenever necessary. The composition of this Committee will be as follows :—

- (a) Minister in-charge Education—Chairman (Ex-Officio).
- (b) Experts appointed as ordinary members of the Commission under A(2) above.
- (c) One nominee each of such learned societies, educational institutions and State Departments as may co-operate with the Commission in its publication programme and in conducting regional surveys and exploration of archives.
- (d) Secretary and Convener.

The Committee will have powers to co-opt other members whenever necessary.

All members of the Commission and Committee (other than the ex-officio Chairman and the Secretary) will be appointed for a term of 3 years but they will be eligible for re-appointment.

Mr. A. H. Nizami, Professor of History, Durbar College, Rewa has been appointed Secretary of the Baghelkhand Historical Records Commission and Convener of the Research and Publication Committee. The work of research will be conducted by him under his direction.

Sd. Shiva Bahadur Singh,
Minister for Local Administration,

REWA

BAGHELKHAND HISTORICAL RECORDS COMMISSION

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1945-46

In response to the invitation of the Government of India for co-operation in their scheme of reorganization of the Indian Historical Records Commission, the Minister for Local Administration submitted a report (No. 2061, dated 3rd May 1945) to the State Council regarding the establishment of a regional organization for Rewa State to be called Baghelkhand Historical Records Commission with a view to co-operate with the central organization. The State Council in their Resolution No. 975, dated 15th June 1945, approved the proposals of M. L. A. and the Baghelkhand Historical Records Commission started functioning with effect from the 15th October, 1945.

The constitution of the Baghelkhand Historical Records Commission is in conformity with the principles laid down by Government of India for the Indian Historical Commission. "It is gratifying to note," writes Dr. S. N. Sen, Ph.D., B.Litt. (Oxon), Director of Archives, Government of India, New Delhi, and *ex-officio* Secretary, Indian Historical Records Commission, "that the Rewa State has taken such an important move towards fostering the growth of historical research and proper care and preservation of records in the State. I hope that the lead given by the Dmbar will be followed by other neighbouring States also." "A copy of the constitution", adds Dr. Sen, "will be placed before the next session of the Indian Historical Records Commission." The Baghelkhand Historical Records Commission in its first meeting passed a vote of thanks to His Highness' Government for the establishment of the Commission. Thanks of research scholars and lovers of history are due no less to the Minister for Local Administration (Raja Sheo Bahadur Singh) who, as Minister of Education, is *ex-officio* Chairman of the Commission and of its Research and Publication Committee, for taking initiative in the matter and for bestowing his fostering care and guidance in the day to day working of this infant institution.

The main function of the Commission is two-fold, namely, to adopt measures to make official records in the State archives available to students of history and to provide facilities for the scientific study and publication of Rewa History in general and that of the Baghela dynasty in particular. With regard to the records the Commission passed a number of resolutions emphasizing the need of the scientific organization of the Central Record Office by persons trained in the latest methods of Archives Keeping; the exercise of care and vigilance at the time of weeding of records and recommending the throwing open of records up to 1880 on the lines of Government of India for purposes of *bona-fide* research; the clubbing together of the Central Record Office, Archeology and the Baghelkhand Historical Records Commission under one minister instead of three. As regards the study and publication of Rewa History and that of the illustrious Baghela dynasty the Research and Publication Committee recommended, in a number of resolutions, the undertaking of a survey of historical records, official and those in private custody; the up-to-date organization of the Saraswati Bhandar Library including the preparation of its scientific catalogue; the collection and publication of works, in Sanskrit and Hindi, of Rewa rulers and other scholars of Rewa many of whom flourished at their courts, of the Moti Mahal records as well as the epigraphic records found in Rewa and neighbouring States and districts of Baghelkhand. The Committee also drew up a tentative list of works in Sanskrit, Hindi and Urdu for publication.

With a view to implement the recommendations of the Commission and the Committee a circular letter was addressed to about 200 gentlemen throughout the State belonging to old historical families of Pawaidars, Dewans, Khaskalams, poets, painters and musicians—Rajputs, Brahmans, Vaisyas, Kayasthas, Muslims and others—requesting them to furnish old records, genealogies and other information pertaining to their families. The response was not unencouraging for a dozen and odd families have responded and sent their records. A detailed survey of records, as contemplated by Government of India and His Highness' Government alike, could not be undertaken during the period under review. But what little was done in Rewa town revealed that there is a large mass of records in Rewa itself awaiting the time and attention of the research scholar. Through the courtesy of Raja Sheo Bahadur Singh the Secretary had the opportunity of inspecting the records of Churhat Ilaga and it was a pleasant surprise to find that the Ilaga possesses a good record office, fairly well maintained, on the lines of State records offices. A good deal of first hand information regarding the history of Churhat and that of Rewa, for that matter, can be gleaned from these records by patient research. The Raja also possesses manuscripts of a history of Churhat in Hindi by Pandit Ratan Lal Sharma, late Dewan of Churhat which awaits publication after proper editing.

An exhaustive bibliography of books, periodicals and proceedings of learned societies (useful for the history of Rewa) in English, Sanskrit, Persian, Hindi, Urdu, Gujarati, Marathi, and Prakrit was drawn up by the Secretary. A good deal of this reference

material has been received for the library and reading room of the Commission. Copies of a good number of manuscript were prepared for the use of research workers. A rare manuscript acquired is that of the *Dhruvastak* by Maharaja Vishvanath Singh, dated Samvat 1897=1840 A.D., from a widow belonging to a family of Khas Kalamis in Rewa (Uprahiti). Now it remains to present this material to members and others in a place where they have convenience to visit and facilities for study.

The Secretary contributed half a dozen articles to papers and periodicals published in Rewa and outside on the history of the Baghela dynasty of Rewa. Contact was established with a number of scholars and research institutions outside as a result of which a number of old manuscripts, pertaining to Rewa, have come to knowledge. Among others one is the *Ramachandrayashahaprabandha* in Sanskrit written by Akbariya Kalidas, Kavi Govindabhata, in praise of Ramachandra Baghela (1555-92). There are two known MSS of this work preserved in the Anup Sanskrit Library, Bikaner and the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal. A copy of the Bikaner transcript has been obtained from the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona. Another work is the *Amaresh Vilas*, a Hindi rendering of 108 Slokas of the Sanskrit *Amaru Shataka*, by Kavi Nilakantha in Samvat 1698=1641 A.D., for Maharaja Amar Simha of Rewa. The known MS is dated Samvat 1808=1751 A.D. and is preserved in Pandit Shiva Ram's Library, Guler, Dist. Kangra, Punjab. The poet gives in this work a short historical account of his royal patron. Efforts are being made through the Kasi Nagari Pracharini Sabha, Benares to get a transcript of this MS or to acquire it if possible. The *Virabhadra Champu* of Padmanabha Misra is a priority in our list for publications. This is a Sanskrit work written by a celebrated scholar of the 16th century patronised by Virabhadra, Yuvaraja of Maharaja Ramachandra. The work was composed in Samvat 1635=1578 A.D. The only known MS is preserved in the Saraswati Bhandar Library, Udaipur. There is a transcribed copy of it in the Saraswati Bhandar, Rewa. This is a work next in historical importance only to the *Virabhamdaya Kavya*, already published by Rewa Duttar. It describes the exploits of Virabhadra and is replete with historical references. Pt. Nand Kishore Postacharya and Pt. Ramadhin Shastri have translated it into Hindi and Pt. Chintamani Malaviya is engaged in making a free translation of it into English. It is proposed to publish it with a historical introduction and notes. Another work worth publication is, what might be called, the *Kathasaritsagar* genealogy written in 99 Slokas by Rupani Sharma for Maharaja Bhava Singh in Samvat 1735=1678 A.D. and appended to a transcript of the famous work of Somadeva brought by the Maharaja from Kashmir and preserved in the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal. Pt. Nandkishore Postacharya has rendered it into Hindi and Pt. Chintamani Malaviya has summarised it in English. This is the only known *Vanshavalī* in Sanskrit which traces the pedigree of the Rewa house right from Karnadeva. Negotiations are in progress with certain outside scholars for the preparation of a critical edition of the *Ramachandrayashahaprabandha* and of the inscriptions of Baghelkhand. A recent work brought to light, during the year, is a comprehensive history of the Solankis in Hindi compiled by Thakur Bharat Singh, Thakuradar of Anka. Solankiwada, Bhopal State. This old gentleman has completed this book, in several parts, after a labour of love of 40 years giving an account of all the known branches of the great Solanki house, ancient and modern, including the Baghelas on whom he has devoted a separate volume. He has already offered his book to His Highness for publication.

There is enough work for the ensuing year to be done. The reference library is to be stocked with more books, MSS and periodicals. The Secretary is proceeding shortly to Katni Rai Bahadur Hirralal, in order to complete the bibliography. It is expected that the authorities of the principal libraries of Rewa will co-operate with us by stocking as many reference books on Rewa History as possible avoiding duplication at the same time. An authentic list of the works, in Sanskrit and Hindi, of Maharaja Vishwanath Singh is to be prepared and one member has kindly agreed to undertake this task. In connection with the editing of the *Moti Mahal* records a complete list of Anglo-Baghela records has to be prepared with the help of indexes to records preserved in the Imperial Record Department, New Delhi and elsewhere. His Highness' Government have already been moved for this purpose. This task cannot be accomplished without the kind co-operation of the Chief Secretary (Political), Khasgi, Archeology, and Central Record Room. The Chief Secretary is the custodian of the *Moti Mahal* Papers. The Khasgi have got in their several Bhandars (besides the Saraswati) and in Rasumat a good deal of material on Rewa History. They keep their records themselves. It is necessary that something is done from these quarters to facilitate the work of the Commission. Without the active co-operation of Archeology and financed by that department itself and the Baghelkhand Historical Records Commission will be only too glad to do its little bit towards the fruition of this important work. The Central Record Office is in possession of the major portion of official records but under the state of affairs obtaining at present it is of little use to scholars of History. Rules governing access to the records for *bona fide* research purposes must be framed and records upto a certain period thrown open for *bona fide* research. There should be a research room

with a good reference library attached to the Central Record Office. Cataloguing, calendaring and indexing of records on the lines recommended by the Indian Historical Records Commission should be undertaken with a view to facilitate research work. A handbook or a guide to records should be compiled for the use of research scholars. All this is not possible under the present circumstances unless the Central Record Office is organized on modern lines by a personnel trained in the scientific methods of Archives Keeping and Historical Research. It is gratifying to note that His Highness' Government have been pleased to include Archives Keeping and Historical Research in their Five-year Training Scheme and a candidate is proposed to be sent to the Imperial Record Department, Government of India for training in the near future. But it is necessary that a number of persons from the Central Record Office are deputed for the short course of training in preservation methods alone and for the shorter course for menders.

The Baghelkhand Historical Records Commission was handicapped during the year for want of a house, to house the office, research room and the library and reading room attached to it, a clerk to take efficient charge of the office and a typewriting machine to enable it to function more usefully.

In the end we have to thank all those members and others who have extended their help and co-operation to the Commission in the survey and collecting of records. Thakur Narendra Singh, M.A., Jagirdar of Raigaon (Sohawal Raj), Lal Bharat Saran Singh, Thakur of Dhauchat, Sardar Dalbir Singh, Capt. Ram Kumar Singh of Raipur, Lal Hardarshan Singh of Chhibaura, Munshi Badri Prasad Khaskalam, Mr. Awadh Saran Musawar, Pt. Upendra Dutt Madariha Rajkavi Ambikesh and Vaidya Guru Dutt, among private individuals, and Pt. Rambhadra Gour, among members, deserve our thanks for sending records or allowing copies to be taken. Pudukkotai and Jodhpur States have sent their publications in exchange and Baroda are expected to send theirs. Our thanks are also due to the Secretary, Indian Historical Records Commission for his kind offer to give all possible facilities as Director of Archives, Government of India, for the inspection of records on Anglo-Baghela relations preserved in Imperial Record Department.

PREFACE.

It is a happy idea to hold the session of the Indian Historical Records Commission at different places from year to year, for it is calculated to give an impetus to the discovery of documents in the places where the Session is held and near about, as it has done at Indore. With the jaha-girdars and other ancient families there are many documents whose importance for history is unknown to them and which are not brought to the notice of scholars of history. Seeing the documents actually leaves a clearer and more lasting impression than merely going through a list of them. The list is intended for future reference.

The historical exhibition may serve another use. For the administrator, historical records can but have a low priority, beset as he is in an ever-increasing measure with problems of greater urgency. It is likely that seeing the historical exhibition may help the administration as well as the public at large to give to this matter the importance it deserves. It is obvious that a clearer picture of the history of our country will emerge when documents on connected subjects or of the same period are available from all parts of the country.

Proper nouns have been spelt variously in the lists received, for instance Scindia or Shinde, Gaekwad, Gaikwad or Gaikwar. They have been in most cases left as they were in the list received. The same applies to words like Farman, Parwana, etc.

Some of the lists were received at the last moment and it was only due to the unstinted co-operation of Mr. S. S. Desai, Superintendent, State Press, and his staff that the catalogue in its final form could be brought out at the stipulated time.

It may be considered rather invidious to mention a few names, when so many persons have willingly co-operated to make the exhibition a success. Without the unsparing labours of Mr. W. V. Oak, the Convener of the Exhibition Sub-Committee, the exhibition could not have been the success that it has been. I may also mention that the following persons have been specially helpful, Mr. M. G. Karnikar, Subha Mehidpur, Mr. K. K. Agnihotri and Mr. N. C. Zamindar, who have unearthed and brought to light valuable documents; as also Mr. D. B. Diskalkar, the Curator of the Indore Museum and Mr. V. V. Thakur, the author of a history of the Holkars, who gave their ready co-operation.

S. N. DHAR
Local Officer

FROM THE IMPERIAL RECORD DEPARTMENT, NEW DELHI.

I—Select Documents on the East India Company.

These ten documents are exhibited not to illustrate the history of John Company and its activities in India in a continued and connected form, but to represent a few of the landmarks and incidents in the first phase of Indo-British history. No. 1 gives the contemporary accounts of the siege of Arcot and the capture of Conjeeveram, while No. 2 reproduces the *farman* under which the Company entered into the Diwani of Bengal. Nos. 3-5 relate to Haidar Ali and the French naval activities; No. 5 deserves special notice being a communication from Joseph II of Austria to Haidar Ali. Sir John Shore's observations on Tipoo's military preparations are recorded in No. 6. Nos. 7-9 record the minutes of Thomas Babington Macaulay, Lord William Bentinck, Henry Prinsep and Lord Auckland laying down a state educational policy in the years 1835-39, which is supposed to have moulded the history of India considerably. Nana Saheb's proclamation calling upon the Indian troops to mutiny is exhibited in the last document (10).

1. *Home Misc. No. 15.*—Hallyburton's journal of the capture of Madras (1746) and Wilson's journal of the siege of Arcot and the taking of Conjeeveram (1751). Both are copies from originals in the India Office.
2. *Home (Pub.) Cons. 1765 Sept. 9 No. 12.*—A contemporary copy (English) of the Farman granting the Diwani of the provinces of Bengal, Behar and Orissa to the East India Company.
3. *Secret Cons. 1782, April 1. No. 1.*—Letter from Admiral Sir Edward Hughes to the Governor-General (Warren Hastings) giving an account of one of his encounters with the French Squadron operating in Indian waters under Admiral Suffrein.
4. *Secret Cons. 1782, April 1. No. 34.*—Letter from Fort St. George to the Governor-General re: the state of affairs in Madras, landing of French troops at Porto Novo, movements of Haidar Ali, etc.
5. *For. Misc. No. 41.*—Communication (in Latin) from Joseph II of Austria to Haidar Ali re: the appointment of consul.
6. *Secret Cons. 1797, Aug. 4. No. 8.*—Sir John Shore, the Governor-General's minute on Tipoo's military preparations and troop movements across the Cauvery.

7. *Home (Pub.) Cons. 1835, March 7. No. 15.*—Minute by Thomas Babington Macaulay on "Native Education" with endorsement by Lord William Bentinck. Contemporary copy.
8. *Home (Pub.) Cons. 1835, March 7. No. 19 & K.W.*—Original Minutes and notes on the question of state educational policy by Lord William Bentinck, Thomas Babington Macaulay, Alexander Ross, Henry Thoby Prinsep and Col. Morison. The marginal notes (in pencil) on Prinsep's minute are from Macaulay.
9. *Home (G.G.) Cons. 1839, Nov. 24, No. 10.*—Lord Auckland's Minute on the promotion of education in India.
10. *Home (Pub.) Cons. 1857, Aug. 7. No. 137.*—Nana Saheb's Urdu Proclamation (with its English translation) calling upon the Sepoys to mutiny.

II—Documents on Central India and the neighbourhood with special reference to Indore.

The fifty-seven documents exhibited under this head give us glimpses of the modern history of Central India and Indore; some (11-14 and 17-19) bear testimony to the military strength of Jaswant Rao Holkar; two (15-16) exhibit the cypher code used by the Company's servants; Pindari operations are illustrated by more than a dozen documents (28-35, 37-39, 42 and 50); special mention may be made of the document (41) re: levy of *charuth* by the Bhils; two documents (43 and 45) present us with detailed narratives of the Holkar State till 1853 written by two eminent Residents; four documents (46-49) illustrate the Mutiny in Central India and the execution of Tantia Topi. The last 17 documents are in Persian and besides throwing light on the style and complimentary forms of the day contain interesting references. Two (54-55) bear evidence to the wellknown piety of Devi Ahalya Bai and one (64) illustrates Jaswant Rao Holkar's anxiety to mediate in the Krishna Kumari affair.

11. *Sec. Cons. 1801, July 23. No. 17.*—Letter from the Resident at Sindhia's Court to Marquis Wellesley giving an account of Jaswant Rao Holkar's victory over Sindhia's reinforcements for John Hessian on 25th June, 1801.
12. *Sec. Cons. 1801, Aug. 14. No. 25.*—Letter from Palmer, Resident at Poona to Marquis Wellesley; gives an account of the conspiracy of Dada Gadre at Poona Court and adds the Poona Residency version of Jaswant Rao Holkar's victories over Hessian (para 15).
13. *Sec. Cons. 1801, Aug. 14. No. 26.*—Letter from the Resident at Sindhia's Court to Marquis Wellesley; gives *inter alia* details of Jaswant Rao's moves against Hessian.

14. *Sec. Cons. 1801, Aug. 14. No. 27.*—Letter from the Resident at Sindhia's Court to Marquis Wellesley. Gives details of the crushing defeat inflicted by Jaswant Rao aided by Amir Khan on Hessian and Sindhia's Battalions.
15. *Sec. Cons. 1802, June 23. No. 90.*—Poona Resident corresponds with Marquis Wellesley re: apprehensions of Jaswant Rao Holkar's visiting Poona (partly in cypher code).
16. *Sec. Cons. 1802, June 23. No. 91.*—Poona Resident corresponds with Marquis Wellesley re: apprehensions of Jaswant Rao Holkar's visiting Poona (partly in cypher code).
17. *Sec. Cons. 1802, June 23. No. 93.*—Poona Resident's estimate of Holkar's strength.
18. *Sec. Cons. 1803, Feb. 22. Nos. 8-9.*—Letter from the Resident at Sindhia's Court to Marquis Wellesley on Sindhia's plans for prosecution of war against Holkar, (para 3 of No. 8 contains General Perron's estimate of Holkar's strength).
19. *Sec. Cons. 1803, Feb. 22. No. 13.*—Letter from the Resident at Sindhia's Court to Marquis Wellesley. Informs about Holkar's complete victory over the united forces of the Peshwa and the Sindhia in the vicinity of Poona on 25 Oct., 1802.
20. *Sec. Cons. 1803, Feb. 22. No. 18.*—Correspondence of the Resident at Sindhia's Court testifying to the Holkar's anxiety to prevent Pindari depredations in Gujarat.
21. *Sec. Cons. 1803, Feb. 22. No. 18-A.*—Correspondence of the Resident at Sindhia's Court testifying to the Holkar's anxiety to prevent Pindari depredations in Gujarat.
22. *Sec. Cons. 1803, Feb. 22. Nos. 19-26.*—British correspondence with Holkar and Sindhia for restoration of peace in Central India.
23. *Sec. Cons. 1803, April 21. No. 29.*—Letter from the Resident at Sindhia's Court re: British mediation for settlement between Sindhia and Holkar. The Resident's letter is partly in cypher.
24. *Sec. Cons. 1803, April 21. No. 30.*—Letter in Persian and an English translation re: Sindhia-Holkar negotiations.
25. *Sec. Cons. 1803, April 21. No. 31.*—Letter from the Resident at Sindhia's Court re: British mediation for settlement between Sindhia and Holkar. The Resident's letter is partly in cypher.
26. *Sec. Cons. 1803, June 23. No. 1.*—Translation of Jaswant Rao Holkar's letter responding to British request for stopping Pindari depredations in Gujarat.

27. *Pol. Cons. 1816, Jan. 20. Nos. 42-44.*—Letter from Elphinstone, Resident at Poona. Encloses a statement on Peshwa's Revenues in 1215 A.H. and contains a memorandum (cons. 44) on the Saranjam and Inam Lands held by Tukoji Holkar for himself and for the expenses of his troops in 1198 A.H. (1798 A.D.).
28. *Pol. Cons. 1816, Jan. 20. No. 45.*—This letter from the Resident at Sindhia's Court gives the picture of the confused state of affairs in the Holkar State towards the end of 1815. There are references to Baptiste, Ramdin, Amir Khan, Chitu, Karim and Zalim Singh.
29. *Sec. Cons. 1818, Jan. 16. Nos. 25-29.*—Letters conveying official news of the defeat of Holkar's army on 21 Dec. 1817 near Mehidpur. Contain signatures of Sir John Malcolm and Lt. General Sir Thomas Hislop.
30. *Sec. Cons. 1818, Jan. 16. No. 30.*—Detailed account of the battle of Mehidpur from Hislop.
31. *Sec. Cons. 1818, Jan. 16. No. 31.*—Classified return of British casualties at Mehidpur, Dec. 1817.
32. *Sec. Cons. 1818, Jan. 16. No. 94.*—Brigadier Donkin's account of Karim Khan's camp.
33. *Sec. Cons. 1818, Jan. 16. No. 95.*—Donkin's further plans against the Pindaris.
34. *Sec. Cons. 1818, Jan. 16. Nos. 96-97.*—Donkin's letters re: Operations against the Pindaris. No. 97 is a holograph conveying the news of the victory at Mehidpur.
35. *Sec. Cons. 1818, Jan. 16. No. 98.*—Major General Donkin's opinion about policy to be adopted towards Amir Khan.
36. *Sec. Cons. 1818, Jan. 16. No. 103.*—English translation of Peshwa's proclamation renouncing all rights and privileges in North India to the English Company.
37. *Sec. Cons. 1818, Jan. 23. Nos. 12-13.*—Correspondence on the movements of Karim Khan and British military operations. The correspondents were James Tod, Grant Keir and Donkin.
38. *Sec. Cons. 1818, Jan. 23. Nos. 14-17.*—Correspondence on the Pindaris.
39. *Sec. Cons. 1818, Jan. 23. No. 23.*—Account of frustration of Pindari invasion of Dholpur.
40. *Pol. Cons. 1820, April 22. No. 15.*—Letter from James Tod, Political Agent, Western Rajputana, describing the stalemate in the

administration of Kotah State consequent on the opposition to Zalim Singh, "the Nestor of Rajwara".

41. *Pol. Cons. 1831, Sept. 9. No. 32.*—Letter from the Mehidpur Political Agent to the Indore Resident on the depredations and levies made by the Bhils on some Rajput States; para 12 refers to *Chauth* being exacted by the Bhils.
42. *Pol. Cons. 1835, March 5. Nos. 167-68.*—Correspondence leading to the appointment of Captain Sleeman as the "General Superintendent of the operations for the suppression of Thuggees".
43. *Pol. Cons. 1837, Jan. 23. No. 33-A.*—"Sketch of the Principal occurrences in the Holkar State subsequent to the Treaty of Mundsore" by John Bax, Resident at Indore, 1834-40.
44. *Pol. Cons. 1839, Dec. 26. No. 47.*—A note on the proposal for raising a Bhil corps. Contains a holograph of Lord Auckland (pp. 1-4).
45. *Foreign Miscellaneous No. 327.*—Narrative of the principal events of the Holkar State from 1837, prepared by Robert N. Collie Hamilton for the use of Henry Lawrence. The date of the document is not given. The narrative comes down to 1853. Hamilton was A.G.G.-Central India between 1854 and 1859 while Lawrence was A.G.G.-Rajputana in 1853-57. This indicates the date of the document.
46. *Sec. Cons. 1858, March 26. Nos. 43-48.*—Sir Robert Hamilton, A.G.G., Central India's letter to the Government of India and enclosures; gives an account of the outbreak of the Mutiny in Indore.
47. *Sec. Cons. 1858, July 30. Nos. 29-30.*—Sir Henry Mortimer Durand's (Offg. A.G.G., Central India) letter on the Mutiny, containing his view of the state of affairs in Indore.
48. *Sec. Cons. 1858, July 30. Nos. 31-32.*—Letter from Central India Agency on the Mutiny in Indore.
49. *Pol. Cons. 1859, April 22. Nos. 156-68.*—Documents re: the capture, trial and execution of Tantia Topi, the Mutiny leader of Central India.
50. *Foreign Miscellaneous. No. 124.*—A collection of papers on the Pindaris and some Rajput and Maratha States between 1811 and 1821. Some of these papers and particularly the substance of those relating to the Pindaris have since been printed and published by the authors which included James Tod. Even then this volume may prove worthy of being ransacked afresh.

51. *Pers. O.R. 1789, September 23. No. 246.*—From Maharao Raja Bishan Singh of Bundi. Complimentary. Bears the seal of the Maharao.
52. *Pers. O.R. 1789, September 23. No. 247.*—From Rajrana Zalim Singh, Regent of Kotah. Complimentary, acknowledging Governor General's letter. Bears the seal of the Rajrana.
53. *Pers. O.R. 1789, September 23. No. 248.*—From Umed Singh, Raja of Kotah. Acknowledges Lord Cornwallis's letter and professes friendship. Bears the Raja's seal.
54. *Pers. O.R. 1791, March 28. No. 87.*—From Maharani Ahalya Bai, Regent of Indore. Informs that she has built a temple and a *ghat* at Benares. Requests that Mr. Duncan and Ali Ibrahim Khan may be directed to attend the consecration ceremony and to see that it passes off smoothly.
55. *Pers. O.R. 1792, Oct. 30. No. 531.*—From Maharani Ahalya Bai, Regent of Indore. Asks the Governor-General to direct the Collector of Gaya to provide facilities to her men who are engaged in the construction of the Vishnupad temple for the last 20 years. Bears the seal of the Maharani.
56. *Pers. O.R. 1793, May 22. No. 209.*—From Tukoji Rao Holkar. Has received Lord Cornwallis's letter saying that he is proceeding to Europe shortly and that Sir John Shore will succeed him as Governor General.
57. *Pers. O.R. 1793, June 12. No. 253.*—From Maharaja Bijai Singh of Jodhpur. Congratulating Lord Cornwallis on his receiving the title (of Marquis) from the King of England. Bears the seal of the Maharaja.
58. *Pers. O.R. 1802, January 25. No. 36.*—From Maharaja Sawai Pratap Singh of Jaipur. Complimentary, introducing his wakil, Lachhman Singh and notifying the celebration of his marriage. Bears the seal of the Maharaja.
59. *Pers. O.R. 1803, February 11. No. 54.*—From Maharaja Jaswant Rao Holkar. Is delighted to learn from His Lordship's letter that the Pindaris have retreated from the direction of Gujarat. Bears the seal of the Maharaja.
60. *Pers. O.R. 1803, March 14. No. 120.*—From Daulat Rao Sindhia. Has received His Lordship's letter saying that he has deputed Col. Collins to discuss with him the affairs of Poona. Has learnt that the Colonel has arrived at Kotah. The writer has also left Ujjain on his way to Poona and expects to meet the Colonel at

Burhanpur. Will inform His Lordship of what transpires. Bears the seal of Sindhia.

61. *Pers. O.R. 1803, December 8. No. 597.*—From Maharaja Mansingh of Jodhpur. Acknowledges the receipt of Lord Wellesley's letter, addressed to the late Raja Bhim Singh, proposing the conclusion of a treaty between the Coy. and the Raja. Informs that immediately after occupying the *masnad* of Marwar the writer has sent his agent to Col. Collins for negotiations. Bears the seal of the Raja.
62. *Pers. O.R. 1807, Jan. 12. No. 27.*—From Maharaja Jagat Singh of Jaipur. Says that the ancestors of the Raja had dedicated lands, buildings, *ganjs*, gardens, etc., in Brindaban to the temple of Thakur Sri Gobind Deo Ji. *Farmans* and *sanads* for the aforesaid property were also procured from the Emperors. Since the territory has now passed under the Coy.'s rule requests the Governor General to grant *parwanas* directing the officers concerned that the aforesaid property may remain in possession of the temple as before. Bears the seal of the Maharaja.
63. *Pers. O.R. 1807, Jan. 26. No. 57.*—From Maharaja Bishan Singh of Bundi. Says that on hearing of the march of the Coy.'s troops towards Hindustan he has sent a trustworthy person to attend on Lord Lake. Is now deputing Hafiz Ghulam Nabi with Jani Daya Shankar as his representatives to wait on the Governor General (Sir George Barlow). Bears the seal of the Maharaja.
64. *Pers. O.R. 1807, Feb. 9. No. 86.*—From Ram Singh, wakil of the Raja of Jaipur. Says that Jagat Singh, Raja of Jaipur, wishes to marry the Udaipur princess (Krishna Kumari) but Man Singh, Raja of Jodhpur, opposes him. Jaswant Rao Holkar tried to mediate between them and sent his agent for the purpose but the Maharaja replied that he should not interfere in this affair. Bears the seal of Ram Singh.
65. *Pers. O.R. 1807, Feb. 15. No. 103.*—From Maharaja Man Singh of Jodhpur. Is sending his men to Gaya and the Ganges for disposing of the ashes of the late Raja Bhim Singh. Requests the Governor General therefore to direct his officers to provide all facilities to them. Bears the seal of the Maharaja.
66. *Pers. O.R. 1817, June 13. No. 206.*—From Maharaja Man Singh of Jodhpur. Intimates that he (the Maharaja) has appointed Kunwar Chhatar Singh as his successor. Bears the seal of the Maharaja.
67. *Pers. O.R. 1836, June 19.*—From Maharaja Ram Singh of Kotah. Acknowledges Lord Auckland's letter intimating the appointment of Sir Charles Metcalfe as Lt. Governor of N. W.

Provinces and desiring him to address all his communications about his state to Sir Charles.

III—A suggested topic: CHINA.

The documents displayed under this head are intended to attract the notice of scholars to a subject on which no research has so far been done by any Indian and on which much work can be done namely, the opening up of China in the first half of the 19th century. The Imperial Record Department hold in their custody a large unexplored mass of documents relating to China and Anglo-Chinese relations. Besides the different regular series of records (e.g. Secret or Political) which include detailed accounts of Anglo-Chinese relations and events in China there is a separate section known as *CHINA PAPERS*. These are tacked in 12 Bundles and relate to the Opium War and its consequences. The eighteen exhibits presented here form but a fragment of the Imperial Record Department archives on China. The first three exhibits (68-70) relate to the grievances of the British merchants; the next two (71-72) bring to light the first British attempt to open an overland route between India and China; seven (77-83) illustrate in a vivid manner the causes, progress and ideology of the Taiping Rebellion. The last exhibit (85) which is in Persian refers to an 18th century Sino-Nepalese conflict.

68. *Sec. Cons. 1830, May 7. Nos. 2-3.*—Letter from the British merchants at Canton to the Governor-General described as “the Supreme Representative of British Power in the East”, seeking his protection against the prohibitive trade policy of the Chinese. The enclosure is a letter from the Canton merchants to the Emperor of China.
69. *Sec. Cons. 1830, May 7. No. 5.*—Minute by the Governor-General on China trade and the grievances of the Canton merchants. It bears the signatures of Lord William Bentinck, William Butterworth Bayley and Charles Theophilus Metcalfe.
70. *Sec. Cons. 1832, Feb. 20. Nos. 32-35.*—Correspondence re: the restrictions on foreign trade in China and the efforts made by the British merchants for the opening of China trade.
71. *Rev. Cons. 1835, May 18. Nos. 9-11.*—Documents on the exploration of a direct overland route to China from India (Assam). Bears initials of Charles Metcalfe, Alexander Ross and Henry Prinsep (at p. 15).
72. *Rev. Cons. 1835, July 6. Nos. 17-18.*—Correspondence re: the reward to Rev. Gutzlaff for undertaking overland journey from China to Assam.

73. *Rev. G.G. Cons. 1839, Sept. Nos. 9-10.*—Correspondence re: importation and employment of Chinese tea manufacturers in India.
74. *China Papers. I, i, 1841, May 10.*—Communication from Lord Auckland to the British Plenipotentiary in China on the prosecution and prospects of the Opium War.
75. *China Papers, VII, iii, 1842, Sept.*—From the Commander of a British steamer suggesting a shorter voyage between England and China.
76. *Pol. Cons. 1844, Oct. 12. No. 255.*—Copy of a letter from the Court of Directors to Fort William authorities and an enclosure enjoining “all classes of H. M.’s Servants who may come into contact with Chinese Authorities and people, to respect the usages and institutions of China, and to study the wishes and feelings of the Authorities and people of the country”.
77. *Sec. Cons. 1853, July 29. No. 106.*—Letter from British Ministry in China to Fort William authorities and enclosures (Cons. 107-120) on the Taiping rebellion of 1852. These enclosures give a vivid and exhaustive account of the origin and development of the insurrection as it appeared to contemporary foreign residents.
78. *Sec. Cons. 1853, July 29. Nos. 107, 108, 109 and 110.*—Letters (copies) from the British Plenipotentiary at Shanghai to Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs on the progress and prospects of the Taiping insurrection. The second letter (Cons. 108) bears eloquent testimony to the religious fervour, high morals and rigid discipline of the insurgents.
79. *Sec. Cons. 1853, July 29. No. 111.*—Report of conversation between British Consular interpreter and the Insurgent Chiefs at Nanking and Chunking; throws light on the politico-religious doctrines of the Taiping rebels.
80. *Sec. Cons. 1853, July 29, No. 112.*—English Translation of a mandate from the ‘Heavenly State of Taiping’ regarding formalities to be observed by foreign delegates at the Taiping Court.
81. *Sec. Cons. 1853, July 29. Nos. 113-118.*—Correspondence between Sir George Bonham, the British Plenipotentiary and the Taiping State; brings to light the politico-religious monism of the rebels.
82. *Sec. Cons. 1853, July 29. No. 119.*—A digest of the 12 pamphlets issued by the Taiping State tracing the genesis and general history of the Universe, laying down a Code of Ethics and Politics, and introducing a New Calendar.

83. *Sec. Cons. 1853, July 29. No. 120.*—A review of the Taiping movement by a British observer.
84. *For. Misc. Vol. No. 289.*—Contains highly interesting correspondence, official notices (printed), proclamations, cuttings from the *Canton Register* and sundry other documents for the years 1831-32, which throw light on political, commercial, and social history of the period.
85. *Pers. O.R. 1793, June 28. No. 304.*—From Kun Than Ta Chan Fu, Vizier of the Emperor of China. Narrates the particulars of the campaign against the Gurkha Raja of Nepal who was guilty of ravaging the country of Lhasa. Informs him that peace has been concluded between them. Desires that the *Suba* of Lhasa may henceforth be the channel of communication between them. Bears the seal of the Vizier.

IV—Preservation of Records.

Exhibits 86 to 115 illustrate the damage done to documents by natural agencies like unregulated light, heat, humidity, etc., by insect pests and by careless handling, as well as the methods antiquated and modern, employed by archives offices to repair and prevent such damage. Nos. 86 to 92 show actual or photographed specimens of damaged records, repaired in most cases, including a photograph of the "book-worm". No. 93 shows various materials used in repairing documents, followed by samples of some repair work (Nos. 94 to 104). Attention is drawn especially to Nos. 96, 97 and 105 which show, successively, the evil effects of bad repairing, steps taken to undo the mischief and repair by lamination, one of the latest methods employed by the National Archives of U.S.A.

Special devices to protect seals are seen in Nos. 107 and 108, while special methods for map-mounting are seen in No. 109.

Microfilming is at present one of the most effective methods from the point of view of preservation as well as that of economy of storage space and easy duplication. Exhibits 110 and 111 are specimens of microphotography of documents.

86. Specimen of a document eaten by insects—(Pol. Cons. 14 Oct. 1825, No. 26).
87. Specimen showing corrosive action of ink on paper. The document is repaired with chiffon—(Pub. Cons. 27 June, 1792, No. 17).
88. Specimen showing how the sheets of a book eaten by mice have been repaired—(Bengal Civil List 1790-1842—Part I).

89. Microfilm negative and its enlargement of a document eaten by white ants.
90. Microfilm negative and its enlargement of an old document eaten by insects of the 'Book Worm' family.
91. A microfilm negative and its enlargement of a beetle of the species "Gastrallus Indicus" known as 'book worms' in India and Burma. This insect is responsible for boring of the records.
92. A faded document and its photograph after the revival of its writings by chemical means—(Foreign Cons. 25 June, 1858, No. 148).
93. Samples of repairing and binding materials: Tissue paper, Ledger paper, Oiled paper, cellulose acetate foils, chiffon, binding cloth, art canvas, marble paper, leather, head-band, dextrine paste, leather preservative mixture,* needle and slice.*
94. Specimen of repairing a worm-eaten document with Japanese Tissue Paper—(Pol. Cons. 14 Oct. 1825, No. 25).
95. Specimen of repair with Japanese Tissue Paper—(Cons. 3 October, 1823; No. 12).
96. Manuscripts illustrating the evil effects of repairing documents with white tracing paper (Pub. Cons. 9 Oct. 1806, No. 35).
97. Specimen showing how tracing paper is subsequently peeled off and the document repaired with chiffon—(Pub. Cons. 11 Nov. 1782, No. 6).
98. Specimen of repair with chiffon—(Pub. Cons. 25 June 1788, No. 3).
99. Document repaired with chiffon and subsequently glazed—(Sec. Cons. 10 Nov. 1803, No. 52).
100. Specimen of repairing with chiffon and Japanese Tissue paper showing their comparative transparency on pages 4 and 5 respectively—(Pol. Cons. 23 January 1832, No. 133).
101. Specimen of repairing an old water colour painting of a white elephant found in South India—(Pol. Cons. 13 March, 1837, No. 1).
102. Specimen of half-margin repairing—(Sec. Cons. 5 March 1825, No. 13).
103. Specimen of half-margin repairing—(Sec. Cons. 5 March 1798, No. 1).
104. Specimen of a fine inlay work—(Annals of the College of Fort William, 1800-1819).

* Not exhibited.

105. Document laminated with cellulose acetate foil (done by the National Archives, Washington, D.C., U.S.A.—(Pol. Cons. 2 June 1825, No. 24: 12 sheets).
106. A photograph of the Preservation Section of the Imperial Record Department, showing workers busy in repairing work.
107. Specimen of protection of seals—(Genl. Cons. 20 March 1835, No. 1).
108. Specimen of an interesting exhibit from the Rajah of Billi Babiling containing seals, envelopes, stencilled wrappers, etc.—(Foreign Cons. 4 Sept. 1847, K.W. to Nos. 13-17).
109. Specimen of map-mounting—(Revised Map of the Agra District, Seasons 1856-65, 71-76, 83-84 and 98—1902).
110. Microfilm and its enlargement of an old map—INDOSTAN—a description of East India containing the Empire of the Great Mogol.
111. A microfilm negative and its enlargement of an old Tibetan document.
112. A photograph of the Microstat Camera for microfilming in operation in the Imperial Record Department.
113. A photograph of Microfilm Reader installed in the Research Laboratory of the Imperial Record Department.
114. A photograph of Ultra-Violet Lamp for reading faded documents, installed in the Research Laboratory of the Imperial Record Department.
115. A photograph of the Research Laboratory of the Imperial Record Department.

From the Societe de L'Histoire de L'Inde Francaise, Pondichery.

116. No. 229—Peace proposals between the British and the Mahrattes. Detached leaf from a document which, so far as one can judge by the remaining portion, forms the translation of the terms exchanged, in view of a peace treaty, between the Bombay Governor and the Mahrattes. 1776.
117. No. 907—Letter from Cossigny to De Montigny at Poona; the Vessel l'Adelaide Commanded by Dayot has been captured by a small Mahratte fleet and taken to one of the ports North of Goa. 15th April 1786.
118. No. 938—Letter from Cossigny to De Montigny at Poona. He has received through Godard who has come back from Poona, the letter of Nana Fernis for the Viscount de Sonillae and has given

him an account of the facts concerning the Mahrattes and the Nizam. Contrary to what has been told at Poona about the battles of the 1st and the 5th October between the armies of the Mahrattes and of the Nizam and those of Tipoo, the latter has had over his adversaries an appreciable advantage by the capture of Samer. 1st December 1786.

119. No. 1656—Letter from Defresue to Thevenard, Minister for the Admiralty: a long and interesting account of the campaign of the British against Tipoo. The son of Nizam Ali has joined on the 25th January the British army with 20,000 men and the Mahrattes Chief Harri Pendet Pharkia has already rallied that army with considerable corps of cavalry. 5th March, 1792.
120. No. 2303—14th June 1742—Letter from the Conseil de Chandernagor to Guillandeu, Head of the Patna factory. They had been freed from fear by his letter of the 31st May telling that all was quiet at Patna, the Mahrattes were encamped at Ramgeot and they were expected to come back to Bengal after the winter season. The Nabab was having diverse works of defence executed in order to prevent a new incursion.
121. No. 2305. 13th July 1742—Letter from the Conseil de Chandernagor to Guillandeu, Head of the Patna factory. The Mahrattes have seized upon the Hougly and the great Ganga. "We have been compelled to send our waquils to do the Salam to this general (Mirabib). We shall keep between the Nabab and the Mahrattes neutrality and we would not depart from it in any way so long as we can do it". The Mahrattes were satisfied but the Nabab was demanding the help of the Europeans and was asking that the 3 factories of Cossimbazar should be linked together by a line of defence and shelter be given there to his family.
122. No. 2307. 25th September 1762—Letter from the Conseil de Chandernagor to Guillandeu, Head of the Patna factory—Convention which took place on the 20th July with the Dutch of Chinchura for a mutual assistance in case of attacks either from the Maures or from the Mahrattes on Chandernagor and Chinchura as well as on Cossimbazar and Patna. The Nabab of Patna has arrived with troops the number of which they exaggerate estimating them to be 15,000 horsemen and 20,000 infantry. The Mahrattes were waiting for the end of the Dourga festivals to attack Alaverdi Kan.

Factories of Bengal—Balassors—

123. No. 2926. 30th May 1746.—Proceedings of an enquiry on the sacking of the factory by the Mahrattes. The enquiry was made by Jacques Colle accompanied by Mr. Perrot (Registrar).

124. No. 2934. 25th July 1766.—Letter from Durand, Head of the factory of Balassor to the Conseil de Chandernagor. The Chief Mahratte Ouripoury was at Balassor with 9,000 men and 250 camels.
125. No. 2953. 2nd January 1746.—Letter from Fournier, Head of the factory of Cossimbazar to the Conseil de Chandernagor: Arrival of Mahrattes before Moxoudabad.
126. No. 2953 G.S. 3rd January 1746.—Letter from Fournier, Head of the factory of Cossimbazar. Answer to his letter of the 2nd January. The Mahrattes continued their plunders.
127. No. 2954. 21st January 1746.—Letter from Fournier, Head of the factory of Cossimbazar to the Conseil de Chandernagor. Acknowledgment of receipt of a letter dated 13th January. The troubles caused by the Mahrattes continued and there was some fear of a great famine.
128. No. 2956. 7th February 1746.—Letter from Fournier, Head of the factory of Cossimbazar to the Conseil de Chandernagor. Acknowledgment of receipt of a letter dated 28th January. The famine was increasing.
129. No. 2319. 20th April 1746.—Letter from the Conseil de Chandernagor to Guillaudeu, Head of the factory of Patna.—The Conseil had been satisfied to see that by selling 250 pieces of yellow woollen and all his stock of “serge and sernpiternes” Guillaudeu had been able to get the necessary funds for the payment of a part of his debts. The Mahrattes had gone away fifteen days ago but people were saying that they had taken the road to Patna.
130. No. 2319. 17th November 1746.—Letter from the Conseil de Chandernagor to Renault and Guillaudeu at Patna.—Despatch of the translation of a *firman* of the Mogol Emperor announcing that at the request of Alaverdikan, the Emperor had made his peace with Saou Raja, Sovereign Prince of Mahrattes.
131. No. 2328. 15th February 1748.—Letter from the Conseil de Chandernagor to Renault, Head of the factory of Patna. Acknowledgment of receipt of two letters from Renault dated 25th and 28th January giving an account of the troubles which took place at Patna and of the anxiety they had caused to him. The Conseil was not less alarmed by the incursions of the Mahrattes in the neighbourhood of Chandernagor where they wasted everything with fire and sword. They have come upto the barrier of Missisipi, they have killed a corporal and made prisoner a soldier and a person of mixed breed, they have burnt houses outside the southern barriers and sacked the big garden.

132. No. 2345. 8th July 1769.—Letter from the Conseil de Chandernagor to Renault, Head of the factory of Patna. Reply to his letters of the 24th May and the 8th June.
133. No. 2958. 4th March 1756.—Letter from Fournier, Head of the factory of Cossimbazar to the Conseil de Chandernagor. Acknowledgment of receipt of a letter dated 23rd February. He will communicate to the Nabab all that the Council was writing.
134. No. 2959. 7th March 1756.—Letter from Fournier, Head of the factory of Cossimbazar to Saint Jean commanding the detachment going to Patna.
135. No. 2960. 10th March 1756.—Letter from Fournier, Head of the factory of Cossimbazar, to the Conseil de Chandernagor. He had received a letter dated 24th February and he had given instructions to the Sergeant going to Patna, ordering him to come back to Chandernagor with his vessels.
136. No. 5334. 20th December 1781.—Letter from Montigny to the Viscount de Sonillae, Governor at l'Isle de France, as he had announced it to him by the return of "La Subtile", the alliance between Nazam Ali, and Haider Ali and the Mahrattes, etc.
137. No. 5337. 28th December 1781.—Correspondence between Montigny and Piveron de Morlat, Letter from Montigny to Piveron. Montigny had arrived in time at Poona in connection with the arrangements that the Regents had disposed to take with the British.
138. No. 5341. Literal translation of the arrangements made by Serimonte Rage, Serie Maderaux Nao—Renne Pont Peurdane (Shrimanta Raja Shri Madhawairao Narayan Panta Pradhan) to Louis XVI, King of France and of Navarre. Neither date nor signature is mentioned in the document.
139. No. 5342. 30th June 1782.—Letter from Montigny to Duchemin, general of the French Army in India: since the arrival of our fleet and our troops, the British increased their importunities with the court of the Mahrattes for the conclusion of the peace.

From the C.P. Research Society, Nagpur.

(Through Prof. S. N. Banhatti)

140. Copy of a document wellknown in Maratha History as "Malhar Rao Holkarachi Thaili", which is a detailed account of the battle of

Panipat written by Malhar Rao Holkar to Balaji Bajirao alias Nana-saheb Peshwa, immediately after the battle (Jan. 1761 A.D.). The date of the transcript exhibited is Feb.-March 1874 A.D. Language, Marathi; script, Modi.

141. MS of a Chronicle (Bakhar) of the Bhonslas of Nagpur, written by Kashirao Rajeshwar Gupte about 1825 A.D. (Incomplete). Language, Marathi; script, Modi. Date of the present transcript not available.
142. MS of another Chronicle of the Bhonslas of Nagpur, written by Vinayak Anandrao Aurangabadkar in 1816 A.D., bringing the narrative upto 1810 A.D. Language, Marathi; script, Modi. Date of the present transcript not available.
143. MS of a Chronicle of Emperor Shah Jahan. (MS tattered, eaten up by worms, incomplete. Fine paper, excellent calligraphy; surface smeared with and borders drawn in golden ink). Language, Persian; script, Persian.
144. An order (kaulnama) in respect of revenue matters issued to Deshmukhs and Deshpandes of Pargana Sakharkhedla (Southwest Berar), in original. This document gives us a rare specimen of Modi script of pre-Shivaji days. Language, Marathi; script, Modi; date 1613 A.D., MS damaged.
145. A decision (mahajar) given by Maloji Bhonsla, grandfather of Shivaji, regarding a dispute of succession to a Deshpande Watan in Berar. MS in fairly good condition. A very old specimen of Modi script (pre-Shivaji days). Language, Marathi; script, Modi. Date 1621 A.D. This MS is important inasmuch as it shows that Maloji Bhonsla was alive in 1621 A.D.
146. An order issued by Malik Ambar about the devolution of a revenue Watan of a small territory in Berar. A very old document in Modi. Language, Marathi; script, Modi. Date 1611 A.D.
147. Letter (original) of Bajirao I to Mansing Jadhavrao about the disposition of Jagir and Watan rights which he was claiming; bearing the official seal, the concluding words are in Bajirao's own handwriting. Language, Marathi; script, Modi. Date 16-6-1738 A.D.
148. An order (Ajnapatra), in original, by Bhonsla Janoji I, making the grant of a village to a pious Brahmin, named Harbhat Chande. Language, Marathi; script, Modi. Date 28-11-1751.
149. An order issued by Rayaji Bhonsla (the chief of the branch of Bhonslas ruling in Berar) addressed to the pargana and village officers, bestowing one per cent. of the revenue of each village upon

a Brahmin named, Harbhat Chande. Language, Marathi; script, Modi. Date 6-2-1759.

150. A letter promising security (Abhaya-patra) issued by Bhonsla Raghoji I to the Brahmins of Mehkar (Berar) who asked for relief from molestation by the military. Language, Marathi; script, Modi. Date 21-3-1738 A.D.
151. A letter promising security (Abhaya-patra) issued by Daulatrao Sindia to a Brahmin named Bapubhat promising continuation of the grant of a village (Jamga) without any molestation. Language, Marathi; script, Modi. Date 20-5-1794 A.D.
152. MS bound in book form, containing a diary recording happenings in the Mughal Court at Delhi. MS incomplete at both ends. Language, Persian; script, Persian. Date not known.
153. MS in book form bound in leather; much tattered and eaten up by worms from outside. Said to contain the Quranic Law of the Shiah sect. Language, Persian; script, Persian. Date not known.
154. Picture Album, bound in leather and luxuriously decorated, containing multi-colour portraits, many of them of Muslim Kings and historic personalities. Very fine specimen of 18th century Indian art. Contains 54 portraits in all.
155. Picture Album, bound in leather, containing plates of portraits and sayings from the Quran, luxuriously decorated. Many of the portraits depict Muslim Kings and historic personalities. Very fine specimen of 18th century Indian art. Contains 43 picture plates in all.

From Sharadashram, Yeotmal (Berar).

(Through Dr. Y. K. Deshpande).

156. A copper plate grant in Kaithi characters from Benares by Maharaja Dip Narayan Shah to Anant Bhat in Samvat 1790 = 1738 A.D.
157. Last fight of Rani Laxmibai of Jhansi. Water colour painting by contemporary artist.
158. A water colour picture of Govind Pant Bundele (Govind Balaji Kher) by a contemporary painter.
159. Print of a contemporary picture of Shahjahan in water colour from a contemporary Persian manuscript in British museum in London.
160. Ekharafi—a revenue statement of Darwha pargana in Berar in Persian pertaining to the reign of Aurangzeb.

161. Revenue statement of some villages in Darwha pargana in Berar in A.H. 947 = 1538 A.D.
162. Original order from Shahu Maharaj of Satara in Modi in Raj Shaka 49 = 1723 A.D. It bears the seals of Shahu, Bajirao I and Shrinivas Pant Pratinidhi.
163. A news letter from Chintoram Vakil to his master Sardar Deokate in 1760 A.D. referring to the 2nd marriage of Balaji Bajirao Peshwa at Rakshasabhuwan.
- 164-170. *Six original letters in Persian from Governors General Lord Cornawallis, Sir John Shore and Macpherson to Sawai Madhaorao, Nana Farnav's, Sakharam Bapu, Haripant Phadke, etc., bearing seal of the East India Company and signatures of the Governors General in English. Out of the collection of 125 letters in Persian recovered from the Parasnis of Peshwa in Poona by Acharya Krishnaji Kalgaonkar, at present deposited in Sharadashram, Yeotmal.*
- 171-172. Three Persian statements from Parwa Jahagirdar dealing with the dispute between Kanhoji Bhonsla and Raghuji I and ultimate imprisonment of Kanhoji Bhonsla.
173. An order from Krishna Shah, the Gond Rajah of Chanda to Nagoji Deshmukh of Parwa in the reign of Aurangzeb to send an army with his son for some campaign on behalf of Aurangzeb the Mughal Emperor.
174. Ekharfi or a revenue statement of pargana Papal in the reign of Aurangzeb.
175. Photo of Rangmahal at Sindkhed in Berar, the traditional place where the talk of the marriage of Shahaji Bhonsle and Jijabai took place between Maloji Bhonsle and Lakhji Jadhav.
176. Photo of the Samadhi Mandir of Lakhji Jadhav, his sons and grandsons at Sindkhed in Berar. This mandir built immediately after their treacherous murder in the fort of Daulatabad.
177. A grant of land by Raja Jagjeewan Rao Udaram to a Brahmin of Ansing in 1648 A.D. in the reign of Shahjahan.
178. A grant of land by the famous Raibhagan to a Brahmin in 1658 A.D. the year of Aurangzeb's coronation. For the first time the name of Raibhagan (to be later Rani Savitribai) is made known to history by this letter.
179. A letter of Raghuji I of Nagpur to Naru Appa Sirsubhedar of Berar.

180. A letter of assurance by Kanhoji Bhonsle in modi to the Brahmins of Talegaon in Berar for non-molestation by his army.
181. A grant of villages by Rayaji Bhonsle of Bhamle to a Joshi of Mangrul Pir.
182. A photo of the statue of Ram Panchayatan found in a field at Mana (G.I.P. Rly. station) in Berar. It is noteworthy for its art and unwashable paint.
183. A khareeta with a seal by Daulat Rao Sindia as agent of the Peshwa of Poona who was Vakil-e-Mutalique of the Emperor of Delhi.
184. A khareeta of Madhao Narayan Peshwa of Poona with his seal in Balbodha character.

From the State Records Department, Baroda.

185. A letter from Ahalyabai Holkar to Manajirao Gaikwad protesting against the act of Sivaram Gardi who invaded Dongarpur State, dated 8-6-1791.
186. Letter from Ahalyabai Holkar to Manajirao Gaikwad informing him of the act of Sivaram as against the usual practice and asking him to refund the sum of Rs. 40,000/- to the Dongarpur Chieftain, dated 16-7-1791.
187. Letter from Ahalyabai Holkar to Manajirao Gaikwad to accept the sugar coated Til of Makar Sankrant, dated 2-3-1792.
188. Letter from Ahalyabai Holkar to Gaikwad informing him that Narayan Bhat, the dependent of His Highness is coming to Gujrat for selecting a match for his daughter. He should be given all possible help of guards at the time of the marriage ceremony, dated 13-3-1793.
189. Letter from Ahalyabai Holkar to Manajirao, informing him that Mr. Bight is employed by her and should not be forbidden from passing through the Gaikwad's territory to Surat, dated 16-4-1793.
190. Letter from Ahalyabai Holkar to Govindrao Gaikwad informing him that Guru Changir Baba died at Dholka in Gujrat. Necessary arrangements should be made to erect a Samadhi there without any hesitation, dated 2-2-1795.
191. Letter from Ahalyabai Holkar to Govindrao Gaikwad informing him that Kajati Janchand Guru of Tilokshi Sahukar is going to pilgrimage of Shetrunji, Parasnath, and that he should be warmly welcomed whenever he comes there, dated 28-11-1796.

192. Letter from Devi Ahalyabai Holkar to Govindrao Gaikwad informing him that one Javaharmal is sent to Ahamedabad to purchase 1000 tolas of gold lace for which no duty should be taken from him, dated 12-11-1799.
193. Letter from Yeshwantrao Holkar to Anandrao Gaikwad informing him that he received no letter for a long time and requesting him to keep friendship with him as before, dated 19-3-1807.
194. Letter from Tulsabai Holkar to Fatehsingrao Gaikwad inviting him to attend the marriage ceremony of Malharrao Bāba Holkar, dated 23-4-1815.
195. Letter from Gaikwad to Holkar informing him that Madhavrao Kale from Baroda is proceeding to Dewas for matrimonial ceremony. He is coming to Indore for offering greetings of which the Resident should be informed. Dated 16-4-1847.
196. Letter from Krishnabai Holkar to Ganpatrao Gaikwad inviting him to attend the marriage ceremony of Tukojirao Holkar, dated 18-4-1849.
197. Letter from Ganpatrao Gaikwad to Tukojirao Holkar informing him of Balasaheb's (Holkar) pilgrimage to Dwarka, dated 29-12-1855.
198. Letter from Holkar to Gaikwad expressing his desire to come down to Baroda with an endorsement of Resident Wallace, dated 23-12-1862.
199. An invitation from Tukojirao Holkar to Khanderao Gaikwad to attend the matrimonial ceremony of Yeshwantrao Holkar. The marriage is settled with the daughter of Balwantrao Bhagwat, dated 9-5-1865.
200. Letter from Tukojirao Holkar to Khanderao Gaikwad inviting him to attend the marriage ceremony of Shivajirao Holkar, dated 24-5-1865.
201. Letter from Tukojirao Holkar to Rani Jamanabai Saheb Gaikwad, thanking her for sending the good news of adoption and accession of Sayajirao Gaikwad to the Gadi of Baroda, dated 29-5-1875.
202. Letter from Tukojirao Holkar to Sayajirao Gaikwad congratulating him for the birth of a son, with sugar coated til, dated 14-4-1884.
203. Letter from Tukojirao Holkar with the Royal greetings with Appa Saheb Holkar, at the time of his marriage with the daughter of Ghatge, dated 25-12-1885.

204. Letter from Bhagirthibai Holkar to Sayajirao Gaikwad inviting him to attend the Coronation ceremony of Shrimant Shivajirao Holkar, dated 20-6-1887.
205. Letter from Shivajirao Holkar under his own signature to Sayajirao Gaikwad, thanking him for his kind greetings and advice sent with one Gangadharrao, dated 7-8-1886.
206. Letter from Shivajirao Holkar to Sayajirao Gaikwad inviting him to attend the marriage ceremony of Bhimabai with Shankarrao Changan, dated 4-3-1889.
207. Letter from Kashirao Holkar to Govindrao Gaikwad requesting him to give orders to the Mamalatdar of Dwarka to allow Vithal Bakaji, a clerk from Annachhatra at Dwarka who had been to Maheshwar.
208. Letter from Vinayak Ganesh Kibe to the Maharaja of Baroda with sugar coated Til.

From the Record Office, Punjab.

209. Holograph report by Sir Herbert Edwardes, dated the 15th October, 1845, on his negotiations with the Envoys of Sheikh Imam-Ud-Din, Governor of Kashmir.
210. Original Warrant for the confinement of the Prema conspirators in the Delhi Jail, dated the 1st October, 1847.
211. Proceedings of a meeting of the Board of Administration, Punjab, held on the 17th December 1849, to arrange a division of work between the members.
212. An interesting review of the military situation on the 21st June, 1857, by General Nicholson.
213. Original Warrant for the execution of the Nawab of Ferozepore Jhirka for complicity in the murder of Mr. Fraser, dated the 29th September 1835.
214. Letter from Sir John Lawrence to Lord Canning, dated the 14th August 1858.
215. Letter from Maharaja Dalip Singh to Sir John Lawrence, dated the 4th September 1854.
216. Autographs of European Officers in the service of Maharaja Ranjit Singh—

(a) General Avitabile,

(b) General Court,

- (c) Gorman alias Gordon, and
- (d) W. H. Campbell.

- 217. Signature of Maharaja Sher Singh in English.
- 218. Persian copy of the Tripartite Treaty of 1838.
- 219. Parawanah of the Sikh times granting a Jagir.
- 220. Specimen of an old Jagir Sanad of 1853.
- 221. Mutiny Jagir signed by Sir John Lawrence.
- 222. Copy of the final receipt for the purchase of Kashmir by Maharaja Gulab Singh of Jammu, dated the 30th March 1850, signed by the President and members of the Board of Administration, Punjab.
- 223. Office copy of the Treaty of March, 1855, between the British Government and Amir Dost Mohammad Khan of Kabul.

From Jodhpur State.

(PHOTO COPIES)

- 224. A Farman dated 1626 A.D. of the Emperor Jahangir in the name of Raja Gajsingh of Jodhpur issuing instructions to exterminate Mahabat Khan and imprison his followers who chiefly belong to Marwar.
- 225. A Farman dated 16th May 1702 A.D. issued by Prince Muizuddin Bahadurshah Alamgir II (eldest son of Emperor Aurangzeb) addressed to Maharaja Ajitsingh of Jodhpur regarding the grant of a special robe of honour, 'Nishan' and a Mansab of 7 thousand Zat and 7 thousand Sawars as well as confirming hereditarily the territory of Jodhpur. This Farman bears the impression of the royal palm.
- 226. A Farman dated 1706 A.D. of Prince Muhammad Azam Shah (the second son of Emperor Aurangzeb) addressed to Maharaja Ajitsingh of Jodhpur exalting him with the title of Maharaja and granting him a Mansab of 7 thousand Zat (personal) and 7 thousand Sawars (Horse).
- 227. A Farman dated 9th December 1715 of Emperor Farrukhsiyar addressed to Maharaja Ajitsingh of Jodhpur appointing him Governor of Gujrat in place of Daudkhan.
- 228. A Farman dated February 1717 A.D. issued by Emperor Farrukhsiyar in the name of Maharaja Ajitsingh of Jodhpur granting him the Pargana of Nagour, a special robe of honour and 2 Iraqi horses received as a present by the Emperor from the King of Iraq.

- 229. A letter dated 4th May 1719 A.D. of Maharaja Ajitsingh of Jodhpur stating that he along with the Sayyad brothers imprisoned Farrukhsiyar on the 18th February 1719 A.D., seated Rafiuddarjat on the throne of Delhi, dispatched Farrukhsiyar by strangling him on 18th April 1719 A.D. and saved Raja Jaisingh of Amber from the fury of the Sayyad brothers.
- 220. A letter dated 26th April 1732 of Maharaja Abhaisingh of Jodhpur dispatched to his ambassador at the Mughal Court to convey information to the Nawab (Khan Dauran) about the assassination of Pilaji Gaikwad (founder of the Baroda State).
- 231. A Farman dated the 7th August 1775 A.D. issued by Emperor Shah Alam II in the name of Maharaja Bijaisingh of Jodhpur granting him the village Raisina (New Delhi) as his hereditary Jagir.
- 232. A treaty dated 31st July 1788 A.D. proposed by the Sikh leaders of Khalsaji to Maharaja Bijaisinghji of Jodhpur regarding friendship and mutual help.
- 233. Currency of Marwar from 4000 B.C. to 1780 A.D.
- 234. Coins minted in Marwar from 1780 A.D. to 1944 A.D.

**From Defence Department, Combined Inter-Services Historical
Section, India, Mhow Cantonment.**

- 235. Illustrated outline narrative of events in India Command, May 1942 to November 1943.
- 236. Outline narrative of Hong Kong Campaign, 8th to 25th December 1941.
- 237. The 86th Infantry Brigade at Der-es-Shain.
- 238. Three albums of battle areas.

From the Alwar State Museum.

PICTURES & PAINTINGS.

- 239. Durbar of Akbar II.
- 240. Aurangzeb at the battle field.
- 241. Babar and Humayun.
- 242. Humayun.
- 243. Id procession.
- 244. Jahangir Badshah.

- 245. Durbar of Shahjahan.
- 246. Shah Tamasp from Jahangir's Album.

BOOKS & MANUSCRIPTS.

- 247. Waquiat Babri in Persian.
- 248. Kulliyat Sadi.
- 249. Nal Damayanti in Persian.
- 250. Vedanta Kalpa Taru: Prathama Adhyaya.

ARMS.

- 251. Akbar's Khanda Dudhara Sakela.
- 252. Jahangir's Sword Sakela.
- 253. Shah Jahan's Sword Janubi Sakela.
- 254. Dara Shukoh's Sword Sakela.
- 255. Shah Abbas's Sword Irani Fauladi.
- 256. Nadir Shah's Sword Irani Fauladi.
- 257. Sword Dam Tamachha made of Faulad and Sakela.
- 258. Husaini Char Bagh.
- 259. Sword Kufi Arbi.
- 260. Prithviraj's Khanjar.
- 261. Yashwant Rao Holkar's Bakhtar.

. From the Dhar State.

State Records and Monuments.

PHOTOS.

- 262. Photo of inscription containing two Prakrit verses on tortoise incarnation of Vishnu by Parmar King Raja Bhoja Deva (1010-1055 A.D.) with his name and title, found in Raja Bhoja's school at Dhar.
- 263. Photo of an image of Saraswati in the British Museum. The image is of the time of Raja Bhoja Deva of Dhar and has an inscription on the pedestal giving Raja Bhoja's name and Samvat 1091 (1034 A.D.)
- 264. Photo of an image of Devi at Dhar, Samvat 1138 (1081 A.D.).
- 265. Photo and copy of a Marathi autograph Sanad of Baji Rao Peshwa I, dated the 3rd December 1722 regarding the grant of half of Mokasa of Malwa and Gujarat as Saranjam.

- 266-269. Photographs and copies of four Marathi autograph letters in Modi script from Peshwa Bajirao I to Anand Rao Pawar I of Dhar, dated the 20th January 1728, 21st January 1728, 24th June 1734 and 25th June 1734.
270. Photos of five Persian letters of 1726 A.D. addressed to the then Subedars of Malwa and Gujarat authorising Udaji Rao Pawar to collect Maratha dues.
271. Photos of Chhatrapati Shahu's Persian letter of 1726 A.D. to Nabab Sirbulandkhan the then Subedar of Gujarat, regarding Udajirao Pawar who was sent with a force for punishing rebels in Gujarat.

INK IMPRESSIONS OF INSCRIPTIONS.

272. A grammatical serpentine table (12th century A.D.) of Sanskrit alphabet carved on a pillar in Raja Bhoja's school at Dhar with its transcript and explanation.
273. A grammatical serpentine table (12th century A.D.) of Sanskrit verbal and inflectional terminations carved on a pillar in Raja Bhoja's school at Dhar.
274. A fragment of Raja Bhoja's (1010-1055 A.D.) Prakrit poem styled Kodanda.
275. A small fragment of a Prakrit poem referring to the iron lat commemorating the victory of Raja Bhoja Deva (1019-20 A.D.).
276. A Yantra or a magical figure containing mysterious Sanskrit syllables used as a charm.
277. A portion of Paramar Arjun Varma Deva's dramatic eulogy in Sanskrit, 1210-16 A.D.

IMAGES.

278. An image of Brahmadeva (V.S. 1284) found at Salkanpur, a village of Dhar Mahal, with an inscription of Raja Devapal Deva Parmar.
279. A beautiful image of Mata found in the debris of the city palace quadrangle, Dhar. The date is not known but from its pose, etc., it seems to belong to the Chandrawat period.

Manuscripts from Mr. R. M. Shastri (family records of Ganesh Shastri Parolkar), Dhar.

280. Samayachar Tantra, pages 1-30, Samvat 1198 (1143 A.D.), regarding Shakta Pantha.

281. Panchatantra, pages 1-44, by Vishnu Sharma, an illustrated Ms which from its script, etc., appears to be old.
282. Saraswati Prakriya, pages 53-139 (author Swarupacharya, writer Chaturbhuj) with marginal notes like those of a scholar. From the script the Ms appears to be old.
283. Bhoja Charitra, pages 1-100, by Raja Vallabha, probably a copy of some old Ms.
284. Almandar, pages 1-6, Samvat 1085 (1029 A.D.), written by some disciple of Ramanuja; contains eulogy of Yamunacharya. The subject matter differs from the manuscript of the same title referred to in the Sanskrit and Prakrit catalogue by Rai Bahadur Hiralal.
285. Loose pages of a well decorated old Ms in Brahmi script similar to that of Parmar inscriptions on stone in the Bhojashala, Dhar.
286. Mita Bhashini, Sapta-padi Teeka, by Udayaveer Gania Sur, Samvat 1608 (1552 A.D.) from Kashmir in beautiful script and stitched in the old fashion.
287. Tatva Chintamani—Shabda Kanda, Samvat 1646 (1590 A.D.), author Shree Ganeshwar, writer Mangal, son of Bhanu.
288. Bhoja Prabhand, pages 1-88, by Ballal. No date is given but from the script and paper, etc., the Ms appears to be old.
289. Shatapatha Brahman. Brihadaranya Kanda, pages 1-86, Samvat 1423 (1367 A.D.). The Ms contains a fine old picture of Brahmadeva and Saraswati.
290. Swara-Prakash by Pandit Ganesh Shastri of Dhar (1882-94 A.D.). Dr. Max Muller and George Bühler went through the Ms and appreciated the labours of the author.
291. Shatapatha Brahman, Madhyama Kanda, pages 1-110, written by Damodar Bhatta, Samvat 1589 (1533 A.D.).
292. Ragamala by Ambaram Thakur, Samvat 1898.

*From Bhikaji Raje Bhonsle (family records of
Bhambhorkar Bhonsle), Dhar.*

293. Persian firmans in original of Sayaji Raje, Rustomji and Rajarup Raje Bhonsle, cousins and contemporaries of Shivaji, 1638 to 1665 A.D.
294. Modi letters of Shivaji's period.
295. Original Modi letters of Shahu's period.
296. Genealogical table of the Bhonsle family.

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|------|---|---|----------------------|
| 297. | Ivory cards of the Moghul period. | | |
| 298. | A bronze vessel and a brass vessel. | } | Of Shivaji's period. |
| 299. | Alabaster drinking bowl and jar and alabaster bowl. | | |
| 300. | Cards. | | |
| 301. | Ivory cards of Moghul period. | | |

Records from the Holkar State, Nos. 302-454.

*From Rao Raja CHHATRA KARAN JAMIDAR,
Shree Sansthan Bada Raola, Indore.*

LETTERS.

302. Letters from Maharaja Sawai Jaisingh to Rao Nandlal asking him to help his messenger on his way to Maharashtra, 1703 A.D.
303. Letter from Sawai Jaisingh to Narayandas regarding collection of revenue, 1721 A.D.
304. Letter from Santaji Bhonsle to Rao Nandlal asking him to help Ganpatrao going to Udaipur on a diplomatic mission, 1724 A.D.
305. Receipt of Moghul Subedar for Rs. 5,000/- as a tribute, 1726 A.D.
306. Letter from Malharji Holkar to Rao Tejakaran asking him to continue friendly relations, 1726 A.D.
307. Peshwa Baji Rao Ballal informs Nandlal Mandloi of Indore that he is soon coming up to that province and it would be better if the Subha of Ujjain sees the Peshwa to settle matters amicably. Rao Nandlal is exhorted to play a diplomatic part in this matter, 1729 A.D.
308. Malharji Holkar and Ranoji Shinde invite Rao Tejakaran for a visit to their camp as expeditiously as possible, 1739 A.D.
309. Letter from the Maratha Camp to Rao Tejakaran requesting him to wait for a short time, 1729 A.D.
310. Malharrao Holkar has reached Depalpur and asks Rao Nandlal to come over and see him as the country is unsettled; the latter is asked to despatch eighty shooting missiles, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mani of ammunition and half a maund of lead with 50 camels, 1730 A.D.
311. News of the death of Rao Nandlal. Rao Tejkaran receives a letter of heartfelt condolence from Baji Rao I. The Mandloi is advised to

work in co-operation with the Peshwa's agents Malharji Holkar and Ranoji Shinde in Malwa, 1731 A.D.

- 312-313. Two letters from Chimaji Ballal to Malharji Holkar and Ranoji Shinde asking them to continue the friendly relations with Rao Tejakaran, 1731 A.D.
- 314. Devi Ahilyabai orders the *paga* officers to continue the rights of Rao Nihal Karan undisturbed as regards his lands, 1768 A.D.
- 315. Orders issued to give all possible facilities to Rao Nihal Karan on his pilgrimage to Benares with a retinue of five hundred persons and all necessary equipment, 1765 A.D.
- 316. Maharaja Yeshwant Rao assures Rao Dulerao protection of the ryot from the reported ravages of the Pindaris.

PORTRAITS & PAINTINGS.

- 317. Rao Nandlal's Durbar. His son Rao Tejakaran is sitting near him. A painting in Rajput style.
- 318. Portrait of Rao Tejakaran.
- 319. Rao Nihalkaran's Durbar.
- 320. Rao Nihalkaran on horse-back.

From Kshatriya Dhanagar Sewa Sangh, Indore.

- 321. A picture of the Old Palace, Indore, obtained from the late Mr. Bhide painter, published in the *London Illustrated News* (about 1857 A.D.) Presented to the Sangh by Mr. D. B. Dandekar.
- 322. A Sanad granted by Jaswant Rao Holkar I to the wives of Somaji Lambhate who was killed in action in the seige of Bharatpore (1804 A.D.).
- 323. A copy of a Sanad for Inam land at Astegaon, Ahmednagar District, granted by Tukoji Rao Holkar I (1795-97) to his relative. Mainabai Lande, for her maintenance.
- 324. A copy of a sanad for a village granted by Tukoji Rao Holkar I (1795-97) to Rachling Aiya Mallaiya Jangam of Shreegonda (Decan), the guru of Subedar Malhar Rao Holkar's wife, Gautamabai Sahiba Holkar.

From Maharashtra Sahitya Sabha, Indore.

- 325. Malwa Akhbar—a few pages of a Hindusthani periodical published in 1849.

From Mr. L. N. Golwelkar.

*(From the records of his grand-father Shree Ganesh Shastree,
Residency Vakil after 1857).*

- 326. Trial of Sadatkhan who was sentenced to death for taking part in the mutiny of 1857—lithographed at the Sircar Press, Indore, dated the 4th February, 1875.
- 327. Narrative of the principal events of the Holkar State from 1837 by Shree Ganesh Shastree.
- 328. Oil painting of Ganesh Shastree.
- 329. Photo of the advisers to the Ruler of Indore at the time of 1857.

*From the Superintendent, Religious Endowment
and Charities.*

- 330-331. Two albums of photographs of temples built by Devi Ahilyabai Holkar all over India and of 'Chhatris', etc. Mr. V. V. Thakur has given dates wherever possible.

From the Indore Museum.

PIECES OF INSCRIBED POTTERY FROM KASRAWAD (ABOUT 1st CENTURY A.D.)

- 332. Complete jar, inscription: 'Chāla-Keshava'. Museum No. 1147.
- 333. Broken *surahi* having a hole in the bottom; inscription: 'Tisagutasa'. Museum No. 1363.
- 334. Upper portion of a jar in two pieces; inscription: 'Nigatas Visharedipe'. Museum No. 4955.
- 335. Piece of a red pot, inscription: 'Dana-Dhamasena'. Museum No. 4958.
- 336. Piece of a thick jar; inscription: 'Mama'. Museum No. 4965.

COPPER-PLATE GRANTS.

- 337. Copper-plate grant of King Bhoja V. S. 1076 (1020 A.D.). Two plates.
- 338. Copper plate grant of Arisimha to Ahilyabai V.S. 1825 (1769 A.D.).

INSCRIPTIONS.

- 339. Ink impression of a Paramara inscription from Modi near Bhanpura, V.S. 1314 (1258 A.D.).

340. Ink impression of a Malwa Sultan inscription from Khadavda near Rampura, dated 1541 V.S. (1484 A.D.).

INSCRIBED IMAGES.

341. Parvati; inscribed letters of about the 11th Century A.D. Museum No. 234.
 342. Paduka; lower part of an image, inscription: V.S. 1690 (1643 A.D.). Museum No. 5266.
 343. Naga; inscribed letters of about the 12th Century A.D. Museum No. 5445.

CHARTS.

344. Chart of symbols on Kasrawad bricks (of about the 1st Century A.D.).

INSCRIBED GUNS.

345. Portuguese gun. Batavia: 1673.
 346. Mughal gun of the time of Akbar, dated 14th Farwardin Ilahi San 4.

ARTISTIC EXHIBITS.

347. Ivory pot, on which are engraved scenes of events in the history of Mysore after Tipu's death in 1799.

COINS OF HOLKARS.

348. Two coins of Ahilyabai, dated A.H. 1192 & A.H. 1194 (Silver).
 349. Three coins of Yeshwantrao I (A.H. 1216 & 1222 and Shaka 1729).
 350. One coin of Tukojirao II, (A.H. 1234).
 351. One coin of Shivajirao (V.S. 1947)

COINS OF OTHER INDIAN STATES.

352. Hyderabad (1342 A.H., silver).
 353. Bhopal (1291 A.H., silver).
 354. Junagadh (1966 V.S., copper).
 355. Jaora (1950 V.S., copper).
 356. Tonk (1932 A.D., copper).
 357. Udaipur (no date, silver).
 358. Jaipur (1190 A.H.J. 4, silver).
 359. Jodhpur (undated, silver).

- 360. Rutlam (1885 A.D., copper).
- 361. Sitamau (1948 V.S., copper).
- 362. Bundi (J. 2, silver).
- 363. Dungarpur (no date, copper).
- 364. Jhalawar (Julus 1, silver).
- 365. Bikaner (no date, copper).
- 366. Kotah (J. 11, silver).
- 367. Datia (J. 6, silver).
- 368. Cutch (1932 A.D., copper).
- 369. Partabgarh (1199 A.H., silver).
- 370. Jaisalmer (no date, copper).
- 371. Gwalior (J. 25, silver).
- 372. Baroda (1288 V.S., silver).
- 373. Dhar (no date, copper).
- 374. Dewas (undated, copper).

COINS OF THE MUGHAL EMPERORS, AURANGZEB,
FARRUKSIYAR, MUHAMMADSHAH AND
ALAMGIR II. Nos. 375-80.

- 375. Three coins of the Ujjain Mint (J. 7, J. 6, J. 29), silver.
- 376. Two coins of the Ajmer Mint (1005 A.H. and 1130 A.H.), silver.
- 377. Two coins of the Gwalior Mint (113X and 1142 A.H.), silver.
- 378. One coin of the Burhanpur Mint (1128 A.H.), silver.
- 379. One coin of the Bikaner Mint (J. 5), silver.
- 380. One coin of the Jaipur Mint (115X A.H., J.1), silver.

OTHER COINS.

- 381. Ten copper coins from Kasrawad excavations, 1st Century A.D.
- 382. Ten Gadhia coins, 8th or 9th Century A.D. (Billion).
- 383. One copper coin each of Ghiyas Shah, Hoshang Shah and Mahommad Khilji II, Sultans of Malwa, 15th Century A.D.

*Photographs of Extant Archaeological Monuments in
the Holkar State.*

384. A temple on the hill at Nemawar, mahal Khategaon.
385. Siddhanath Mandir at Nemawar, mahal Khategaon.
386. Makleshvar Mandir at Makla, mahal Mehidpur.
387. A step-well at Alampur.
388. A Jain temple at Kethuli, mahal Bhanpura.
389. Lakshminarayan temple at Kohola, mahal Garoth.
390. A Jain temple at Kohola, mahal Garoth.
391. Mahakaleshwar Mandir at Sundarsi.
392. Shiva Mandir at Chandwasa, mahal Garoth.
393. Mahakaleshwar Mandir No. 1 at Un, mahal Segaoon.
394. Mahakaleshwar Mandir No. 2 at Un, mahal Segaoon.
395. Gwaleshvar temple at Un, mahal Segaoon.
396. Nilakantheshvar temple at Un, mahal Segaoon.
397. Chaubara Dera No. 1 at Un, mahal Segaoon.
398. Chaubara Dera No. 2 at Un, mahal Segaoon.
399. Ballaleshvar temple at Un, mahal Segaoon.
400. Dhamnar Caves near Chandwasa, mahal Garoth, 8th Century A.D.

ALBUMS OF PHOTOGRAPHS.

401. Album No. A/2/23 containing 76 photographs.
402. " " A/2/24 " 75 "
403. " " A/2/25 " 45 "

*Records received through Mr. M. G. Karnikar, Subha of
District Mehidpur (Holkar State), Nos. 404-29.*

From the records of Rai Daulatsingh Choudhary of Mehidpur.

404. A Persian Sanad of Akbar's time granting some villages to the families of Choudhary and the Kanungo 992 A.H.
405. A Persian Sanad of 1132 A.H.

406. A Persian Sanad bestowing the title of Rai on Haridas, son of Jaskaran Choudhary; 1167 A.H.
407. A list of villages held by Choudhary and Kanungos; 1176 A.H. (Persian)
408. A list giving the names of villages partitioned between Choudhary and the Kanungos. (Persian).
409. A portion of a Persian letter (both the writer and the addressee are not known) giving some description of the battle fought with Tipu Sultan of Mysore by the Mahrattas, the Nizam and the English.
- 410-412. Three papers dated 1794 A.D. in Persian and Modi with the Peshwa's seal. Two of them seem to be orders regarding change of officers. The last two words in the letter are probably in the Peshwa's hand.

From 'Saitanbai d/o Balwant Singh Rajput of Delchi-Buzurg, mahal Mehidpur.'

413. A Persian Sanad for Jagir in village Delchi-Buzurg of Mehidpur Mahal granted to Ratansingh Dudhiya with the seal of Raja Girdhar Bahadur, the then Subhedar of Malwa. It is said that it was a reward in return for the loyal and meritorious services to the Mughal Empire.

From the records of Mr. Azizkhan Usmankhan of Mehidpur.

414. A Persian Sanad for 600 bighas of Inam land issued in 1121 A.H. with the seal of the Mughal Emperor.

From the records of Rai Kanhaiyalal Kanungo.

415. Tukojirao Holkar I's order to Brijlal Kanungo regarding mutation passed after consulting five respectable officers not only from the Holkar State but also from Ujjain, and Pidawa (Tonk State), etc. Rai Motha (afterwards called Mohammad Murad) was converted to Islam and the line of his younger brother, his successor to the jagir became extinct. By this order the jagir was continued in favour of the son of Rai Motha's daughter, who was born to him before his conversion. 1781 A.D. (in Modi).
416. A sort of private compromise between Mohammad Murad and his brother Rai Jaswant Rai Kanungo. (Persian).
417. Judgment given by Malhar Rao Holkar II (1823 A.D.) regarding the case of Kanungo family contained in an old copper cylinder. It refers to Rai Motha (Mohammad Murad).

418. Recommendation for help in favour of brother of one Bhimji Vaidya bearing the attestation of various officers.
419. An Inam grant in favour of Jagannath Brahmin, 1119 A.H.
420. An Inam grant in favour of one Nanda Hakim issued at the time of Emperor Farrukh Siyar.
421. A notification issued by Mr. Sandys who was stationed with the British regiment at Mehidpur; dated November 5, 1853.

From the records of Mr. Vallabh Ram.

422. A Persian sanad for 25 bighas of land issued at the time of Emperor Aurangzeb in favour of Madhav Ram Brahmin. 1115 A.H.

From the grandson of Jamadar Akha Jassa.

423. A copper plate recording grant of land to Holkare Jamadar Akha Jassa by Jaswant Rao Holkar I. 1807 A.D.
424. A copper plate recording grant of land in favour of the same family 1832 A.D.), by Malhar Rao Holkar II.

From the records of Thakur Fathesinghji Jamadar of Jirapur.

425. Copy of a letter addressed by Daulat Rao Sindia to Karim Khan Bahadur asking him to stop creating disturbances in the three mahals of Jirapur, Machalpur and Patan held by the Holkars as "Holkar and Sindias were one".
426. Copy of a letter addressed to the Amin, Jirapur (1858 A.D.). The question of compensation to the people of Jirapur and Machalpur who sustained losses at the hands of the mutineers is stated to be under consideration.
427. Copy of a proclamation issued from the Indore Residency, dated the 24th August 1858, announcing an award of Rs. 10,000/- for apprehending and arresting Tantia Tope and Nana Saheb Peshwa's brother's son.
428. Copy of a Sanad from Kotah State in favour of Chowdhary Lachhi Ram (1714 A.D.).
429. Five Persian documents.

From the Accountant General's Office, Holkar State, Indore.

430. Accounts of the State compiled by the Huzur Fadnis for the year 1773 A.D. (Devi Ahilyabai Holkar's reign).

431. Accounts of the State compiled by the Huzur Fadnis for the year 1785 A.D. (Tukojirao Holkar I's reign).

*From Mr. H. B. Richardson, Education Minister,
Holkar State, Indore.*

432. Nineteen coins.

*From Rao Raja Chhatrakaran Jamidar, Shree Sansthan
Bada Raola, Indore.*

433. *Rag Chitravali*—36 paintings in Rajput style depicting the spirit of various Ragas of Indian music.
434. Nine miscellaneous paintings.
435. Ivory spear.
436. Two mother o' pearl gun powder carriers.
437. Toys.

MANUSCRIPTS.

438. Four volumes of Maha Kavi Suradas's 487 lyrics.
439. Collections of minor poets of Ritikal known as Ashta Chhap poets.
440. An artistic horoscope.
441. Two leather bound books.

From the Foreign Office, Indore.

- 442-443. Copies of documents with the translation and notes in the hand of Col. Luard, then Resident at Indore. Orders passed to the Kanungo of Indore by Subhedar Malhar Rao I to populate the Kasba of Indore by sowkars invited from Ujjain and other neighbouring places. (13th Nov. 1741 and 7th January, 1743).

444. A document dated the 2nd February 1759 showing that Gautamabai (consort of Subhedar Malhar Rao Holkar) was in charge of the Khasgi.

Subhedar Malhar Rao Holkar's letters to Ahilyabai which show how she was trained by Subhedar Malhar Rao by detailed instructions sent in letters from his camp:—

445. Subhedar Malhar Rao directs Devi Ahilyabai to make enquiries in the case of Kusaji Patil of Pimparkhedhi (3rd December 1762 A.D.).

446. Subhedar Malhar Rao directs Devi Ahilyabai to start for Gwalior and there arrange for manufacturing gun-balls one thousand in number (31st January 1765).
447. The Subhedar directs the Devi not to stop at Mathura (as she is reported to intend to) and proceed directly to Gwalior and make every sort of provision lasting over a month or so for the Gun Carriage Factory and allied works (31st January 1765).
448. The Devi submits the Household Budget for the approval of the Subhedar (15th February 1765).
449. The Devi is directed to proceed to Sironje and make enquiries regarding the local revenue (23rd February 1765).
450. The Subhedar will require ammunition for the next season. The Devi ought to see to it (23rd February 1765).
451. The Subhedar directs the Devi to keep the daily roll of 15 Bargirs and others sent on State service to her (24th February 1765).
452. The Subhedar mentions his campaign plans and other matters. He also states that the Devi should not send his wife to the camp. The roads are not safe. (4th March 1765).
453. Military news is reported to the Devi. The Subhedar asks the whole family to stop at Gwalior as he is thinking of encamping that side.
454. The Devi is asked to send an agent to Bharatpur and fetch the Vazir's family to stay with her and treat them with due dignity. The family should, however, know nothing about "Farkwabab" affairs. 'Our relations are delicate and hence diplomacy must be observed'. (25th June 1765).

*From Pandit Rameshchandra Rao Khandekar, M.A., LL.B.,
of Panth Piploda Estate, C.I., Advocate,
High Court, Gwalior.*

LETTERS.

455. Madhavrao Ballal to Gopal Sambhaji, dated 1764 A.D.
456. Madhavrao Ballal to Tukoji Holkar, dated 1768 A.D.
457. Madhavrao Ballal to Khanderao Pawar, dated 1764 A.D.
458. Daulat Rao Scindia to Yeshwantrao Holkar I.
459. Communication to Chowdhary and Kanungos of Panth Piploda, dated 1801 A.D.

460. From Yeshwantrao Holkar to Khyaliram, in the service of Nawab Gafoorkhan asking him not to molest the estate. 1811 A.D.

From Mr. R. B. Deshpande, Retired Engineer, Dhar.

461. Impression of a copper plate grant, lately discovered at Mandhata (Omkareshwar) V.S. 1381.
462. Mahajar (Law Report) from the Court of Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj of Satara, regarding 60 Vatan villages under Kasbe Parli (Ramdas); dated Magh Shuddha 2, Shaka 1636.
463. Award of division of 60 Vatan villages under Kasbe Parli (Ramdas) amongst the descendants of Panchpore Deshpande of Parli, (from the Court of Chhatrapati Sambhaji Maharaj).
464. A few copper coins.

From Mr. L. O. Joshi, Amin, Indore.

465. A copper plate grant of 100 bighas by Chandrawat Durgabhan. (17th Century).

From the Household Officer, Indore.

466. Subhedar Malhar Rao Holkar's and other arms.

From the Holkar State Jahagirdars' Association.

From the records of Mr. Vasantrao Lambhate, Jahagirdar, Amalawe, Indore.

467. A Persian Sanad in the name of Ahilyajee Lambhate, issued by Vazir Mohammad Khan, Subha of Hyderabad. 3 papers. 1805 A.D.
468. Subha Tukojee Rao Holkar's decision in partition dispute of Khandoojee Lambhate Versus Bhiwajee Lambhate. 1787 A.D.
469. Letter addressed to Jalamsingh Songar by Yeshwant Rao Holkar warning him of stern action if "giras" is committed. 1808 A.D.
470. Letter addressed to Raja Jalamsingh by Malhar Rao Holkar II for helping Tukojee Lambhate. 1814 A.D.
471. Yeshwant Rao Holkar's order to Bhiwajee Lambhate to pay Rs. 50/- per year to Bhagwant Janardan Gosavi. 1808 A.D.
472. Letter from Daulatrao Scindia to Gopalrao Pandurang ordering him to hand over the charge of pargana Khilchipur to Sultanrao Lambhate. 1807 A.D.

473. Malhar Rao Holkar II's 'Takid Patra' to Balojee Ingale asking him to abstain from creating any disturbance in the mahal of Machalpur and allowing him to march peacefully through the mahal. 1813 A.D.
474. Malhar Rao Holkar II's 'Takid Patra' to Balojee Ingale asking him to release Dulichand Gumasta of Thakur of Jirapur who was taken away as hostage. 1812 A.D.
475. Malhar Rao Holkar's order to Tukojee Lambhate asking him not to trouble Asta Sehore mahal under Vinchurkar for provisions and proceed with the army elsewhere. 1817 A.D.
476. Sanad issued by Shah Alam to Sultan Rao Lambhate granting him Jagir of village Mesurkhan, District Aurangabad. 1772 A.D.
477. A list of ornaments of the late Ramabai Lambhate. 1794 A.D.

From the records of Amrit Ramachandra Puranik, Indore.

478. Sanad issued by Kashirao Holkar, Deshamukha, pargana Chandwad, granting village Chapadgaon for 'Palkhi Kharcha' and maintenance. 1768 A.D.
479. Letter addressed to Jagannath Hari Kamavisdar, Sewagaon, by Tukojee Holkar asking him not to collect 'Patti' from village Balam-takali for military expenses of Raghojee Bhonsle. 1797 A.D.
480. Sanad issued by Tukojee Holkar to Bababhat bin Manoharbhat and Mudgalbhat bin Govindbhat granting village Balam-takali, pargana Sewagaon. 1797 A.D.

*From the records of Gopalkrishna Jahagirdar,
Somakhedi, mahal Maheshwar.*

481. Sanad issued by Tukojee Rao Holkar to Gopaljee bin Mansaram Khedawal Brahmin granting village Somakhedi. The Sanad states that Shivajee Rao Holkar lived with the Brahmin and was brought up there till he was five. 1865 A.D.

*From the records of Waghmare, Jahagirdar,
Bhondwas, pargana Sawer.*

482. Accounts: Zada Mouze Bhondwas, for the year 1839 A.D.
483. Sale deed of Mokadami in pargana Chandwad to Bajee Yeshwant and Gangadhar Yeshwant Chandrachood. 1751 A.D.

From Mr. Chintaman Balwant Lele of Dhar.

484. Holkar's Kaifiyat written in Modi, pages 329.

485. Letter by Bhikaji Anant Patwardhan to Bajirao Peshwa II regarding Annachatras at Kashi (Benares).
486. Specimen of "Mestak" (accounts), K. A. Khasgiwale, Poona. 1807 A.D.
487. Specimen of "Nemnook Jabta" with Peshwa Madhavrao Ballal, Mukhya Pradhan's seal. 1771 A.D.
488. Specimen of "Dastak" in the name of Vithal Rao Pawar issued by Madhavrao Narayan Peshwa. 1785 A.D.
489. Pawar Pratap Varnan. 1841 A.D.
490. 'Wistar Nama' narrative of events from the Rajyabhisheka of Shahu Chhatrapati. 1811 A.D.
491. Letter addressed by Sambhajee Pawar to Rayaji Patil Pawar. 1746. A.D.
492. Majaharnama. 1725 A.D.

From the records of Sardar K. M. Shikkenavis, Dhar.

493. Memorandum regarding events at Dhar. 1813-14 A.D.
494. Letter to Kashi Nanaji Shikkenavis from Yeshwant Rao Pawar. 1871 A.D.
495. Letter to Kashi Nanaji Shikkenavis from Rayaji Pawar. 1766 A.D.
496. Letters addressed to Ram Rao Kashi by Gahinabai Gaekwad and Anand Rao Pawar, dated the 9th June 1807 and 30th January 1806 A.D., respectively.

From the records of Sardar Fadnis, Dhar.

497. 'Riyasat Nama', dated 25th September, 1841 A.D.

*From the records of Istamurardar, Dodwa,
paragana Bhikangaon.*

498. "Dastak" issued by Tukoji Rao. 1797 A.D.

From Mandlois of Segaoon.

499. A Persian Sanad issued by Mohammad Shah to Somji Gulabchand and Chintaman Mandlois. 1726 A.D.

From the records of Rai Kanhaiyalalji Kanungo, Mehidpur.

500. Majaharnama in Hindi by Rao Ghansoorsingh Kanungo, pargana Mehidpur, describing how he had to embrace Islam, etc.

501. Memorandum showing Jahagirdari and Kamavisdari Amal of the pargana Mehidpur up to 1857 A.D.

From Dhondo Narayan Mahakal, Ujjain.

502. Memorandum written by Sadashiva bin Ramchandra Bhat stating how the Mahankal Mandir was rehabilitated by the Marathas, etc.

From the records of Nihalchandji Choudhari, Dhar.

503. Parwana of Madhosingh in the name of Purushottam Das. 1672 A.D.
 504. "Faisal-nama" in Persian 1734 A.D.
 505. Letter of Subhedar Jasoodbeg and Jaswantsingh to Hamirchand regarding military operations.
 506. A Persian 'Takid Patra', 1685 A.D.

From the records of Mahant Somwar Bharati, Harsiddhi, Indore.

507. Two copper plates regarding grant of twenty bighas of land by Khanderao Holkar.
 508. Sanad of Madhaorao Narayan Peshwa granting village Dandihat. 1791 A.D.
 509. Letter from Malharrao Holkar II to Bharmal Holkar. 1816 A.D.
 510. Letter addressed by Shree Gurumurti Sahyadri Math to Mahant Choli, Maheshwar Math.
 511. 'Dilasa-Patra' addressed to ryot and Mokadam of village Shirkhandi by Tularam Holkar, Subha, Sarkar Bijagadh. 1803 A.D.
 512. 'Takid-Patra' of Yeshwantrao Holkar to Harising Mandloi of Maheshwar prohibiting him to collect zamindari 'hakk' from Babhoot Bharati. 1801 A.D.

*From the records of Mr. K. K. Agnihotri,
 Jahagirdar, Temla, Indore.*

513. A 'Niwad-Patra' regarding the rights of 'Ganesha-pujan' at Kasba Wazar between Shouche and Dikshit families. Refers to and quotes a number of documents from the Mughal and the Maratha period.
 514. Ink impression of Proclamation in Poona 1830 A.D.
 515. Genealogical tree of Bulye family giving information about their jagir Mahals.
 516. A manuscript on Tantra dealing with Shakti Upasana.

*From the records of Fatehsingh Saheb Rai Kanungo,
Tarana.*

- 517.. 'Sokhtanama' of Tarana kasba. 1710 A.D.

From the records of Nathoo Prasad Kanungo, Maheshwar.

518. A Persian "Bayan" stating dispute between Fatehchand Mandloi and Bansidhar Kanungo in which the latter was killed by the former. 1722 A.D.
519. A Persian Sanad of 12 villages divided between Haridas and Bhagwandar given in the 11th year of his reign by Alamgir.
520. Letter addressed to Mandloi and Kanungo of Maheshwar by Malharao Holkar I appointing Hari Trimbak Kamavisdar. 1746 A.D.

From the records of Istamurardar, Baghonya.

521. Parwana of Major George Timan in the name of Thakur Khuman-singh. 1857 A.D.
522. Copy of letter from Lt. T. Cadell on special duty to Capt. Cumming, Dhar, 1861 A.D.

From Kazi Imajuddin, Jahagirdar Fulkaradya, Pargana, Depalpur.

523. A Persian 'Takid-Patra' to continue 300 bighas of Inam to Kazi Fatahulla. 1662 A.D.

*From the records of Mahant Sandhyapuri,
Datta Akhada, Ujjain.*

524. A file containing thirteen documents of the Maratha period:

From the records of Yadaorao Amrit Sarkanungo, Khargone.

525. Maharaja Prithwi Singh and Rao Chhatrasal's grant of village in pargana Burwaha to Thakur Shyamdas Joshi. 1687 A.D.
526. A Persian Sanad issued by Akbar in the name of Jadhavrao Kanungo.
527. A Persian sale deed 1771 A.D.
528. A Persian 'parwana' of Farrukhsiyar.
- 529.. A letter from Gautamabai Holkar to Bhagwant Jairam. 1761 A.D.
530. A Persian revenue account of parganas of Sarkar Bijagad. 1672 A.D.

From the records of the Puranik Family, Dhar.

- 531. Daulatrao Scindia's letter.
- 532. Letter of Prabhakar Dikshit to Bhau Puranik describing the relations of Holkars and Pawars. 1834 A.D.
- 533. Letter of Anandrao Pawar to Sadasihv Puranik in his own handwriting.
- 534. Letter of Yeshwant Rao Pawar to Gopal Bhat Puranik. 1752 A.D.
- 535. Bajirao II's letter. 1801 A.D.

From the records of Jawarchand Mandloi, Maheshwar.

- 536. Ink impression of stone inscription in a temple at Maheshwar of 1566 A.D., stating that the temple was rehabilitated in that year.
- 537. A memorandum showing 'Wahiwat Tapsheel'.
- 538. Letter addressed to Mandloi and Kanungo by Yeshwantrao Holkar regarding floods at Maheshwar, 1809 A.D.
- 539. Narrative regarding Fort Maheshwar.

From the records of Yeshwant Singh Kanungo, Dhar.

- 540. A Persian Sanad issued by Mohommad Shah to Jashawantrao Kanungo, 16 Julus.
- 541. A Persian Sanad issued by Alamgir to Harishchandra Kanungo, 1672 A.D.

Paintings.

- 542. Paintings and photographic reproductions including an oil painting of Tantya Jog and Sir John Malcolm, obtained from Mr. R. M. Kibe, Subha, Indore, and also collection of old arms.
- 543. Collection of miscellaneous gold, silver and copper coins.
- 544. Collection of old astrological instruments. From the Maheshwar Raj-jyotishi.

From the records of Subhayat, Khargone.

- 545. 'Zadati Paragana Mardana' and allied papers 1824 A.D.
- 546. A Persian Sanad issued to barbers reflecting on 'Bara Baluta' system. 1715 A.D.
- 547. The decisions regarding Nayaks and Mewas 1819 A.D.

548. A Persian 'parwana' regarding Dami of Mahal Khargone. 1616 A.D.

From the records of Amin, mahal Maheshwar.

549. Two papers regarding conditions in 1857-58 A.D.

From the records of Amin, Mahal Segaon.

550. Durbar Circular stating that the letter 'Shree' will be written near 'Shankar' by the Maharaja Holkar in his own hand on Sanads, etc. 1866 A.D.

From Mr. D. B. Dandekar, Indore.

551. Photograph of the Old Palace, Indore, on fire in 1909.

From the Rajopadhyaya, Indore.

552. Manuscript of a book called 'Ahilya Kama Dhenu' compiled under Devi Ahilyabai's orders.

From the Rajwade Samshodhan Mandal, Dhulia.

ORIGINAL PAPERS.

553. An order of Malikambar about the Deshpande Watan.
554. Fifty Persian documents and Sanads, etc., of the family of Vithoji Raje Bhonsle, uncle of Shivaji, dating from 1646 to 1707 A.D.
555. Letter of Chhatrapati Shivaji's Pandit Rao Pradhan directing admission of an out-caste Brahmin to his caste.
556. 'Dan Patra' of Rajaram, son of Shivaji.
557. Judicial decision in a partition suit given by Shahu, about 1707 A.D.
558. Shahu's letter to Sadashiv Dikshit Thakar of Satara.
559. Raghoji Bhonsle's letter to Shahu regarding Bengal campaign.
560. Raghoji Bhonsle's letter to Sadashiv Dikshit Thakar.
561. Letter of Peshwa Madhav Rao I about the battle of Rakshasa-Bhuvan.
- 562-567. Tukojirao Holkar's letters.
568. Madhav Rao II's letter to Trimbak Shastri Bhat of Wai.

- 569. Chait Singh's letter to Daulat Rao Scindia.
- 570. Malhar Rao Holkar's letter.
- 571-578. Revenue papers of pargana Sultanpur of 1796-1818 A.D. when it was under the Holkars.
- 579. Letter of the leading Kayastha Prabhus about re-admission of a Kayastha Prabhu converted to Islam, back to Hinduism.
- 580. A similar letter to the Brahmins of Karhad.
- 581. Names of ships and their time of departure at the Ratnagiri port in the Maratha period.
- 582. A page from Mount Stuart Elphinstone's account book stating his own and the staff's salaries in Calcutta and Chandwad currency.
- 583. Harkubai Holkar's letter with her seal.

PHOTOS OF LETTERS.

- 584. Maloji and Vithoji Raje Bhonsle's grant to a Brahmin.
- 585. Mumtazmahal's order issued in the first year of Shah Jahan's reign.
- 586. Shivaji's decision regarding Patilki Vatan of Kharade and Kalbhor.
- 587. Grant of 'Swarajya' to Shahu by the Emperor Mohammad Shah.

From the Provincial Museum, Lucknow.

- 588. Thirteen boxes of electroplated casts of coins representing punch-marked coins, Yaudheya, Naga, Panchala, Indo-Bactrian, Indo-Scythian, Kushan, Imperial Gupta, Maukhari and Harsha Vardhan coins as also the coins of the Sultans of Delhi, the Mughal Emperors of India and the Muslim kings of Oudh.

From the Residency, Indore.

- 589. A volume containing photographs of original treaties between the British Government in India and some of the Central Indian States.

From the Holkar State. Nos. 590-97.

From Mr. Karnikar, Subha, Mehidpur.

From the records of Rai Daulatsingh Chowdhary.

- 590. Aurangzeb's Sanad to Karan Singh s/o Kalyan Singh. 1080 A.H.

591. Sanad for 100 bighas of land granted to Mansingh s/o Raibhan Rajput in village Kheda Khajuria, Mehidpur mahal. 1161 A.H.
592. Sanad granted to Sonjisok Ramoji of village Bakhara, pargana Nehru, Sarkar Ahmedabad. 1167 A.H.
593. Sir John Malcolm's proclamation in 1818 after the battle of Mehidpur calling on the people of Sondhwada to give up predatory habits and settle down to peaceful occupations.

From the Chandwad Gumasta.

594. Subhedar Malharji Holkar I's letter as Deshmukha of Chandwad to his agent Shahaji Dabhade about the settlement of the dispute regarding boundary between the villages Vadner and Vadalibhoi of pargana Chandwad; 1762 A.D.

From Mr. G. R. Reshimwale, Bar-at-Law, Indore.

595. Letters from Shiwajee Rao Holkar and Tukoji Rao Holkar in their own handwriting.

From Mr. N. H. Gadawekar Indore.

596. Two collections of stamps.

From Mr. D. A. Dighe, B.A., LL.B., Khargone.

597. Photo and Sword of Bapuji Raghunath, Dewan of Dhar in 1818 A.D.

From the Dewas State Junior.

598. Coins.

From the Udaipur State.

599. Rana Pratap's helmet and armour; also old paintings.

*From the Curator Scindia Oriental Institute, Ujjain,
(Gwalior State).*

MANUSCRIPTS.

600. Vishnu-purana, Shaka 1431; mentions Nasir Shah as the Ruler of Malwa and gives genealogy of Chowhan family ruling at Shree Rajapur in Malwa. No. 5768.
601. Jayajee-prabandha; mentions details of the reign of Jayajirao Scindia. No. 3505.
602. Narmada-khand, written in Samvat 1725. No. 2537.

603. Yajman-srvayog-vishaya, written in Samvat 1453. No. 6871.
604. Sinha-siddhanta-sindhu: gives a long genealogy of Bundela rulers. No. 6497.
605. Ahalya-kamadhenu, a bulky work regarding Dharma-shastra compiled under Devi Ahalyabai Holkar's patronage, written in Samvat 1828. No. 6001.
606. Shree-vidyarchan-chandrika: gives a long list of Amber rulers upto Vishnu Sinha. No. 5611.
607. Jaya-sinha-kalpadruma: prepared under Sawai Jai Singh of Amber's patronage.
608. Todarananda: ascribed to Raja Todarmal.
- 609-10. Rasendra-chintamani and Rasa-prakasha belonging to Kaveen-dracharya Saraswati.
611. Sthaviravali, written in Samvat 1656. No. 629.
612. Kalpa-Sutra, written in Samvat 1574. No. 630.
613. Thuk-bahuttari. No. 647.
614. Niraya-valika shruta-skandha, written in Samvat 1647. No. 648.
615. Kalkacharya-katha: a single illuminated leaf of an old Ms. No. 937.
616. Sansar-bhavanakul, etc., written in Samvat 1558. No. 5095.
617. Gautamprachha. No. 5171.
618. Kalpa-sutra: written in Samvat 1505. No. 6682.
619. Shravak-pratikarmana: written in Samvat 1659 with colophon on page 242 referring to Akbar. No. 7116.
620. Bhagvadgita, written in Samvat 1599. No. 295.
621. Tribhashya-ratna, written in Samvat 1677. No. 1239.
622. Raja-martanda by Bhojdeva written in Samvat 1693. No. 1368.
623. Madhaviya-kalnirnaya, written in Samvat 1668. No. 1558.
624. Saravali, written in Samvat 1505 or 1575. No. 2349.
625. Krishna-yajurveda-brahmana, written in Samvat 1562. No. 4858.
626. Samaveda-samhita, written in Samvat 1764. No. 4912.
627. Prakriya-kaumudi, written in Samvat 1576. No. 5325.
628. Dootangad-natak, written in Samvat 1628. No. 5426.
629. Kavi-kalpadruma-kosha by Vopdeva, written in Samvat 1695. No. 5507.

- 630. Dharma-dvait nirnaya, written in Samvat 1696. No. 5619.
- 631. Mahabharata-tatparya-deepika by Deva-bodh, Shaka 1571. No. 5797.
- 632. Radha-vinoda (sateeka) by Ramchandra, written in Samvat 1608. No. 5833.
- 633. Ramarcharna-chandrika, written in Samvat 1616. No. 5930.
- 634. Prastava-ratnakara by Haridas (V.S. 1614), written in Samvat 1713. No. 6126.
- 635. Bilhan-panchashika, written in Samvat 1562. No. 6156.
- 636. Brihadaranya-bhashya-tika, written in Samvat 1589. No. 6158.
- 637. Shulba-vartika-teeka, written in Samvat 1637. No. 6911.
- 638. Meghduta (sateeka) written in Samvat 1669. No. 7360.
- 639. Shalibhadra-muni-chatuspadika: written in Samvat 1678. No. 7511.

From Pandit Rameshchandra Khandekar of Panth Piproda.

- 640. Shah Alam's Sanad regarding land in mouza Devipuri, pargana Jalnapur, District Aurangabad, 1766 A.D.
- 641. Shah Alam's Sanad to Kulkarni of a village in Sangameshwar Taluka, Prant Tal Konkan.

From the Foreign Office, Holkar State.

- 642. List of 'Hakks', etc., enjoyed by the Holkars in the Deccan.
- 643. List of books in the private library of Devi Ahilyabai Holkar.
- 644. One letter from Devi Ahilyabai Holkar to Subhedar Tukojee Rao I.
- 645. Three letters from Subhedar Tukojee Rao I to Devi Ahilyabai.
- 646. Three letters of Maharaja Yeshwantrao I to Bharmal Holkar.
- 647. One letter addressed by Tatya Jog to Bharmal Holkar.
- 648. Original copy of Bakshi's Diary.
- 649. Five sheets showing samples of Devi Ahilyabai's charities.
- 650. Yeshwant Rao Holkar I's sanad with Khanderao Holkar's seal.
- 651. Sanad of Maharaja Yeshwant Rao I styling himself as Raja Rajeshwar, etc.
- 652. Sanad of Maharaja Yeshwant Rao I.

